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FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Friends

Fiftieth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,

SUCCESSOR TO JOSEPH RAKESTRAW,

S. W. corner Fourth Street and Apple Tree Alley.

1867.



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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In presenting this the Fiftieth Annual Report on the State of the Asylum, it is a satisfaction to believe that the Institution continues to fulfil the designs of its benevolent founders, both as regard the results of treatment for the cure of Insanity, and as affording an Asylum where those whose disease admits of no remedy are suitably provided for and enabled to enjoy many of the comforts of life to a far greater extent than would be possible in their own homes. Though a smaller number have been discharged restored than during the twelve months previous, the results of treatment will not be found to vary materially in the two years, since at the commencement of the year just concluded there was but one patient remaining in the Institution whose case gave hopes of recovery, while at the present time there are eight under treatment promising favorable results, the greater number of whom will in all probability appear as restored in next years report. We have continued to be able to manage the most excited patients without the use of mechanical restraint except in cases where from extreme debility or prostration of a patient the recumbent posture seemed to be absolutely necessary

for the preservation of life. A great degree of good order and contentment has prevailed among the patients, the attempts to escape have been but few, and no suicide or other serious accident involving danger to life or limb has occurred. Our immunity from all epidemic or unusual sickness, notwithstanding the prevalence of mortal disease in the vicinity of the Asylum and in the City has been complete. For these favors we desire to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Good Being who has watched over and protected us.

There were 60 patients in the House at the date of the last Annual Report and 29 have been received since, making a total of 89 who have resided in the Asylum during the year. The greatest number at any time was 63, the smallest was 56, and the monthly average was about 60.

Of the whole number under care during the year 6 have died and 24 have been discharged, leaving 59 in the House at the present time, 30 of whom are men and 29 are women.

Of the 24 patients discharged, 7 were Restored, 6 were much improved, 4 were improved, and 7 were stationary.

Of the 7 patients restored, 4 were under care not exceeding 3 months, one a little more than 6 months, 1 between one and two years and one nearly three years; and the average duration of treatment of the whole number restored was 278 days.

During the year 29 cases, 20 of which were recent and 9 were chronic, have been under special medical treatment for the cure of their malady. Of the 20 recent cases, four were affected at the time of their admission with serious organic disease which soon proved fatal, and three, two of whom were much improved were removed by their friends before sufficient time had been allowed for the treatment to have its full effect. Four were discharged restored; and 9 remain under cure, 3 of whom are restored and awaiting the request of their friends for their discharge, 3 are much improved with every prospect of their full recovery, two are improved and 1 is stationary. Of the 9 chronic cases, 6 have been discharged, 3 of whom were restored, 3 were much improved and 3 remain, 1 of whom is much improved 1 improved and 1 is stationary.

Six deaths have been recorded during the year—one of disease of the Brain the result of the transference of Acute Rheumatism to that organ, one of Acute Mania, one of Apoplexy, one of Inflammation of the Liver, one of Erysipelas and one of Epilepsy. Two of them were between 40 and 50 years, 2 between 50 and 60 and two between 70 and 80 years of age. Two died within eight days after their admission, 2 between 5 and 10 weeks and 2 had resided between 2 and 3 years in the Institution. One of these patients a female 78 years of age at the time of her death had been admitted into the Asylum in the year 1817, a few weeks after it was first opened for the reception of patients and was discharged restored.

The lesson to be learned from the above analysis of the few facts presented by a single year's experience, is the same that has been taught by that of all previous years, viz.: that insanity, though curable in a large proportion of cases when early placed under suitable treatment, is yet, in its acute stages, attended with considerable danger to life, and that not a small proportion of those who do not recover, die soon after the first attack of the disease. Hence the importance in all cases, of taking prompt measures for the safety of the patients by placing them as speedily as possible, in hospitals designed for their reception, where all experience proves that they can be better cared for than in their own homes. If the danger to life were as well understood as the risk of permanent insanity, that is incurred by the neglect of proper treatment in the early periods of the disease, we should surely see fewer cases allowed to remain at home until the patients are irrecoverably lost either by death, or by falling into a state of hopeless insanity. Another lesson that may be learned from the results of the past year, is one of encouragement to make trial of an hospital in every case of whatever duration, that has never been subjected to such treatment. A small proportion of cases continue for several years without passing into the stage of incurable lesions, and such cases continue insane simply because they are permitted to remain in the midst of the scenes where their malady originated, or to be subjected to the causes which at first gave rise to it. There are cases in which it may be said with certainty that symptoms of organic diseases are pres-

sent, but when this is not the case, there is good reason to hope that a proportion of those affected will be restored by proper treatment even after several year's duration of the disease. One of the cases discharged restored, during the past year, had been insane for three years prior to her admission, and recovered her reason after nearly three years more spent in the Asylum. Another case of more than five year's duration, after a residence in the Asylum of nearly a year, passed in a state of extreme agitation and excitement, gradually became calm and rational, and after several week's trial at home, continued so well as to be discharged much improved, if not entirely restored to her usual mental health.

Another practical point of great importance suggested by the experience of the past year, is the necessity of paying immediate attention to any symptom, however apparently slight, of deviation from the healthy action of the brain, whether it be manifested by diseased mental states, or by disordered nervous action of another kind. Insanity very rarely makes its appearance suddenly in the midst of perfectly good mental and bodily health. There is nearly always some change observable in the temper or conduct of the patient, sometimes for months before the true cause is suspected. The individual may be peevish and irritable, or he may be melancholy and depressed, or unable to sleep at night, and yet be perfectly able to attend to his usual business. He is not insane, and may not become so, but his

brain is in an unhealthy condition, and unless relieved by appropriate treatment or rest, or a change of scene, will in all probability, soon become the seat of serious, and perhaps, incurable disease of which mental disorder may be a prominent symptom. Sometimes this unhealthy condition of the brain is manifested only by physical sensations without any striking change in the habits or disposition of the patient, and he will complain of attacks of headache or giddiness. At times the individual himself is conscious of the change in his feelings, at others it is only observed by the members of his family. In either case this condition, which is frequently caused by too great a strain upon the mental faculties, owing to too close application to business in the eager pursuit of wealth or fame, combined with errors in the manner of living, is too often neglected until serious symptoms arise, which might have been prevented by timely remedies. In one case admitted during the present year, a man of middle age, whose business engagements required him to be much exposed to the rays of the sun in hot weather, complained of attacks of giddiness, at intervals, for two years before insanity declared itself. In another case recently admitted, the patient for three years, had at distant intervals, manifested insane impulses in sudden and strange acts without his capacity for business, or his general conduct being at all affected. In both of these cases incurable disease had fastened itself on the brain, before the friends of the patients were aware of any danger.

The usual statistics are herewith presented not with a view to any value they possess as a contribution to medical science, but as containing information on various points connected with the nature of insanity, which may be interesting to many into whose hands this report may come. They have been carefully prepared from the records which have been kept since the opening of the Institution, though during a portion of the time the record does not embrace all the points on which information is now desirable.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of patients of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number admitted since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	359	338	697
" Much improved, -	64	64	128
" Improved, - -	93	96	189
" Stationary, -	124	133	257
" Died, - -	114	110	224
Remaining, - - -	30	29	59
Total, - - - -	784	770	1,554

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,554 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	452	434	886
From 1 to 5 years, -	199	204	403
" 5 " 10 " - -	46	50	96
" 10 " 20 " -	34	29	63
" 20 " 30 " - -	18	18	36
" 30 " 40 " -	0	9	9
" 40 " 50 " - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	27	17	44
Total, - - - -	784	770	1,554

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state in 1,554 cases as far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	394	341	735
Married,	265	282	547
Widowers and Widows,	39	82	121
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	784	770	1,554

TABLE IV.—Showing the age of 1,554 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years,	48	60	108
From 20 to 30,	239	208	447
" 30 " 40,	183	165	348
" 40 " 50,	120	150	270
" 50 " 60,	110	104	214
" 60 " 70,	59	51	110
" 70 " 80,	21	21	42
" 80 " 90,	4	10	14
" 90 " 100,	0	1	1
Total,	784	770	1,554

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,554 patients.

Pennsylvania,	1,095	*Brought forward,*	1,531
New Jersey,	225	Canada,	5
Maryland,	66	Alabama,	3
Delaware,	40	Louisiana,	3
New-York,	32	District of Columbia,	3
North Carolina,	20	West Indies,	2
Virginia,	18	South Carolina,	2
Massachusetts,	13	Georgia,	2
Ohio,	10	Florida,	1
Missouri,	4	Michigan,	1
Rhode Island,	4	California,	1
Indiana,	4		
Carried forward,	1,531	Total,	1,554

TABLE VI.—Showing the number and per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	886	668	1,554
" Restored, - -	592	105	697
Per centage Restored, - -	66.89	15.67	44.20

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 784 patients as far as recorded.

Farmers,	192	*Brought forward*,	439	*Brought forward*,	485
Merchants,	43	Tailors,	4	Dyer,	1
Clerks,	43	Cabinet-makers,	4	Carman,	1
Tanners & Curriers,	23	Shoemakers,	4	Brewer,	1
Physicians,	15	Brokers,	3	Overseer,	1
Teachers,	13	Laborers,	3	Plasterer,	1
Carpenters,	13	Publishers,	2	Tinman,	1
Lawyers,	9	Machinists,	2	Gardener,	1
Students,	12	Dentists,	2	Confectioner,	1
Manufacturers,	9	Navy Officers,	2	Segar-maker,	1
Druggists,	9	Silversmiths,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Inn-keepers,	6	Millers,	3	Hatter,	1
Blacksmiths,	7	Bricklayers,	2	Whip-maker,	1
Masons,	7	Coopers,	2	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Operatives,	8	Engineers,	2	Wheelwright,	1
Artists,	4	Watch-maker,	1	Contractor,	1
Printers,	4	Potter,	1	Sexton,	1
Sailors,	4	Shop-keeper,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Butchers,	5	Coach-trimmer,	1	Watch-case maker,	1
Clergymen,	3	Cashier of Bank,	1	Telegraph operator,	1
Planters,	3	Saddler,	1	Paper hanger,	1
Jewellers,	3	Engravers,	2	None,	20
Painters,	4	Brush-maker,	1	Unrecorded,	259
Carried forward,	439	*Carried forward*,	485	Total,	784

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 631 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	48	92	140
Intemperance,	79	1	80
Domestic trouble,	18	69	87
Puerperal,	0	36	36
Loss of property,	25	3	28
Excitement about religion,	6	19	25
Organic disease of the brain,	20	9	29
Anxiety,	17	14	31
Disappointment,	7	19	26
Masturbation,	21	2	23
Epilepsy,	16	8	24
Grief,	3	17	20
Over-exertion,	8	10	18
Abuse of opium,	2	7	9
Blow on the head,	7	0	7
Fear,	3	3	6
Old age,	3	5	8
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	2	1	3
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	2	1	3
Syphilis,	2	1	3
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	0	3	3
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	1	0	1
Paronychia,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Total,	301	330	631

Causes and Treatment of Insanity.—The immediate, direct, and in medical language, the *proximate* cause of insanity is to be found in a disordered state of the functions of the brain, produced sometimes by physical causes, such as injuries to the head, exposure to the rays of the sun, &c., but more frequently by trouble, anxiety and disappointments of different kinds. To remedy this functional disorder is the object of the medical treatment of insanity, and as in other diseases, a most important point to be gained is to remove the cause, so in this to remove the patient as far as possible from the influence of the causes which gave rise to his mental disorder, is the fundamental point in the treatment. Hence the necessity of removing the patients from home, and consigning them to the care of strangers; for, though in many cases, this removal cannot take away the occasion of the actual trouble or sorrow, it does place the patient beyond the reach of associations which constantly tend to bring it before his mind. And as in many cases of recent insanity especially, a principal feature is a condition of extreme sensibility to painful impressions; the hospital where patients are placed for treatment serves also as an asylum to shelter them from contact with many little things which in their ordinary health would be unnoticed, but which in their morbid condition are productive of acute suffering, and tend to increase their disorder. Hence in great part the advantages which all experience has shown to be derived from the management of the insane in public institutions, in preference to the most skilful medical treatment merely, in their own homes.

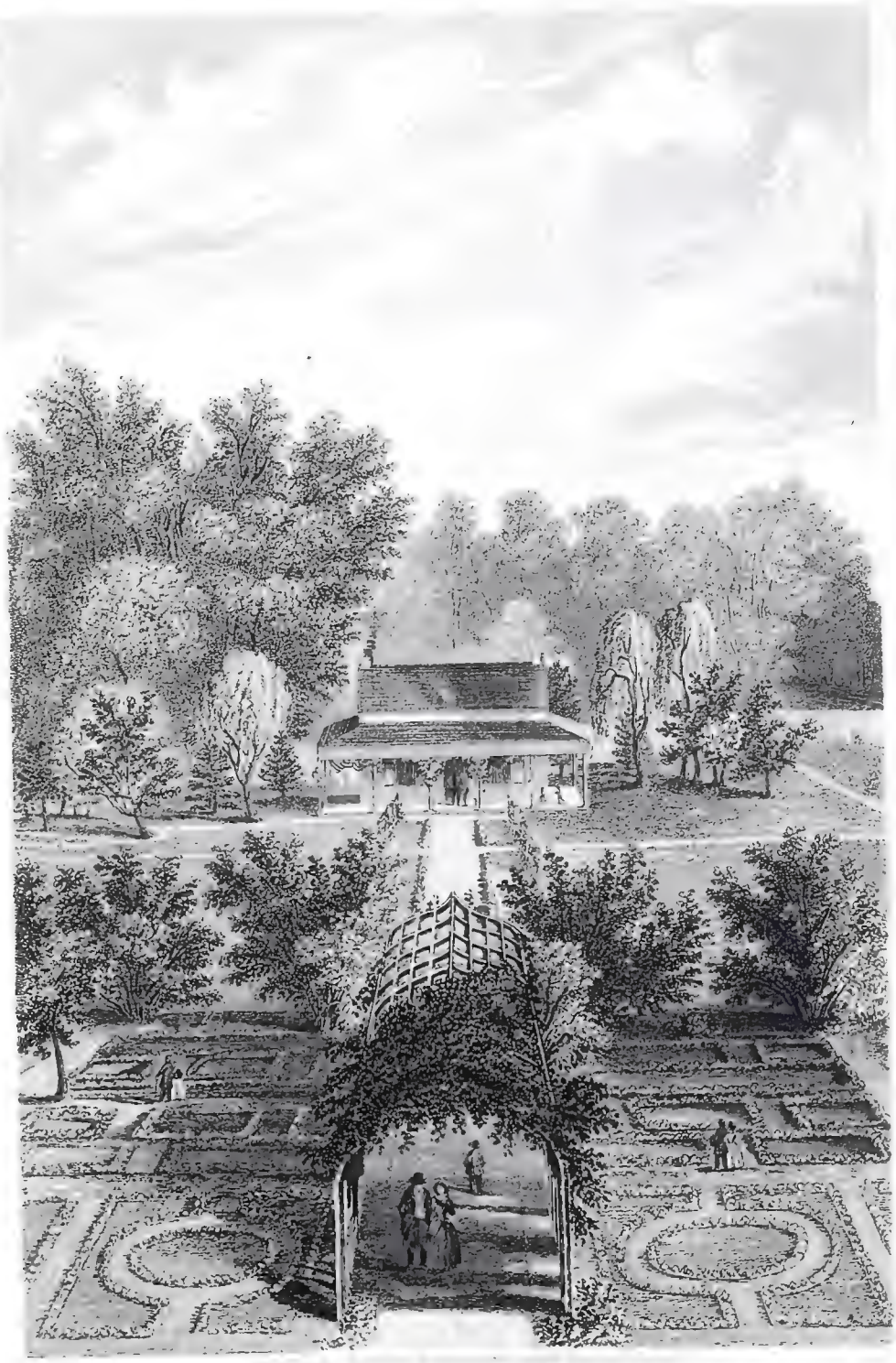
Occupation and Exercise.—The same methods which have been so frequently described in previous reports, for affording occupation and exercise to our patients, have been continued in use during the past year. The grounds set apart for their exclusive benefit about forty acres in extent, in addition to nearly the same quantity of land reserved for farming purposes, afford ample space for exercise in walking, to those who have been unaccustomed to labor, while the care required in keeping these grounds in order, opens a field in which the muscular efforts of our patients can be beneficially exercised. From one-third to one-half of the male patients, in company with their attendants, have been taken out a few hours daily unless prevented by inclement weather, and encouraged to render assistance in raking leaves, removing litter, and keeping the grounds in order. The difficulty of training the insane to perform any kind of labor to which they have been unaccustomed when in health, will always prevent our patients' but few of whom have been brought up in the country, from being employed in this way to any advantage, except such as they derive themselves from the exercise thus provided them. Some of them are capable of taking an interest in the work that is going on, and there is generally some improvement in progress, such as laying out of new walks, or the clearing up of the undergrowth of the forest, that is calculated to interest their minds and stimulate their exertions. During the past year several hundred feet of new walks have been laid out and partially made, and the bushes have been cut and cleared off from a por-

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tion of the wood which it was considered desirable to reclaim from its original wildness. This has been done entirely by the patients and their attendants, and the benefit they have derived from exercise in the open air, while thus employed, and from the interest excited in their minds by witnessing the improvements thus made, has been greater than could have been procured in any other way.

Those of the men who are unable or unwilling to work, are taken out daily to walk through the grounds or on the highways in the neighborhood of the Asylum and the game of cricket has been used with good effect as a means of giving greater variety to their out-door exercise. The female patients are also allowed the privilege of daily exercise by walking through the grounds whenever the weather is suitable. During the summer a piece of ground was selected under the trees on the lawn, in front of the Asylum building, and furnished as a croquet ground mainly for the use of the female patients of the more intelligent class, who were thus provided with additional means of exercise which were fully appreciated and enjoyed by them.

During that considerable portion of the year when out-door exercises are greatly limited even when not entirely prohibited, pains are taken to afford the patients of all classes such employment or occupation within doors as may serve to direct their minds from morbid trains of thought, and to afford as large a share as possible of physical exer-



cise. Besides the Library situated on the grounds at a short distance from the main building, and which is visited daily throughout the year at different hours of the day by both male and female patients, they are furnished in the wards with books, newspapers and writing materials, and also with games and puzzles of different kinds. The women are employed in plain sewing, knitting, crotcheting, &c., and to both sexes the game of battledore has been the means of furnishing muscular exercise as well as healthy mental excitement. The evening entertainments in the Lecture Room, consisting of exhibitions with the magic lantern, varied occasionally with a lecture and interesting experiments in chemistry, have been continued during the winter.

Improvements.—The walls of the patient's dining rooms, situated in the basement, proving to be damp notwithstanding the removal of the earth and the formation of an area on the outside, have had the difficulty remedied by being studded on the inside, and lathed and plastered so as to leave a space between the wall and the plastering. The floors of the corridors in the second story of each of the wings in the main building, and the floor of the day room occupied by the most excited class of male patients have been repainted. These corridors together with the parlors for the best class of male and female patients respectively, have been furnished with new carpets, and one of the parlors for female patients has been renovated by the removal of several layers of old paper from the walls, and the substitution of a new

one of a neat pattern. A portion of the land purchased within the last two years, being of such a character as to require under-draining, about 1500 feet of draining tile have been procured and laid down, and the water course running through a portion of the same has been straitened. Another portion of this land has been improved by clearing off useless trees and bushes with which it was encumbered. These improvements being contiguous to the portions of the premises set apart for the more exclusive use of the patients, besides rendering the land more valuable for the purposes of the farm, are also calculated to have a beneficial influence on the minds of the patients who witness them.

Ventilation.—The plan upon which the portion of the building occupied by patients was originally constructed, viz., of a single range of rooms opening on the corridors, admitted of a natural ventilation which in warm or mild weather was sufficient for all practical purposes, but which in winter could not be effectual without admitting too great a volume of cold air through the open windows to allow of the wards being kept at a proper temperature. It seemed, therefore, very desirable to adopt some plan for ventilation by which the opening of windows in cold weather could be dispensed with. The plan selected is one which had proved its efficiency in a neighboring institution, and after three month's trial has also proved entirely satisfactory here. It may be called a self-acting system, and depends for its efficiency on the difference in the specific gravity of two columns of air at different tem-

peratures—the heated air in the building having a natural tendency to rise, while the cold air outside presses in at every point to supply its place. Owing to this tendency a constant circulation of air will be kept up within the building, as long as there is any difference between the inside and outside temperatures, and the motive power in such a system is in the basement in the fires, or other means used for warming the building. The heated air, in the air-chambers which supply warmth to the house, naturally rises and escapes through flues provided for the purpose into the apartments to be warmed. Here, being warmer and consequently lighter than the surrounding air it immediately rises to the ceiling, where it remains until it gradually becomes cooled, when it descends towards the floor, and its place is supplied by fresh portions of heated air from the air-chambers below. If, however, there are openings for ventilation in the rooms near the ceiling, as is the case generally in both public and private buildings, the freshly warmed pure air immediately escapes by these openings and is lost, so that heat not only is thus lost, but the pure freshly warmed air which it is desirable to retain as long as possible is lost also. To avoid this waste all openings near the ceiling must be closed, and the flues for ventilation must open as near the floors as possible. It is manifest that the fresh warm air constantly coming up from the air-chambers in the basement will continue to ascend, if permitted to do so, and will make its escape into the open air at the highest point where it can find an outlet, and that all the air in the apartment

below this point will remain unaffected and unchanged by the incoming current of fresh air, so that the circulation of air in the apartment, and the consequent ventilation is complete just in proportion as the air is compelled to escape at the lowest point, or in other words, in proportion as the openings for ventilation are made nearer the floor. It is not assumed that the carbonic acid generated in the lungs, and thrown off in the act of respiration, being heavier than the atmospheric air will settle to the floor, and must, therefore, be drawn out at the lowest point, neither is it admitted that the lighter emanations will rise, and must, therefore, be taken out at the ceiling; the theory is according to the known law of the diffusion of gases, that all noxious effluvia tend rather to mix equally with the atmospheric air in the places where they are generated; but the air nearest the floor being that which has been the longest in the room, and longest exposed to causes of contamination is that which is most impure, and needs therefore to be removed the first. The ventilating shafts are simply flues in the walls which must be carried up perpendicularly through the roof. They require no heat in them to create a draft, because the heated air in the building being pressed upon by the heavier cold air outside is compelled to escape by these flues, provided no other outlet is allowed it. In this system of ventilation we have then a constant circulation of air kept up—the cold air by its greater density entering the air-chambers to be warmed, pushing before it that which has been already heated, in its turn when it becomes

heated, being forced upward by a fresh portion of cold air, circulating in the apartment to be warmed, and as it gradually becomes cooler settling to the floors, and escaping into the upright flues which convey it out of the building.

In applying this system it was required to make four new flues extending from the floor of the first story through the roof, which, as it was necessary to cut them in the solid stone walls, was an undertaking of some magnitude. The flues were made in the partition walls between the rooms, so near to the wall dividing the rooms from the corridor that they could be used for ventilating the corridors also. Each of these flues serves for ventilating two rooms and a portion of the hall on each floor. The flues used for the furnaces situated under the centres of the halls, by having cast-iron pipes placed in them to confine and carry off the gas and smoke from the furnaces, were sufficient for eight rooms more, so that in this way twenty-four rooms were provided for. All the rooms in the Lodges occupied by patients either as sleeping or day rooms, nineteen in number, were also provided for by using the furnace flues with a cast-iron pipe placed in them to confine the gases generated in combustion, except in an instance where a vacant flue favorably situated was employed for the purpose. In the centre building eleven rooms occupied by the officers or by patients have been ventilated on the same plan, and altogether fifty-nine rooms, including nearly all of those occupied by patients, are enjoying the benefits of this system.

In regard to the operation of this plan of ventilation our experience so far has been that the circulation of air thus effected is perfect. We have never found in the numerous examinations we have made any deficiency in the action of the flues. Those which are specially heated by the fires from the furnaces, or by being in contact with other flues containing the heated gases from the fires below, of course have a very active draft, but in all cases the current of air passing in from the apartments ventilated has always been sufficient to be felt by the hand placed in front of the opening. Since the system went into operation, we have been enabled to dispense entirely with direct ventilation through the windows, without the slightest fear of any accumulation of unhealty exhalations. The wards have, in consequence. been kept at a much more pleasant and uniform temperature, and the comfort of the patients has thus been materially promoted.

With the earnest wish that the Asylum may long continue to dispense its benefits to the afflicted, and that the blessing of Divine Providence may ever rest upon the means used for the relief of those who may be committed to its care, this Report is respectfully submitted.

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.

Asylum, Third month 1*st*, 1867.

The Fiftieth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

At the date of the last Annual Report there were in the Asylum 60 patients, and 29 have been received since; making 89 who have been under care during the past year. Of this number 24 have been discharged, and 6 have died; leaving under care on the the 1st inst. 59 patients. Of those discharged during the year 7 were restored, 6 were much improved, 4 were improved and 7 were stationary. Of those remaining in the house 3 are restored, 10 improved, and 46 are stationary.

The account of William Kinsey, Treasurer, has been examined, his payments compared with his vouchers and found correct; the balance due the Treasurer on the 1st inst., on the general account was $2,343 60, and the balance due the contributors on the several trust accounts was $3,281 41, showing the cash balance in his hands on the aggregate to be $937 81.

An abstract from the Treasurer's account being as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From Board of patients, farm, &c., - - -	$25,336 30
To this sum add cash placed in the hands of Superintendent to meet bills unpaid at the close of last year, the proper vouchers for which sum are in the orders in his favor, - - - - - -	4,000 00
Ground rents and interest received, - - -	1,095 70
Legacy of Hannah Sansom, - - - -	2,686 05
Part payment of mortgage, - - - -	200 00
Subscriptions for land purchased, - - -	665 00
" " Life Membership, - - -	100 00
Proceeds of note discounted, $1,500, - - -	1,469 00
Due Permament and Trust Funds, - - -	3,281 41
	$38,833 46

EXPENDITURES.

For orders in favor of J. H. Worthington, Superintendent,	$28,485 64
" Payment for land purchased, - - -	2,369 25
" Annuity, - - - - - -	421 42
" Printing and advertizing, - - -	248 35
" Conveyancing and surveying, - - -	121 75
" Book-keeping, insurance, exchanges, preparing room for Managers, and commissions on collections, -	106 61
" Discounted note paid (being for this amount due at the last settlement) - - -	5,000 00
" Interest, - - - - -	200 59
Balance due Treasurer, 3d Mo. 1, 1866, - -	942 04
Cash Balance in hands of Treasurer, 3d Mo. 1, 1867, -	937 81
	$38,833 46

If from the orders in favor of the Superintendent is deducted the sum of $4000 as the amount of last year's indebtedness paid this year, and to the sum left ($24,485 64), is added $3000, as the amount of unpaid bills at the time the Superintendent's account was made up for the present year, we find the expenditures for the past year about $1800 more than the receipts.

The chief products of the farm have been 40 bushels wheat, 80 bushels corn, 415 bushels potatoes, 32 wagon loads of hay, 321 lbs. of veal, 1505 lbs. pork, besides a full supply of vegetables for the family, and the usual amount of poultry, milk, butter, fruit, &c. Produce has been sold to the amount of $107 30.

As stated in the Treasurer's account, the Institution has received within the past year, through the liberality of our late friend, Hannah Sansom, a legacy of $3000, which, after the deduction of the United States and collateral inheritance tax, amounts to $2,686 5.

An improved system of ventilation, recommended by one of the managers, has been introduced into the Asylum, and found very satisfactory. For a full account of it, we refer to the Superintendent's Report.

It is believed the Asylum fully maintains its character as an efficient instrumentality for the treatment of the Insane. The Managers have endeavored to give diligent attention to the charge committed to them, and it has been very gratifying to observe in the course of their weekly visits to the Institution, the air of neatness and home-like comfort pervading it, and other evidences of the judicious oversight and management of our Superintendent and Matron. For fuller information respecting the condition of the Asylum at the present time, and the operations of the past year, we refer to the Annual Report of the Superintendent, which is herewith submitted.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Managers.

CHARLES ELLIS, *Clerk.*

Philadelphia, Third Month, 11*th,* 1867.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

Charles Ellis, No. 1724 Chestnut Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

MATRON,—Rachel S. Craft.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 North Tenth Street.
Charles Ellis, No. 1724 Chestnut Street, and No. 637 Market Street.
William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street.
John M. Whitall, No. 1317 Filbert Street, and No. 410 Race Street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 North Sixth Street, and No. 1103 Wood Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market Street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch Street, and No. 125 Market Street.
William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market Street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, No. 1313 Pine Street, and No. 24 Shippen Street.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 417 Walnut Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from some respectable physician, accompanied by a request from a guardian, near relative, or friend, that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physician's Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

HAVING on the day of mo. 18 , examined of aged years, I hereby certify from my own knowledge, that is in a state of insanity, and proper to be received into a house provided for the relief of persons of that description.

I further certify, that the Answers annexed to the following Questions are correct, as far as I can judge.

Physician.

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physician, to furnish full and explicit Answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity?—When and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

4. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Had the patient previously been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease; or, had he or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been employed; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

REQUEST.

Request that who is in a state of insanity, may be admitted as a Patient into the "Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their reason."

BOND.

Application is hereby made for the admission of as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Super-

intendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 18th of the Third month, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1867—68.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3*d month* 13*th to* 4*th month* 8*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Howard Yarnall.
" 4*th month* 8*th to* 5*th month* 13*th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, John E. Carter.
" 5*th month* 13*th to* 6*th month* 10*th.*	William B. Cooper, John E. Carter, Samuel Bettle.
" 6*th month* 10*th to* 7*th month* 8*th.*	Samuel Bettle, Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles.
" 7*th month* 8*th to* 8*th month* 12*th.*	Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles, David Scull.
" 8*th month* 12*th to* 9*th month* 9*th.*	David Scull, James Whitall, Henry Haines.
" 9*th month* 9*th to* 10*th month* 14*th.*	James Whitall, Henry Haines, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 14*th to* 11*th month* 11*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, John M. Whitall.
" 11*th month* 11*th to* 12*th month* 9*th.*	William Bettle, John M. Whitall, Mark Balderston.
" 12*th month* 9*th to* 1*st month* 13*th*, 1868.	Mark Balderston, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" 1*st month* 13*th to* 2*nd month* 10*th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 10*th to* 3*d month* 18*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Howard Yarnall.



Fifty-First Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,

SUCCESSOR TO JOSEPH RAKESTRAW,

S. W. corner Fourth Street and Apple Tree Alley.

1868.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To The Managers—

In presenting these Annual Reports on the condition and operations of the Asylum from year to year, with such remarks on the general subject of Insanity as the experience of the past year seems naturally to call for, it can scarcely be expected that on each succeeding occasion we shall be able to offer for your acceptance much that is novel or striking. The experience of each year in its turn is so similar to that of all that have gone before, that beyond the mere record of statistical facts and the history of the Sanitary condition of the Institution, there is for the most part but little to be said that has not been presented to your notice in previous Reports, though in somewhat different language.

The year that has just drawn to a close presents but little difference in this respect from the many which have preceded. Yet it is satisfactory to be able to repeat that it has been one of at least average prosperity. Whether we consider the number of those who have enjoyed the advantages of a residence in the Institution, the general good health that has prevailed in the family, the proportion of recoveries that have been effected, or the good order and comparative

tranquillity that have been maintained among our inmates, we are sensible that we have abundant cause for thankfulness to a Superintending Providence for the measure of success that has attended our efforts to benefit those who have been committed to our care.

The number of admissions during the past twelve months has been greater than in any of the ten previous years. For the first time in twenty-five years one of the wards has been so filled with patients as to make it improper to receive new cases into it, and for this cause the Superintendent in conjunction with the Visiting Managers at one time felt warranted in refusing applications for patients who could not be suitably provided for in the quiet wards.

We have also felt obliged to refuse a number of cases otherwise suitable, whose friends were unable to pay for their accommodation. The funds of the Institution as you are aware have been as freely used as seemed consistent with prudence in reducing the rate of board charged to patients in limited circumstances, and private charity has also contributed in some cases to the relief of such, yet we have been too often compelled to allow applicants for admission to depart without being able to receive them. Two recent cases which were under treatment within the past year, in consequence of the inability of their friends to bear the continued expense, were removed from the Asylum before sufficient time had been allowed to test the efficacy of the treatment employed. The amount of suffering among the industrious and respectable poor

whose means under ordinary circumstances are sufficient for all their needs, but who by the increased expenses rendered necessary when Insanity visits their families, are sometimes reduced to a state approaching to poverty, which is thus every year brought to our notice is so great as to give rise to the earnest wish that in our own, as has been done in at least one of our sister states, provision might be made at the public expense for every individual rich as well as poor becoming Insane within its borders, without regard to the pecuniary condition of the sufferer. The possession of a larger fund applicable to the relief of such cases would enable the Asylum to extend its benefits to a number of cases annually, and the subject is here referred to in the hope that some who are blessed with abundance, may thus be induced to contribute either by donation or by bequest to this specific object.

At the time of the last Annual Report there were 59 patients remaining in the House, and 31 have been received since, making a total of 90 patients who have been under care during the year. The greatest number in the House at any time was 63, the smallest was 54 and the average monthly number was nearly 59.

Of the 90 patients under care 6 have died, and 22 have been discharged, leaving 62, of whom 33 are men and 29 are women, in the House at the present time.

Of the 22 patients discharged 12 were restored, 2 were much improved, 5 were improved, and 3 were stationary.

Of the 12 patients discharged restored, 5 were under treatment for not exceeding three months, 3 from three to six months, 3 from six months to a year and one for more than a year; the average duration of treatment for the whole number restored was 189 days.

Of 319 patients discharged during the last fifteen years 157 were restored, being 49 $\frac{12}{100}$ per cent. of the whole. Of these 157 patients, 72 or nearly one-half were under treatment for a period of time not exceeding three months. Fifty per cent. on the whole number of discharges is perhaps rather above than below the average of recoveries in the best managed Hospitals and when we consider the number removed from the Asylum while under treatment before the full effect of the remedies used was obtained, the above results will thus be seen to compare not unfavorably with those of the most successful curative Institutions.

During the year 32 cases, 28 of which were recent, and 4 were chronic, were under special medical treatment for the relief or cure of their mental disorder and of the morbid physical states in which it originated. Of the recent cases 2 have died and 13 have been discharged, 10 of whom were restored, 1 was much improved, 1 was improved and 1 was stationary; and 13 remain under care, two of whom are restored and awaiting the request of their friends for their discharge; and in the remaining 11 there is a reasonable prospect of recovery except in one case. Of the 4 chronic cases 3 have been discharged, 2 of whom were

restored and one was stationary, and one remains who is much improved.

General Health.—In judging of the standard of physical health in any community composed entirely of insane persons, it is always necessary to remember that they are the subjects of a disease affecting one of the most important vital organs. In many cases so far as danger to life is immediately concerned, this disease of the brain is doubtless but slight, yet it does exist in various degrees, from the cases in which the general health seems scarcely at all affected, to those in which we see all the powers of life gradually giving way before the advances of unequivocal brain disease, of which we have examples in the various forms of Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, &c. The standard of health will consequently always be lower and the rate of mortality greater in such a community than among the population at large. Among those who have resided for more than a year in the Asylum with the exception of those fatal lesions of the brain which are the termination of so many incurable cases of Insanity, we have scarcely had a case of serious illness during the year. The diseases which are caused by the crowding together of human beings in dwellings unprovided with suitable means of ventilation such as Fevers, Consumption, Diarrhœa, Erysipelas, &c., furnish but a small proportion of the deaths which have been recorded in the History of the Asylum. During the summer we had but few cases of disorders of the bowels to treat, and throughout the past unusually severe winter the patients have enjoyed an almost com-

plete exemption from Catarrhal affections, which have been so prevalent in the community around us.

This exemption particularly during the winter may be fairly attributed to the improved system of ventilation recently introduced, which by dispensing with the opening of windows allows all parts of the house to be kept at a more uniform temperature. There have been six deaths during the year. The first recorded was that of a man who had for several years occupied the highest place on the list of patients, and had passed about 40 years of his life in the Asylum. He died of Marasmus. Three others had been for periods averaging from two to fifteen years residents of the Asylum, and had been affected with severe forms of Insanity, indicating organic lesions of the brain previously to their admission, and were only brought to the Asylum after all hope of recovery had been abandoned. One of these died of Epilepsy, one of Paralysis, and one of Marasmus. Two of the fatal cases were of recently admitted patients who had been insane only a few weeks when they were brought to the Asylum. One of these died of chronic diarrhœa to which he had been subject for many years before becoming insane, and the other a female of acute cerebral disease which proved fatal a few days after her admission.

Statistics.—The usual statistical information is contained in the following tables which have been carefully prepared.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	366	343	709
" Much improved, -	64	66	130
" Improved, - -	95	98	193
" Stationary, -	127	134	261
" Died, - -	116	114	230
Remaining, - - -	33	29	62
Total, - - - -	801	784	1,585

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,585 cases as far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	461	444	905
From 1 to 5 years, -	201	206	407
" 5 " 10 " - -	48	52	100
" 10 " 20 " -	36	29	65
" 20 " 30 " - -	20	18	38
" 30 " 40 " -	0	9	9
" 40 " 50 " - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	27	17	44
Total, - - - -	801	784	1,585

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state of 1,585 cases as far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	404	346	750
Married,	272	290	562
Widowers and Widows,	39	83	122
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	801	784	1,585

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,585 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years,	49	60	109
From 20 to 30,	240	213	453
" 30 " 40,	189	171	360
" 40 " 50,	127	153	280
" 50 " 60,	111	104	215
" 60 " 70,	60	51	111
" 70 " 80,	21	21	42
" 80 " 90,	4	10	14
" 90 " 100,	0	1	1
Total,	801	784	1,585

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,585 patients.

Pennsylvania,	1,115	*Brought forward,*	1,561
New Jersey,	227	Canada,	5
Maryland,	69	Alabama,	3
Delaware,	42	Louisiana,	3
New-York,	32	District of Columbia,	3
North Carolina,	22	West Indies,	2
Virginia,	18	South Carolina,	2
Massachusetts,	13	Georgia,	2
Ohio,	10	Florida,	1
Missouri,	4	Michigan,	1
Rhode Island,	4	California,	1
Indiana,	5	Wisconsin,	1
Carried forward,	1,561	Total,	1,585

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	905	680	1,585
" Restored, - -	604	105	709
Per centage Restored, - -	66.63	15.44	44.73

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 801 male patients as far as recorded.

Farmers,	195	*Brought forward*,	453	*Brought forward*,	499
Merchants,	44	Tailors,	4	Dyer,	1
Clerks,	45	Cabinet-makers,	4	Carman,	1
Tanners & Curriers,	23	Shoemakers,	4	Brewer,	1
Physicians,	15	Brokers,	3	Overseer,	1
Teachers,	13	Laborers,	3	Plasterer,	1
Carpenters,	13	Publishers,	2	Tinman,	1
Lawyers,	10	Machinists,	2	Gardener,	1
Students,	13	Dentists,	2	Confectioner,	1
Manufacturers,	9	Navy Officers,	2	Segar-maker,	1
Druggists,	10	Silversmiths,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Inn-keepers,	6	Millers,	3	Hatter,	1
Blacksmiths,	8	Plumbers,	2	Whip-maker,	1
Masons,	9	Coopers,	2	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Operatives,	8	Engineers,	2	Wheelwright,	1
Artists,	5	Watch-maker,	1	Contractor,	1
Printers,	4	Potter,	1	Sexton,	1
Sailors,	4	Shop-keeper,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Butchers,	6	Coach-trimmer,	1	Watch-case maker,	1
Clergymen,	3	Cashier of Bank,	1	Telegraph operator,	1
Planters,	3	Saddler,	1	Paper hanger,	1
Jewellers,	3	Engravers,	2	None,	23
Painters,	4	Brush-maker,	1	Unrecorded,	259
Carried forward,	453	*Carried forward*,	499	Total,	801

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 650 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	51	95	146
Intemperance,	80	1	81
Domestic trouble,	19	71	90
Puerperal,	0	38	38
Loss of property,	25	3	28
Excitement about religion,	6	19	25
Organic disease of the brain,	22	10	32
Anxiety,	17	15	32
Disappointment,	7	19	26
Masturbation,	22	2	24
Epilepsy,	17	8	25
Grief,	3	17	20
Over-exertion,	8	10	18
Abuse of opium,	2	7	9
Blow on the head,	7	0	7
Fear,	3	3	6
Old age,	3	5	8
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	2	1	3
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	3	1	4
Syphilis,	2	1	3
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	0	3	3
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	1	0	1
Paronychia,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Total,	311	339	650

Medical and Moral Treatment of Insanity.—Insanity being a physical disease it is reasonable to seek for its relief and cure in such remedies as by their action on the physical organism are capable of removing the diseased condition. It was formerly more common to consider it either as purely mental, or as of a mixed character partly physical and partly mental, and its treatment accordingly consisted partly of remedies to act upon the diseased bodily states, and partly of recreations and amusements and of various moral agencies designed to influence the morbid condition of mind. Hence the distinction into medical and moral treatment, which were considered as having so little connection with each other, that in most of the older Institutions it was regarded as an advantage to have them directed by different heads. This distinction has however proved to be more nominal than real, and though the terms are still used, it is in a sense less strict than that in which they were formerly employed. It is well known as the result of long continued experience that the influence of cheerful scenes and associations, and of freedom from care and anxiety upon the bodily health in many forms of chronic disease, is as beneficial as that of remedies strictly medical; while good nourishment, fresh air, cleanliness and exercise, are quite as promotive of cheerfulness and mental tranquillity as what might be considered more strictly as moral treatment. It is this influence upon the bodily health of cheerful scenery and surroundings, and of all the various recreations and amusements generally understood by the term moral treatment, which brings these agencies specially within the province of

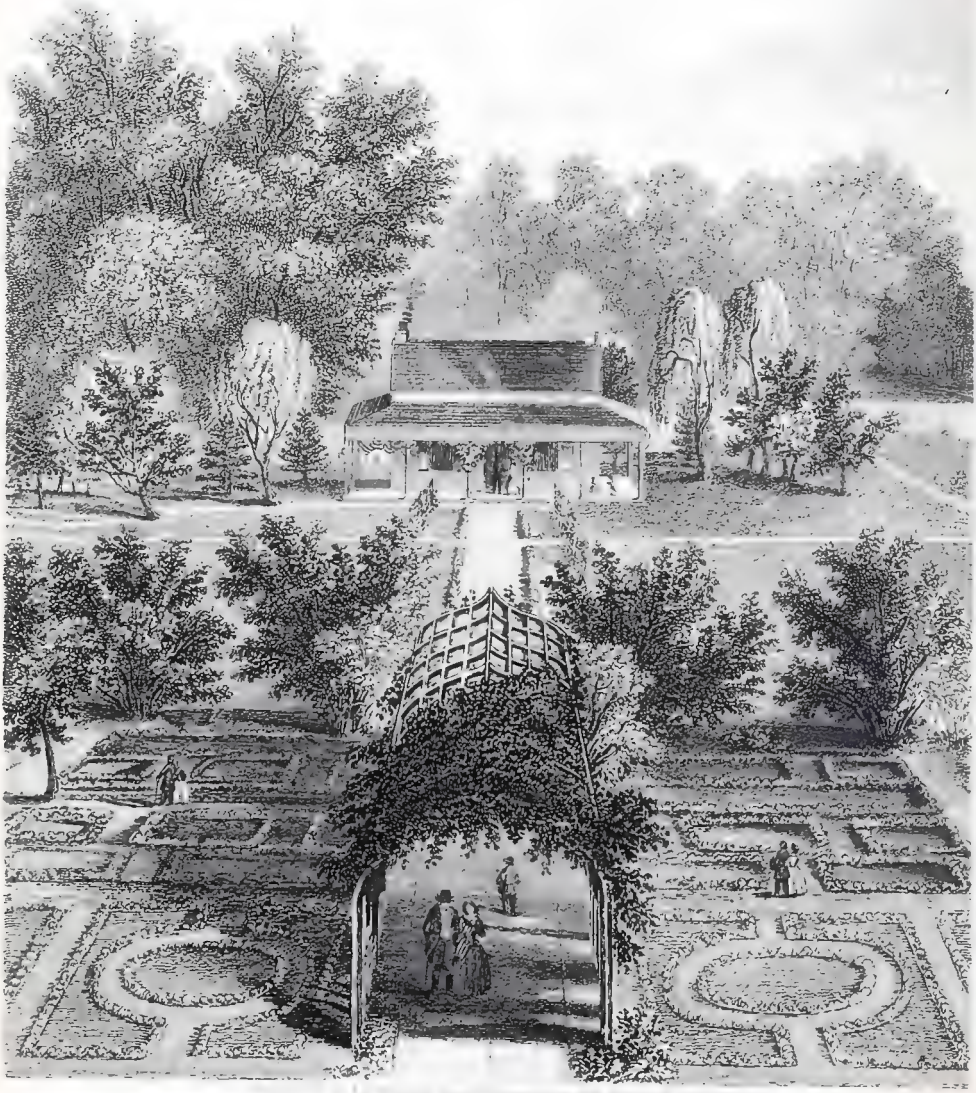
the physician and places them in the rank of the most valuable remedies for the relief and cure of Insanity.

All the abovementioned influences so far as they affect the physical health may be regarded as the basis of the rational medical treatment of the disease: the groundwork of all successful moral management of the Insane is kindness. It cannot be too frequently repeated that the state of morbid sensitiveness and of disordered emotions which are so conspicuous an element in the early stages of Insanity, especially of those forms of the disease which are most curable requires above every other consideration that the patients should be surrounded, as it were, by an atmosphere of kindness in which so far as possible every outward impression of a painful character may be effectually guarded against. While this is certainly true, it is also evident that their insane delusions must be counteracted, and their disorderly acts must be restrained within such limits as will prevent injury to themselves or others. It may thus sometimes be necessary to resort to physical force. When this is the case, gentleness must always be so mingled with firmness, as to accomplish the object with the smallest possible amount of irritation to the feelings of the patient. To counteract morbid mental conditions considered apart from the physical states with which they are connected, nothing is so effectual as occupation, embracing all the amusements, entertainments and employments which constitute so large a portion of the treatment in modern Institutions for the Insane.

Much better than the employment of physical force in all but a few exceptional cases, for restraining their disorderly conduct, is the exercise of a salutary discipline which by making the privileges they enjoy dependent on the measure of their own self-restraint, places before them the strongest inducements to conduct themselves with propriety. If the patient is curable, and such discipline is administered in the spirit of kindness with regard solely to his benefit, he will soon discover the motive which prompts it and submit himself to it accordingly. In a well regulated Hospital the whole course of treatment necessarily has the effect upon the patient to encourage the habit of self-restraint—the seclusion which is necessary for his safety and recovery diminishing by regular gradations as he approaches a healthy condition, he naturally desires to shorten its duration by getting well as rapidly as possible. It is manifest that punishments inflicted for the purpose of deterring patients from the commission of disorderly acts, can have no place in any system designed for the benefit of the Insane. Their direct influence would be to increase beyond measure the emotional disorder which it is desired to allay by every available means. It may happen notwithstanding, that a remedy such as seclusion to their rooms, which may be required in order to protect them from the consequences of their excitement, is regarded by them with a feeling of wholesome fear which may have a good effect in inducing them to restrain themselves, but such a remedy cannot be properly considered as a punishment unless it is used with the express design of acting upon their fears. It becomes neces-

sary therefore whenever such measures are resorted to, to impress upon the minds of patients the fact that they are employed as a remedy for their benefit and not by any means as a punishment.

A proper regard for the feelings of the Insane will also lead to the observance of the utmost truthfulness and candor in all our intercourse with them. Attempts to deceive them have seldom more than a temporary success, and when discovered are almost certain to be regarded as acts of unkindness, and thus give rise to feelings of irritation which cannot fail to be injurious to the patient. When such attempts are not detected the erroneous ideas thus impressed upon their minds may become blended with the delusions which are the result of disease, by which means the stock of insane ideas will be augmented and the disease rendered more difficult of cure. It is especially desirable that all deception in regard to the object of placing patients in the Asylum should be avoided. They can scarcely be in a position to receive much benefit from Hospital treatment until they fully comprehend the object of their being subjected to it. No greater obstacle could be placed in the way of such an understanding than the representations frequently made by the friends of patients that the motive for visiting the Institution is something different from what it really is. The friends resort to this, as they consider harmless deception in order that they may appear to the patients to be innocent of any intention of placing them in confinement. After this has been accomplished, the same feeling induces them to conceal from



the patient the fact that the object has been effected with their knowledge or approval. Under such circumstances if the patient was allowed to remain in ignorance of the real facts on finding himself among strangers and deprived of his liberty, he would almost certainly conclude that the officers of the Asylum were his enemies and were unlawfully holding him a prisoner; whereas if he was informed of the true state of the case, he would have no ground for such suspicions and would not entertain them, but on the contrary, knowing that his nearest and best friends were instrumental in placing him in his present position would have the strongest motives that could be given him for concluding that the step had been taken for his own benefit. There are but few of the insane, especially in recent cases, who have not sufficient intelligence to comprehend fully when they are explained to them the reasons for placing them in the Asylum. If this has been omitted previously to setting out from home it ought always to be done by the friends of patients before leaving them at the Institution.

The above may be regarded as a brief exposition of the principles upon which is based the management of the patients in the Asylum, the importance of which we have constantly endeavored to impress upon all who are engaged as assistants and attendants upon the patients. The various means for giving exercise and employment to our patients both within doors and in the open air have been so fully described in former Reports, that it does not seem necessary now

to refer to them further than to say that they have been in constant use during the year. It is believed that at no previous time has a larger proportion of the patients been allowed the opportunity for exercise in the open air; nearly every patient of both sexes and all classes having enjoyed this privilege daily during fine weather entirely away from, and out of sight of the walls of the Asylum.

Library.—The Library continues to be a pleasant place of resort to the more quiet patients of both sexes, being occupied by the men and women respectively during different portions of the day. Some change has been made in the shelving for the books by which they now occupy a larger and more commodious case than formerly. The best evidence of the interest which the patients take in the Library is to be found in the number of books that are constantly wearing out. In the course of a few years a large number have entirely disappeared from the shelves and their places have been supplied by others. The collection of books now consists of about 400 volumes, which are well preserved besides others more nearly worn out. It is composed of works on History, Biography, Travels, &c., and by recent purchases and additions is more valuable as a means of affording entertainment of a useful kind to our patients than it has ever been before.

The exhibitions with the Magic Lantern on one evening of each week during the winter and a portion

of the spring and fall months, have been continued as heretofore. An improvement has been made in the apparatus, by which the house gas has been substituted for the alcohol formerly used and by which a better light has been furnished at a diminished expense. An addition has been made to the collection of slides used in the lantern by the purchase of three dozen of the best description of Photographic Views which was made without expense to the Institution. The collection now numbers nearly 200 slides the most of which are photographs, and with the assistance of the Lantern furnishes us with weekly exhibitions of sufficient variety to be viewed with undiminished interest during the entire season of nearly five months of the year. These exhibitions supplemented by occasional lectures on Chemistry, illustrated by the apparatus belonging to the Institution, have been under the management of the Apothecary, Joshua Husband, Jr., who has taken great pains to make them interesting by collecting all the information within his reach respecting the objects exhibited, and laying it before his audience for their entertainment and instruction.

Improvements.—The range in the kitchen and two of the furnaces used for warming and ventilation, having become so nearly worn out as to be considered unworthy of further repairs, were removed and their places supplied by others. The furnaces which have been put up are on an improved plan, provided with air-tight doors which admit of the draft being regulated with great exactness. They have furnished a better

quality of heated air at a less cost for fuel than was supplied by those formerly in use and may justly be considered a great improvement. Aided by the system of ventilation described in last years Report, they have kept up an abundant supply of pure warm air in all parts of the building. So far as our experience has extended, when furnaces are properly constructed, with openings sufficiently large for the escape of the heated air and ventilating flues in the apartments to be warmed to admit of a free circulation of air through the house, there is no danger to be apprehended from superheated or confined air. In this connection it may be proper to state that the arrangements for ventilation recently introduced have been proved by another years trial to be perfectly successful. For summer ventilation this plan may not be so efficient as some other more expensive means, but during the winter or so long as the fires are kept up, I believe it is as thorough and far more economical than any other plan that has been proposed. The improvements on the grounds, carried on mainly by the labor of the patients and their attendants, have been continued during the year. They have consisted for the most part in the clearing up of the undergrowth in portions of the woods, and the formation of walks to connect the grounds recently purchased with those previously in the possession of the Asylum. Several hundred feet of new walks have thus been made within the year and others are contemplated which will add still further to the variety and interest of the daily promenade of the patients. The moral effect upon the minds of the patients of the

improvements which they see going on, of those especially in which they take a part by their own labor, as well as of the whole system of moral treatment pursued towards them is to make them satisfied with their situation, and if they are curable to inspire them with confidence and hope, and to call forth their own efforts in co-operation with those of the Physician for their improvement.

Conclusion.—From what has been said above respecting the principles which govern the treatment of the patients in the Asylum, it will be readily seen how great is the importance to its successful working of a well-trained corps of attendants, whose duty it is to be engaged in constant daily intercourse with the patients; and how valuable to the Institution must be the services of those who after long trial have proved themselves worthy to fill such situations. There are comparatively but few persons who are fitted with all the mental and moral qualities which are necessary in an attendant, and without these no amount of training can qualify any one to perform his or her duties satisfactorily. Those only are retained in that capacity who on trial give promise of being able to fulfil the conditions required. It is but justice to them to say that those so employed have given evidence of their desire to be instructed, and as they have acquired knowledge and experience they have gradually become better qualified for the performance of their duties.

In the hope that the Asylum may continue in the future, as it has done in the past, to fulfil the designs

of its founders and that the blessing of Providence may ever rest upon the means used for the benefit of its afflicted inmates, this Report is respectfully submitted.

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1868.

The Fifty-First Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

THE Board of Managers respectfully submit the following brief account of their proceedings, and of the condition of the Institution during the past year.

There were at the date of our last Report 59 patients under care; since which time 31 have been admitted, making the entire number for the year 90. Of these, 6 have died and 22 have been discharged; 12 of whom were restored, 2 much improved, 5 improved, and 3 stationary. The number of patients in the Institution on the seventh instant was 62. The monthly average has been nearly 59 patients. The highest number at any time on the list was 63 and the lowest 54.

The chief products of the farm have been 68 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of Indian corn, 435 bushels of potatoes, 48 wagon loads of hay, 272 pounds of veal, 1,610 pounds of pork, 62 bushels of buckwheat, 105 bushels of turnips, and all the fresh vegetables used in the House. Produce has been sold to the amount of $247 45.

The account of William Kinsey, Treasurer, has been examined, his payments compared with his vouchers, and found correct; the balance due the Treasurer on the sixth inst. on the general account was $2,397 07, and the balance due the Contributors on the several trust accounts including that due the Permanent Fund was $4,236 83, showing a cash balance on the aggregate of $1,839 76, due the Contributors.

An abstract from the Treasurer's account being as follows:

RECEIPTS.

J. H. Worthington, Superintendent,	$28,786 59
Ground Rents and Interest,	954 00
Donation,	50 00
Due Trust Accounts,	1,544 83
" Permanent Fund,	2,692 00
	$34,027 42

EXPENDITURES.

Balance due Treasurer last settlement,	$2,343 60
Orders in favor of J. H. Worthington, Superintendent,	27,491 08
Printing and Advertising,	315 67
Book-keeping, preparing room for Managers, Commissions on Collections and Express charges,	87 69
Loan Repaid and Interest,	1,542 83
Annuity	406 79
Balance on hand,	1,839 76
	$34,027 42

For fuller information respecting the proceedings of the past year, and the present state of the Institution, we refer to the Superintendent's Report, herewith submitted.

The Managers are solicitous that the Asylum shall continue to hold the high rank it has so long enjoyed, and that its efficiency shall in no wise diminish, but continue to increase from time to time by the introduction of all improvements as they become known. It is a well established fact that the most successful treatment for the Insane is that which is marked with the greatest forbearance, gentleness, and true Christian kindness. It is therefore very important that the least coercion and restraint, consistent with security from injuring either themselves or others, should be resorted to, and that every available means for exercise and amusement, should be made use of.

We believe a small Institution like ours has advantages over very large establishments; yet we have had to regret that for want of room, we have been compelled during the past year reluctantly to refuse admission to several patients, whose friends were particularly desirous of placing them under our care in preference to any other Institution.

We would therefore once more appeal to the charitably disposed friends of the Asylum to remember us during their life-time, and not to forget this benevolent Institution whilst directing the distribution of their worldly goods after their decease.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Managers.

CHARLES ELLIS,
Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 9th, 1868.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

Charles Ellis, No. 1724 Chestnut Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

MATRON,—Rachel S. Craft.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 North Tenth Street.
Charles Ellis, No. 1724 Chestnut Street, and No. 1000 Market Street.
William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 North Sixth Street, and No. 1103 Wood Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market Street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch Street, and No. 125 Market Street.
William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market Street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, No. 1313 Pine Street, and No. 24 Shippen Street.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 417 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from some respectable physician, accompanied by a request from a guardian, near relative, or friend, that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physician's Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

HAVING on the day of mo. 18 , examined of aged years, I hereby certify from my own knowledge, that is in a state of insanity, and proper to be received into a house provided for the relief of persons of that description.

I further certify, that the Answers annexed to the following Questions are correct, as far as I can judge.

Physician.

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physician, to furnish full and explicit Answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity?—When and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

4. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Had the patient previously been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease; or, had he or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been employed; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

REQUEST.

Request that who is in a state of insanity, may be admitted as a Patient into the "Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason."

BOND.

Application is hereby made for the admission of as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Super-

intendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 17th of the Third month, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1868—69.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3*d month* 18*th to* 4*th month* 13*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Howard Yarnall.
" 4*th month* 13*th to* 5*th month* 11*th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, John E. Carter.
" 5*th month* 11*th to* 6*th month* 8*th.*	William B. Cooper, John E. Carter, Samuel Bettle.
" 6*th month* 8*th to* 7*th month* 13*th.*	Samuel Bettle, Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles.
" 7*th month* 13*th to* 8*th month* 10*th.*	Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles, David Scull.
" 8*th month* 10*th to* 9*th month* 14*th.*	David Scull, James Whitall, Henry Haines.
" 9*th month* 14*th to* 10*th month* 12*th.*	James Whitall, Henry Haines, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 12*th to* 11*th month* 9*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Edward Bettle.
" 11*th month* 9*th to* 12*th month* 14*th.*	William Bettle, Edward Bettle, Mark Balderston.
" 12*th month* 14*th to* 1*st month* 11*th*, 1869.	Mark Balderston, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" 1*st month* 11*th to* 2*nd month* 8*th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 8*th to* 3*d month* 17*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Howard Yarnall.



Fifty-Second Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1869.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,

SUCCESSOR TO JOSEPH RAKESTRAW,

S. W. corner Fourth Street and Apple Tree Alley.

1869.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In presenting the Fifty-Second Annual Report of the Asylum, the Superintendent is gratified to be able to say that the year just concluded has been one of average success and prosperity. The patients who have been the objects of its care, with the exception of those physical lesions on which their mental disorder depends, have generally enjoyed good bodily health—no epidemic or unusual disease having appeared among them. A fair proportion of those under treatment have been restored to the possession of their reason, and to their families and friends, while good order and contentment have generally prevailed among our patients, and no suicide or unusual accident has occured to create alarm, or to disturb the ordinary current of affairs in the family. For these and other instances of the protecting care of an overruling Providence we desire to express our heartfelt acknowledgement.

At the date of the last Annual Report there were in the Asylum 62 patients, 33 of whom were men and 29 were women. Twenty have been received since, 8 of whom were men and 12 were women, making a total of 82 patients who have been residents of the

Asylum during the year. The greatest number in the House at any time was 64, the smallest 52, and the monthly average has been about 58.

Of these 82 patients, 5 have died and 25 have been discharged, leaving 52 under care at the present time, of whom 27 are men and 25 are women.

Of the 25 patients discharged 13 were restored, 6 were much improved, 2 were improved and 4 were stationary.

Of the 13 patients discharged restored, 6 were under care for periods varying from one to three months, 5 from three to six months, and 2 from six to twelve months.

Twenty-eight patients, 24 of whom were recent, and 4 were chronic cases of Insanity, have been under special curative treatment during the year. Of the recent cases, one died and 20 have been discharged, 12 of whom were restored, 6 were much improved, one was improved, and one was stationary; and 3 remain, one of whom is improved, and 2 are stationary. Of the 4 chronic cases under treatment, 2 have been discharged, one of whom was restored and one was stationary, and 2 remain, both of whom are improved.

General Health.—The preservation and improvement of the physical health of the insane are among the most important objects that can occupy the attention of those who are engaged in providing for their

wants. The tendency to deterioration of their physical as well as of their mental powers, which though not always strikingly manifested, is present in all cases, with but few exceptions, is such as to require constant efforts to counteract it. The necessity of all those sanitary measures which reason and experience have proved to be indispensable for the maintenance of health wherever numbers of people are collected together in a limited space, is therefore even greater than in ordinary Hospitals. The most essential requisites for the prevention of disease under such circumstances, are embraced in an adequate supply of wholesome food, pure water, fresh air and the means of bodily exercise. The supply of these necessaries has continued during the past, as in former years, to be an object of almost daily solicitude. The tables have been furnished with the usual variety of meats, fish and vegetables in their season, and the provisions have been of the best that the market afforded. Pure water for cooking and drinking has been pumped daily into reservoirs from which it is distributed to the kitchen and various bath rooms and has been ready at all times either for hot or cold baths in any desired quantity. In summer the plan of construction admits of a free circulation of air through open doors and windows, while in winter the system of ventilation in use has carried a regular supply of fresh air suitably warmed to all parts of the building. It is owing doubtless in great measure to the care that has been exercised in regard to these important points of Asylum management, that we are able again to place on record our continued exemption from

Consumption, Fever, Erysipelas, Dysentery and other diseases which owe their origin mainly to the neglect of suitable sanitary measures. Of the five deaths that we have had to record during the year, two were of recent cases of Insanity, and three were of those of longer duration. The first that occurred was that of a patient who had for several of the last years of his life been subject to attacks of Paroxysmal Insanity, and had on different occasions been a resident of the Asylum. His last attack was one of acute mania which proved fatal three weeks from its commencement, after nearly two weeks spent in the Asylum. Another recent case was that of a female who for many years, at long intervals, had suffered from paroxysms of Epilepsy, in one of which her mind became so much disordered that her friends were under the necessity of bringing her to the Asylum. She speedily recovered from her mental trouble, and the day before her death appeared to be entirely restored to the use of her reason. On the sixth day after her admission she died suddenly in an attack of the disease to which she had so long been subject. The other three cases were those of men who had for a long time been insane without hope of recovery, one of whom had been a resident of the Asylum for 24 years, one for 16 years, and one for about 15 months. One of these died of Gastritis, one of old age, and one of Convulsions. Of the five patients whose cases terminated fatally, one was between 80 and 90 years of age, two between 60 and 70, one between 50 and 60, and one between 30 and 40 years of age.

The following tables which have been carefully prepared, present the usual statistical information respecting all the cases that have been received into the Institution.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	371	351	722
" Much improved, -	66	71	137
" Improved, - -	95	99	194
" Stationary, -	130	135	265
" Died, - -	120	115	235
Remaining, - - -	27	25	52
Total, - - - -	809	796	1,605

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,605 cases as far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	466	453	919
From 1 to 5 years, -	204	209	413
" 5 " 10 " - -	48	52	100
" 10 " 20 " -	36	29	65
" 20 " 30 " - -	20	18	38
" 30 " 40 " -	0	9	9
" 40 " 50 " - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	27	17	44
Total, - - - -	809	796	1,605

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state in 1,605 cases of Insanity so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	407	351	758
Married,	276	296	572
Widowers and Widows,	40	84	124
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	809	796	1,605

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,605 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years,	49	60	109
From 20 to 30,	244	218	462
" 30 " 40,	190	172	362
" 40 " 50,	127	154	281
" 50 " 60,	112	106	218
" 60 " 70,	62	54	116
" 70 " 80,	21	21	42
" 80 " 90,	4	10	14
" 90 " 100,	0	1	1
Total,	809	796	1,605

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,605 patients.

Pennsylvania,	1,131	*Brought forward,*	1,585
New Jersey,	228	Alabama,	3
Maryland,	71	Louisiana,	3
Delaware,	42	District of Columbia,	3
New-York,	32	West Indies,	2
North Carolina,	22	South Carolina,	2
Virginia,	18	Georgia,	2
Massachusetts,	13	Florida,	1
Ohio,	10	Michigan,	1
Missouri,	4	California,	1
Rhode Island,	4	Wisconsin,	1
Indiana,	5	Mississippi,	1
Canada,	5		
Carried forward,	1,585	Total,	1,605

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	919	686	1,605
" Restored, - -	616	106	722
Per centage Restored, - -	67.03	15.59	43.42

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 809 male patients as far as recorded.

		Brought forward,	460	*Brought forward*,	507
Farmers,	197	Tailors,	4	Dyer,	1
Merchants,	45	Cabinet-makers,	4	Carman,	1
Clerks,	46	Shoemakers,	4	Brewer,	1
Tanners & Curriers,	24	Brokers,	3	Overseer,	1
Physicians,	15	Laborers,	3	Plasterer,	1
Teachers,	13	Publishers,	2	Tinman,	1
Carpenters,	13	Machinists,	2	Gardener,	1
Lawyers,	10	Dentists,	2	Confectioner,	1
Students,	13	Navy Officers,	2	Segar-maker,	1
Manufacturers,	10	Silversmiths,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Druggists,	10	Millers,	3	Hatter,	1
Inn-keepers,	6	Plumbers,	2	Whip-maker,	1
Blacksmiths,	8	Coopers,	2	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Masons,	9	Engineers,	2	Wheelwright,	1
Operatives,	8	Watch-maker,	1	Contractor,	1
Artists,	5	Potter,	1	Sexton,	1
Printers,	5	Shop-keeper,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Sailors,	4	Coach-trimmer,	1	Watch-case maker,	1
Butchers,	6	Cashier of Bank,	1	Telegraph operator,	1
Clergymen,	3	Saddler,	1	Paper hanger,	1
Planters,	3	Engravers,	2	None,	23
Jewelers,	3	Brush-maker,	1	Unrecorded,	259
Painters,	4	Filecutter,	1		
				Total,	809
Carried forward,	460	*Carried forward*,	507		

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 664 cases.

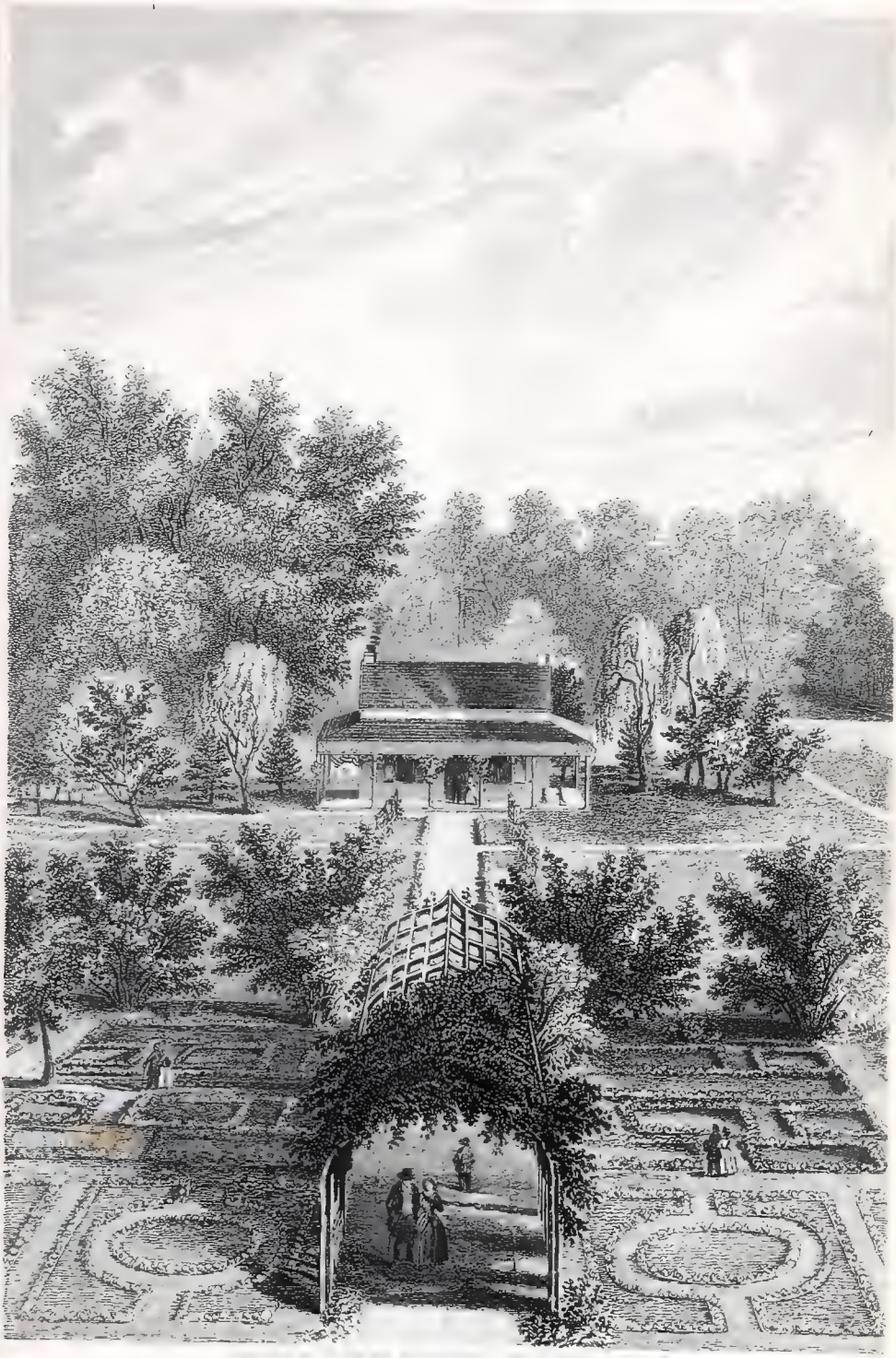
	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	51	99	150
Intemperance,	80	1	81
Domestic trouble,	19	72	91
Puerperal,	0	39	39
Loss of property,	25	3	28
Excitement about religion,	6	19	25
Organic disease of the brain,	22	11	33
Anxiety,	17	16	33
Disappointment,	7	19	26
Masturbation,	24	2	26
Epilepsy,	17	9	26
Grief,	3	17	20
Over-exertion,	8	10	18
Abuse of opium,	2	8	10
Blow on the head,	7	0	7
Fear,	3	3	6
Old age,	3	5	8
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	2	1	3
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	4	2	6
Syphilis,	2	1	3
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	0	3	3
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	1	0	1
Paronychia,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Total,	314	350	664

Occupation.—The land belonging to the Asylum continues as heretofore to present opportunities for employment and exercise which could in no other way be so advantageously furnished. About forty acres being reserved for this express purpose, have been resorted to daily in suitable weather by all classes of our patients. Nearly one-half of this ground being still covered by the primitive forest, affords protection from the heat of the sun in summer, and being laid out in walks and furnished with numerous seats, is a favorite retreat during that season. Those of the men who are capable of being so employed, can here occupy themselves in repairing the walks, raking leaves, etc., without the discomfort of being exposed to the direct rays of the sun; and the women can also here take their daily exercise in walking, or sit and sew or read, while enjoying the same grateful shelter.

Every morning during the summer when not prevented by rain, and at other seasons when the weather permits, an attendant from each of the male wards has taken all the patients who were well enough to leave the ward, out upon the grounds to form a working party, with instructions to use their best endeavors to induce each patient to assist in the work of keeping the grounds in order. Where a large proportion of the patients as is the case with ours, have been entirely unaccustomed to manual labor, it is not to be expected that they will accomplish much, or that the results will have any pecuniary value, yet the effort which they make to do what they can, is use-

ful to them in the way of giving exercise to their muscles, and thus tends to the benefit of their physical health, while the interest that may be excited in the minds of some by witnessing the work that is in progress, must also exercise a salutary influence. A portion of each afternoon is given up to walking, and a party from every ward again seeks the open air, and spends an hour or two in making the round of the premises, or they assemble on the front lawn and take part in a game of cricket or foot ball. The female patients also from the different wards spend several hours daily in pleasant weather, in walking through the grounds or resting under the shade of the trees, and during the hours thus occupied it has not been uncommon in passing through the house, to find one or more of the wards entirely vacated by inmates. The game of croquet has been found to be well adapted to furnishing exercise to some of the convalescent patients of both sexes, and in fine afternoons the portion of the lawn devoted to this game has generally been fully occupied. In the summer, the patients for the most part prefer walking on the grounds, to riding out in the carriage, but during winter and the early spring, when the ground is covered with snow or saturated with moisture, and exercise on foot for the female patients is scarcely possible, the carriage has been driven out almost daily, and has afforded frequent opportunities for riding, to this class of patients.

During the hours when necessarily confined to the house, they have been furnished with books from the Library and an ample supply of daily and weekly



newspapers, and with games which fill up portions of time that would otherwise pass heavily. The female patients are employed in sewing and knitting, and in crocheting, which some have learned during their residence here, and in which many of the convalescents have become greatly interested.

The exhibition of dissolving views with the magic lantern on one evening of each week, has been continued by the apothecary, whose efforts to make them entertaining and instructive have been very satisfactory. The instrument by recent improvements has been brought to a high degree of perfection, and the collection of views, now numbering between two and three hundred, nearly all of which are of the best description of photographs, affords a variety of pictures of great beauty and interest which may be seen again and again with pleasure and satisfaction.

Improvements.—A small addition to our accommodations has been made during the year, intended to furnish a more liberal allowance of floor room to the most excited class of male patients, by the erection of a building 16½ by 32 feet, adjoining the ward they occupy. The principal room is 15 by 20 feet in size and is intended to be used as a dining and day room. It opens on a passage eight feet wide, leading at one end to the yard, and at the other to the old day room, having in it a stairway to the cellar, and also communicating with the basement of the main building. The new part is 12 feet high to the ceiling, and is lighted by three windows 3 feet wide and 7 feet high,

furnished with iron sash fitted on the same plan as those already in use in the Asylum. It is warmed by a furnace in the cellar and thoroughly ventilated by an upright flue of large dimensions opening into the outside air above the roof. This furnace is also used for heating some of the rooms in the adjoining building.

As a means of still further improving the ventilation in the wards occupied by the excited class of male patients, all the flues for the transmission of heated air have been enlarged so as to allow of the admission into the rooms of a large volume of air from the air chambers of the furnaces in the basement. The introduction of fresh warm air in this way in connection with flues for that which has become vitiated, ascending perpendicularly through the roof (as described in a recent report of the Asylum,) constitutes a system of ventilation based upon strictly scientific principles, which for its efficiency and economy is deserving of the attention of all who are interested in the subject of ventilation, either of public buildings, or of private residences. It has been in use for several years in the Philadelphia Hospital where it was introduced by our former manager, John M. Whitall, the President of the Board of Guardians of that Institution, and has proved highly efficient there as well as here. It has been applied to nearly every room in the Asylum occupied by officers or patients, and during the three winters that it has been in use has continued at all times to give satisfaction.

The collection of books at the Library has been enlarged by the addition of nearly 50 volumes, including a handsome set of Appleton's Cyclopedia, and about 20 volumes of magazines for binding, presented by a manager. The grounds around the Library have been improved by thinning out the trees which by their growth had become too crowded, and a fine view from the windows, taking in a portion of Tacony Creek and a meadow through which it runs has been obtained by opening a vista among the trees in the adjoining wood. A still further improvement of these grounds is intended, by removing the high fence at the back of the Library which divides the garden from the woods and grounds beyond.

The magic lantern has been improved by the addition of 4½ inch condensing lenses in place of the smaller ones previously in use, and by a change in the apparatus by which the gases are mixed before being ignited, thus furnishing a stronger and more steady light. The collection of pictures has been increased by the purchase of over a hundred photographic views of some of the most celebrated specimens of architecture, and of the grandest and most beautiful natural scenery in different parts of the world. The greater portion of the expense of these improvements, amounting to a considerable sum, has has been defrayed by a fund collected for the purpose through the efforts of a few friends of the Institution.

Confinement of the Insane.—There is a distinction to be made between places for the *confinement* of the

Insane *as they existed hundreds of years ago*, in which those affected with the disease were placed for safe keeping because they were considered dangerous, and modern Hospitals designed for the *cure* of the insane, where they are sent because they can there receive the care and attention their disease requires, and which can in no other way be so well provided for them. To place the insane in Institutions of the last named class, with the intention of benefiting them, cannot in any sense be regarded as unjustly depriving them of liberty, or as doing to them any other than as one would wish to have done to himself under similar circumstances. To dispose of them in this way, involves no question of liberty or restraint, but is simply an acknowledgement of their claim to be placed in situations where their wants can be best supplied by others, since they are deprived by disease, of the ability to provide for themselves. They who in their own persons, or in those of their nearest and dearest friends, have had the best opportunities of becoming acquainted with the management of these Institutions—who are not only the most deeply interested, but are also the best qualified to judge, are happily those who are the least likely to form unfavorable opinions respecting them.

Conclusion.—Our acknowledgements are due to many friends who have in various ways testified their interest in the welfare of the Institution. To those who by their personal exertions rendered valuable assistance in procuring subscriptions to a fund for the entertainment and amusement of our patients, our

thanks are specially due. The matron has manifested her interest by her orderly arrangement of the apartments of the patients, and by attention to the wants of the sick, and to the affairs of the domestic department. The clerk and the apothecary each in his separate sphere have performed the duties devolving on them with commendable promptness and energy; and it is a satisfaction to be able to bear a favorable testimony to the general good conduct and fidelity of the attendants in the discharge of their responsible and often laborious duties. In presenting this report and entering upon the duties of another year the Superintendent would express his earnest desire that the advantages which the Asylum offers for the successful treatment of mental disorders, may not be lost sight of by those in need of its assistance, and that the means used for the relief of those who may become the objects of its care, may be attended with that blessing without which all our efforts for their recovery must be in vain.

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1869.

The Fifty-Second Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

The Board of Managers respectfully submit the following brief account of their proceedings, and of the condition of the Institution during the past year.

There were at the date of our last Report sixty-two patients under care; since which time twenty have been admitted, making the entire number for the year eighty-two. Of these, five have died, and twenty-five have been discharged; thirteen of whom were restored, six much improved, two improved, and four stationary. The number of patients in the Institution on the sixth inst, was fifty-two. The monthly average has been about fifty-eight patients. The highest number at any time on the list was sixty-four, and the lowest fifty-two.

The chief products of the farm have been 55 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of Indian corn, 450 bushels of potatoes, 33 wagon loads of hay, 1575 pounds of pork, 200 bushels of turnips, and all the fresh vegetables used in the House. Produce has been sold to the amount of $336 21.

The account of William Kinsey, Treasurer, has been examined, the payments compared with his vouchers, and found correct; the balance in his hands on the fifth inst. on the aggregate of all the accounts was $2,350 92, a Summary Statement being as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Board of Patients, Farm, &c., being receipts of J. H. Worthington, Superintendent,	$26,154 20
Ground Rents, Dividends and Interest,	1,825 43
Donation,	45 00
Balance of an old account received,	1,069 46
Balance due "Permament Fund,"	1,980 00
" " Trust Accounts,	1,363 29
	$32,437 38

PAYMENTS.

Balance due Treasurer Third Month, 6th, 1868.	$2,397 07
Orders in favor of J. H. Worthington, Superintendent,	25,657 56
Annuity,	406 79
On account of new Building,	1,350 00
Preparing room for Managers,	30 00
Printing and Advertising,	237 04
Express charges,	8 00
Third Month 5th, 1869, Balance in Treasurer's hands	2,350 92
	$32,437 38

During the year, the Treasurer received the sum of $1,069 46, being the balance of the principal and interest of a debt of about five years standing, due from the Estate of a deceased citizen of North Carolina, who had been an inmate of the Asylum.

An acceptable donation of $45, was received from the friends of Elizabeth Mansure, who died during

the past year, having faithfully served the Institution as Housekeeper for a period of about eight years.

Feeling the necessity of more accommodation for the patients in the Men's Lodge in the day time, at those seasons when the weather is too inclement to permit of their being out of doors, the Managers have authorized the erection of an addition to that part of the building. The improvement, which is now nearly completed, consists of one large room with a cellar under it; and it is so constructed as to admit of additional stories being built over it, should the requirements of the Asylum hereafter render such an extension necessary.

We refer the Contributors to the Report of our efficient Superintendent submitted herewith, for more full information in relation to the state of the Institution, and its history during the past year.

The needs of the Asylum, and the importance of adopting every proper means for the welfare and care of the Insane, lead us to appeal to our friends to place at the disposal of the Contributors in liberal amounts, whether by donation or legacy, such funds as they may be willing to appropriate for the humane purposes of our Institution.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES ELLIS,
Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 8th, 1869.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, No. 1313 Pine Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

MATRON,—Rachel S. Craft.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 North Tenth Street.
William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street, and No. 400 Chestnut Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market Street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market Street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, No. 1313 Pine Street, and 624 South Twenty-Fourth Street.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 417 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
Richard W. Bacon, No. 1505 Green Street.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
J. Wistar Evans, Germantown, and No. 410 Race Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.†

We certify, that after a personal examination of
made within one week of the date of this Certificate, we find
to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.
M. D.

Date 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

† As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.*

I certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a legal guardian, or by a relative or friend, in case the Patient has no guardian.

I request that of aged years, who is insane, may be admitted as a patient into the "Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason."

Date 18

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was the patient born? Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity, and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

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* As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

4. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Has the patient been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has he, or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been resorted to; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

BOND.

APPLICATION is hereby made for the admission of
as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the

sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 16th of the Third month, 1870, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1869—70.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3d month 17th to 4th month 12th.	Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Howard Yarnall.
" *4th month 12th to 5th month 10th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" *5th month 10th to 6th month 14th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Samuel Bettle.
" *6th month 14th to 7th month 12th.*	Samuel Bettle, Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles.
" *7th month 12th to 8th month 9th.*	Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles, John H. Webster.
" *8th month 9th to 9th month 13th.*	John H. Webster, James Whitall, Henry Haines.
" *9th month 13th to 10th month 11th.*	James Whitall, Henry Haines, John C. Allen.
" *10th month 11th to 11th month 8th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon.
" *11th month 8th to 12th month 13th.*	William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon, J. Wistar Evans.
" *12th month 13th to 1st month 10th*, 1870.	J. Wistar Evans, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" *1st month 10th to 2nd month 14th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" *2nd month 14th to 3d month 16th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Howard Yarnall.



Fifty-Third Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,

SUCCESSOR TO JOSEPH RAKESTRAW,

S. W. corner Fourth Street and Apple Tree Alley.

1870.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

THE time has again arrived when it becomes the duty of the Superintendent under the rules to present to the Managers the Annual Report on the condition and operations of the Asylum, during the past year.

Nothing has transpired in the history of the past twelve months, to mark the year as a singular one in any respect. It is believed that in no former year have the patients enjoyed a greater amount of personal liberty and freedom from restraint, or been permitted to avail themselves more fully of the advantages of regular daily exercise in the open air.

Of those who have been under the care of the Asylum during the past year, the usual proportion have been restored to the use of their reason, and been permitted again to take their former positions in their families, and among their friends, and the remainder during their residence here, have found an Asylum from the evils and dangers, to which their infirmity would have exposed them, outside of its sheltering walls. When we consider the extent of the liability to suffering of this afflicted class, through neglect and

exposure, in consequence of their inability to provide for their own wants, we can form a better estimate of the benefits which the Asylum is capable of conferring upon that portion of its inmates who occupy the position of permanent residents.

Apart from the physical disease to which are due the morbid mental manifestations, we are called upon to treat, our patients have generally been blessed with good bodily health. Except the acute cerebral symptoms, often accompanying the early stages of Insanity, and the chronic affections of various kinds to which so many of the insane are subject, there has been but little sickness of a serious character among our patients during the year; and when we take into account the destructive tendencies of the insane, their impulsiveness, and almost total want of reflection and self-control, it must be a cause for thankfulness that serious accidents have so seldom been met with in the history of the Institution. For the providential care that has been extended over and preserved our patients from serious casualties and from unusual sickness, and for the blessing that has attended our efforts for their relief and cure during the past as in previous years, we desire to express our heartful gratitude.

At the date of the last Annual Report, there were 52 patients remaining in the Institution, 27 of whom were men and 25 were women. Since then, 33, viz. 11 men and 22 women have been received; making a total of 85 patients who have been under care du-

ring the year. The greatest number in the House at any time was 58, the smallest 52, and the monthly average was 54.

Of these 85 patients, 5 have died and 25 have been discharged, leaving 55 in the House at the present time, 26 of whom are men and 29 are women.

Of the 25 patients discharged, 14 were restored, 1 was much improved, 4 were improved, and 6 were stationary.

Of the 14 patients discharged restored, 9 were under care from 1 to 3 months, 3 from 3 to 6 months, 1 from 6 to 9 months, and one for two and a half years.

Thirty patients, 26 of whom were recent, and 4 were chronic cases of Insanity, have been under special curative treatment during the year. Of the 26 recent cases, 1 died and 17 have been discharged, 12 of whom were restored, 1 was much improved, 1 was improved and 3 were stationary: and 8 remain, 1 of whom is much improved, and the prospect of recovery is favorable in all the rest. Of the 5 recent cases discharged not restored, 2 were removed before a sufficient time had been allowed to test the effects of the treatment; 1 was a case of organic disease of the brain, producing general paralysis, and 2 without evident organic lesions, were apparently incurable. Of the 4 chronic cases under treatment, 3 have been discharged, 2 of whom were restored, and 1 was stationary; and 1 remains who is much improved.

Early Treatment.—The number of patients admitted has been greater than in any of the twelve preceding years. A larger proportion than usual, viz. two-thirds have been recent cases of less than twelve months duration. A considerable number have been received from the rural districts in the near vicinity of the Asylum, and of the whole number admitted, contrary, so far as their civil state is concerned, to what has generally been the case heretofore, the majority have been married men and women, heads of families and occupying positions of responsibility and usefulness.

The large number of recent cases admitted may be regarded as an evidence of the growing appreciation of the advantages of treatment in the early stages of the disease. The tendency of Insanity to become incurable with the lapse of time, appears now to be generally recognized, and acted upon, and it seems therefore scarcely needful at this time to advert to it. It may even be questioned whether in some cases, a little delay in sending patients from home, would not be advisable. There are cases of acute cerebral disease which resemble so closely acute mania in its early stages, as to be scarcely distinguishable from it, and these sometimes incur considerable risk of injury by being sent to Institutions at a time when they cannot well bear the fatigue and exposure of the journey. A few days delay would do no harm if the case is one of mania, while if it is one of acute disease of the brain about to end fatally, the friends might thus

sometimes be spared the pain of separation from the patients in their last moments.

While the advantages of the early treatment of Insanity are thus freely acknowledged, it would be an error to take too discouraging a view of the curability of any case, merely because of its long continuance. Duration alone, without evidence of organic disease, such as Paralysis, Convulsions, or serious mental impairment, is not of itself a sufficient reason to abandon the hope of a cure. A disease may continue for a long time to exist, when kept up by unhealthy influences under which it originated, and yet, when the patient is romoved from beyond their reach, and placed in circumstances favorable to recovery, and submitted to the treatment his case requires, he may be entirely restored to health. This is true in regard to Insanity as well as to other diseases, and cases of long duration are sometimes thus restored after being placed under hospital treatment, which, otherwise might have remained incurable for life. When patients have once been placed under treatment, it is highly important that it should be steadily pursued until a full trial has been made of the means employed, so that no advantage that has been gained may be lost by their premature removal from the Asylum. It is a satisfaction to be able to say, that but two cases in which there was a reasonable hope of cure have been discharged during the year, and in one of these the want of means to continue the payments for board was the sole cause of the removal. In some cases where the recovery did not seem to

be complete, we have consented to a trial of the patient at home and three such cases during the year have been reported to us as fully restored.

General Health.—With the exception of a short time in the summer when a few cases of diarrhœa were under treatment and a similar period in the winter season, when Influenza prevailed to some extent in the family, the general health of the establishment has been good throughout the year. A number of severe cases of acute cerebral disorder in patients recently attacked with Insanity, have been presented for treatment, and as in former years have furnished the greater proportion of serious illness requiring attention. In these cases, the highest grade of maniacal excitement, amounting to phrenzy, is accompanied with a strong tendency to physical prostration, requiring the utmost care to guard against fatal exhaustion.

For the preservation of the health of those who make the Asylum a permanent residence, as well as for the benefit of more recent cases, all the sanitary measures which reason and experience have taught, as requisite have been provided. A complete system of underground drainage, receives the waste water from the premises and removes it to a proper distance from the Asylum buildings. Pure soft water for cooking and bathing is pumped daily into reservoirs from which it is distributed to all points where it is needed. An abundant supply of fresh air suitably warmed, by means of the ventilation in use, is

constantly kept circulating through the rooms, which, without the necessity in cold weather of open windows and doors, maintains a pleasant atmosphere and an agreeable temperature in all parts of the building. These provisions, with an ample supply of nourishing food, and daily opportunities for out door exercise, are the means employed for keeping up as high a standard of physical health as any collection of individuals laboring under disease of so important an organ as the brain can be expected to enjoy. Of the five deaths registered during the year, two were of patients recently admitted, and three were cases of longer duration. The first that occured, was that of a female 65 years of age, who died after a lingering illness of nearly a year occasioned by heart disease which was followed by general dropsy. The second was that of a man 75 years of age, suffering from organic disease of the brain at the time of his admission, and who died in a few weeks with symptoms of Paralysis. The third was that of a woman 33 years of age, supposed by her friends, to be affected with Puerpural mania, but whose disease proved to be brain fever, of which she died 5 days after her admission. The fourth was the case of a man in his 66th year, who at the time of his admission, was suffering from chronic disease of the brain of long standing. He lingered 18 months in a state of helpless imbecility, and at length died of Marasmus. The last was a man over 80 years of age, who had spent nearly seven years in the Asylum, in the enjoyment of excellent bodily health. He was attacked with Influenza, under which he gradually failed, until death

ensued after a few days illness, with symptoms of Congestion of the Lungs.

Statistics.—The following tables have been carefully prepared, furnishing in one view the most important points in the history of all the cases received into the Asylum, so far as they have been preserved in the records of the Institution.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	376	360	736
" Much improved, -	66	72	138
" Improved, - -	96	102	198
" Stationary, -	133	138	271
" Died, - -	123	117	240
Remaining, - - -	26	29	55
Total, - - - -	820	818	1,638

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,638 cases as far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	474	468	942
From 1 to 5 years, -	207	213	420
" 5 " 10 " - -	48	53	101
" 10 " 20 " -	36	30	66
" 20 " 30 " - -	20	19	39
" 30 " 40 " -	0	9	9
" 40 " 50 " - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	27	17	44
Total, - - - -	820	818	1,638

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state in 1,638 cases of Insanity so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	411	361	772
Married,	282	307	589
Widowers and Widows,	41	85	126
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	820	818	1,638

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,387 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years,	50	60	110
From 20 to 30,	245	226	471
" 30 " 40,	193	178	371
" 40 " 50,	128	158	286
" 50 " 60,	116	110	226
" 60 " 70,	63	54	117
" 70 " 80,	21	21	42
" 80 " 90,	4	10	14
" 90 " 100,	0	1	1
Total,	820	818	1,638

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,638 patients.

Pennsylvania,	1,156	*Brought forward,*	1,617
New Jersey,	230	Alabama,	3
Maryland,	72	Louisiana,	4
Delaware,	44	District of Columbia,	3
New-York,	33	West Indies,	2
North Carolina,	22	South Carolina,	2
Virginia,	19	Georgia,	2
Massachusetts,	13	Florida,	1
Ohio,	10	Michigan,	1
Missouri,	4	California,	1
Rhode Island,	4	Wisconsin,	1
Indiana,	5	Mississippi,	1
Canada,	5		
Carried forward,	1,617	Total,	1,638

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	941	697	1,638
" Restored, - -	628	108	736
Per centage Restored, - -	66.73	15.45	44.93

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 820 male patients as far as recorded.

		Brought forward,	470	*Brought forward*,	517
Farmers,	199	Tailors,	4	Dyer,	1
Merchants,	48	Cabinet-makers,	4	Carmen,	2
Clerks,	49	Shoemakers,	4	Brewer,	1
Tanners & Curriers,	24	Brokers,	3	Overseer,	1
Physicians,	15	Laborers,	3	Plasterer,	1
Teachers,	13	Publishers,	2	Tinman,	1
Carpenters,	14	Machinists,	2	Gardener,	1
Lawyers,	10	Dentists,	2	Confectioner,	1
Students,	13	Navy Officers,	2	Segar-maker,	1
Manufacturers,	10	Silversmiths,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Druggists,	10	Millers,	3	Hatter,	1
Inn-keepers,	6	Plumbers,	2	Whip-maker,	1
Blacksmiths,	8	Coopers,	2	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Masons,	10	Engineers,	2	Wheelwright,	1
Operatives,	8	Watch-maker,	1	Contractor,	1
Artists,	5	Potter,	1	Sexton,	1
Printers,	5	Shop-keeper,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Sailors,	4	Coach-trimmer,	1	Watch-case maker,	1
Butchers,	6	Cashier of Bank,	1	Telegraph operator,	1
Clergymen,	3	Saddler,	1	Paper-hanger,	1
Planters,	3	Engravers,	2	None,	23
Jewelers,	3	File-cutter,	1	Unrecorded,	259
Painters,	4	Brush-maker,	1		
Carried forward,	470	*Carried forward*,	517	Total,	820

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 689 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	51	104	155
Intemperance,	80	1	81
Domestic trouble,	19	73	92
Puerperal,	0	41	41
Loss of property,	25	3	28
Excitement about religion,	6	19	25
Organic disease of the brain,	23	12	35
Anxiety,	21	18	39
Disappointment,	7	19	26
Masturbation,	27	2	29
Epilepsy,	17	11	28
Grief,	3	18	21
Over-exertion,	8	12	20
Abuse of opium,	2	9	11
Blow on the head,	7	0	7
Fear,	3	3	6
Old age,	3	5	8
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	2	1	3
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	4	2	6
Syphilis,	2	1	3
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	0	3	3
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	1	0	1
Paronychia,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Total,	322	367	689

Occupation.—For the employment of the Insane, nothing has been found so well adapted to a large number of patients, as moderate exercise in the cultivation of the farm or garden, and in the care and keeping of the grounds; and in pleasant weather in the mild seasons of the year, our patients have been thus daily engaged. The object of this employment, is solely the benefit of the patient, and no one is ever required to engage in it, unless entirely in accordance with his own wishes. Care is always taken that the amount of labor performed is not greater than the strength of the patient can bear, and the time for such employment is therefore limited to two or three hours daily. Besides its effects as mere physical exercise, an important end sought to be attained by this employment, is to give to every patient an opportunity of doing something useful, to assimilate their mode of life in some degree to that of persons outside of such Institutions, and thus to make them feel as lightly as possible the burden of their affliction. The mornings are generally occupied in this kind of exercise. In the afternoon the patients are again taken out for a walk around the grounds, or they assemble on the lawn and engage in a game of cricket or croquet. When confined to the House by inclement weather, the long halls with windows at the side opening directly into the outside air, afford an excellent promenade, and are also used for playing ball and battledore. For every day employment within doors, the books belonging to the Library are freely used, besides which several daily newspapers, some of which the patients receive on their own account, are taken

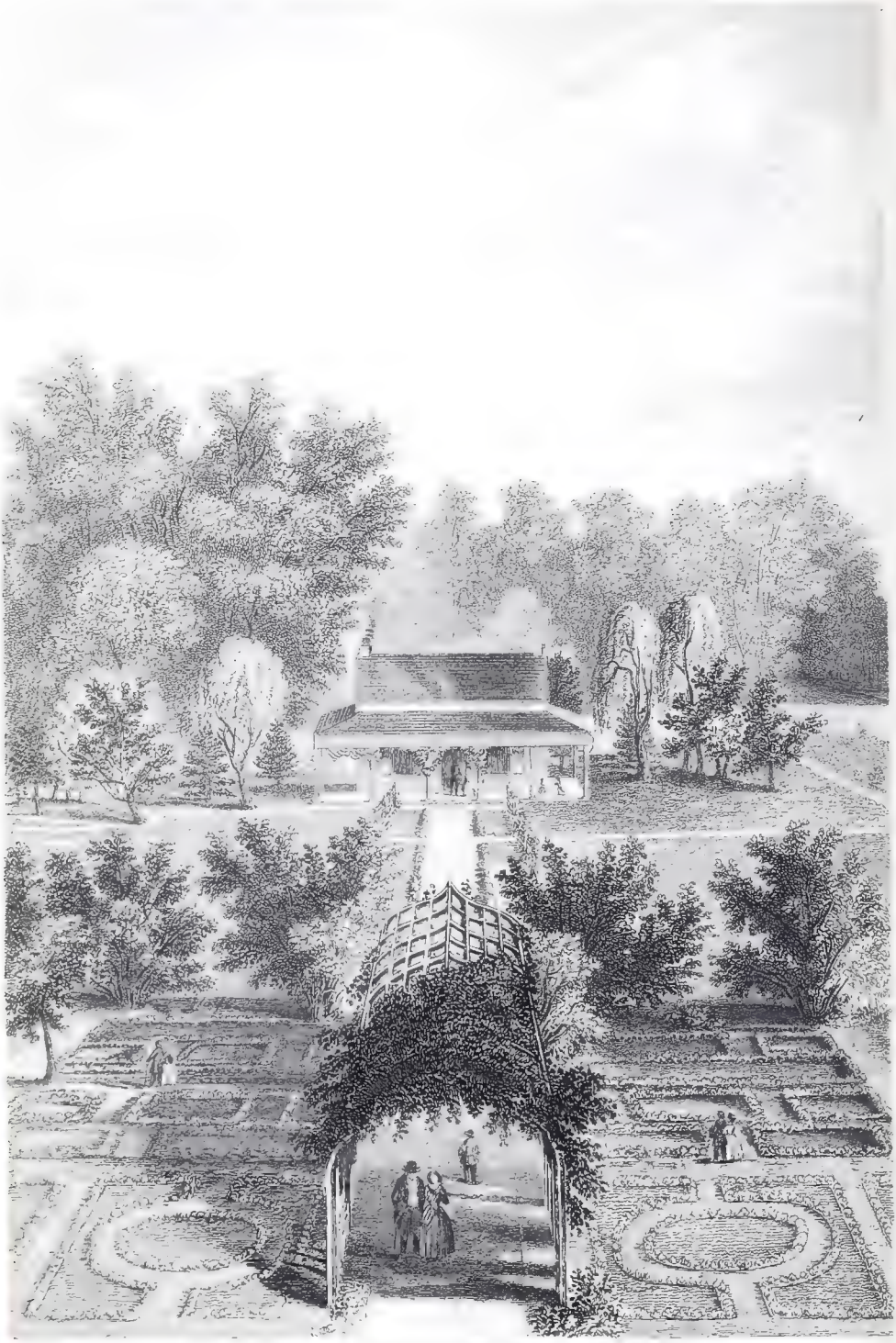
in the Institution and regularly handed to them, and games of different kinds serve a useful purpose by filling up portions of time that would otherwise remain unoccupied. The female patients also enjoy daily opportunities of walking through the grounds. During the unusually mild and dry winter, we have just passed through, the daily walks of all classes of our patients have been continued with but little interruption, and the carriage has also been driven out frequently. A handsome sleigh large enough to carry six persons has also been made to order for the use of the patients.

The Library continues to be frequented daily by the quiet and convalescent of both sexes, the men and women using it at different times of the day. This portion of the premises has been improved by the trimming of the trees, and the opening and enlargement of a view through the adjacent wood, and the removal of the fence, which formerly divided the garden from the contiguous grounds.

The Magic Lantern exhibitions varied with occasional lectures on Chemistry illustrated by the use of the apparatus belonging to the Institution, have been continued on one evening of each week, for about six months of the year. These exhibitions are perfect in their kind, and are much enjoyed by all the patients who are well enough to have the privilege of attending them. Through the kindness of a few friends of the Institution, the collection of pictures has been en-

larged by the addition of 50 views of American and European scenery.

Repairs and Improvements.—We have continued during the year to enjoy the advantages of the various improvements made within the last few years. Additional experience has only more fully convinced us of the benefits derived from the system of ventilation introduced a few years since, and described in previous reports, which, during the year has been further improved in the ward for excited female patients, by the enlargement of the flues for the admission of heated air, by which means, pure air from the air-chambers of the furnaces used for warming the building, has been introduced more fully into the halls and apartments occupied by that class of patients. In the Laundry which has been in use about 15 years, owing to the dampness arising from the steam used in washing, both the stone and wood work were found to need extensive repairs. The window frames of the basement have been in great part renewed and a number of the joists, were found so much decayed, as to require replacing at the points where they came in contact with the walls. The plastering of the interior having in consequence of the dampness fallen off in many places, has been restored and the washing machine having became unserviceable from the progress of decay, has been thoroughly renovated. The walls of the corridors in the second story of the main building on both sides of the house, have been re-papered, and the wood work, including the floor of one wing has been painted. The main



hall of the centre building has also been painted and papered and furnished with a new carpet, and the floor of the men's day room has been relaid with the best quality of yellow pine flooring. The store room in the basement has been thoroughly renovated by the removal of the old brick floor, and the substitution of a wooden one, the earth having been removed to the depth of 18 inches, leaving that space underneath for ventilation. It has been provided with entirely new fixtures, and is now completely furnished in all respects with everything needed for the purposes for which it is used. A room adjoining has been neatly fitted up for the use of the Housekeeper. The improvements on the grounds have been continued during the year. The fence behind the Library, which separated the garden from the grounds, has been removed. Dead and decaying trees in the woods, have been cut down and converted into fuel. Other trees which had become unsightly or which interfered too much with the view from the windows of rooms occupied by patients, have also been removed. Several hundred feet of additional walks have been laid out and graded by the labor of the patients and their attendants, connecting the land lately purchased on the east side of the Asylum property, with the walks previously in use, and thus rendering it available as exercising ground for the patients. The more attractive the appearance of the premises can be made, and the occupations and rational amusements of the patients varied, and their outward circumstances rendered agreeable and pleasant in all proper ways, the easier it is to induce them to take an interest in what

is passing around them, and to forget the painful state of thought and feeling in which so many are but too prone to indulge.

Confinement of the Insane.—In last years report some remarks were made, the purpose of which was to show that the sole object of placing the Insane in public Institutions was their own benefit, and that they were thus disposed of, because their wants could in this way be better provided for than in any other. In well conducted Hospitals, the Insane are generally contented and satisfied with the provision made for them, simply because it is adapted to their peculiar requirements, and they are unconscious of any further want. If this were the case with all the Insane, they would be regarded precisely in the same light as patients in ordinary Hospitals, and no question of confinement or restraint would ever be raised concerning them. But unhappily there are always a number of patients who cannot be induced to regard their residence in an Institution in this light, but on the contrary consider themselves as unjustly deprived of their liberty; and as their welfare notwithstanding, requires their restraint, it becomes necessary in such cases to detain them against their will, and this necessity gives to Hospitals for the Insane more or less of the character of places of confinement. The popular sentiment attributes to them this character perhaps too exclusively, but such they tend to become whenever their main object, viz: the relief and cure of their inmates, is lost sight of. The object of such Institutions is therefore in some measure custodial as

well as remedial, and how to combine the two, so that too great liberty may not become inconsistent with security, and too close confinement may not interfere with their principal object, is a problem which must ever occupy the attention of those engaged in their management. In the extension of the largest amount of personal freedom and in the out door employment and exercise of the patients, there is always some risk, that those who consider themselves unjustly deprived of their liberty, may attempt to effect their escape, and yet to deprive any class of the Insane of the benefits of such exercise, would frustrate the principal design of their residence in such Institutions, and would consequently be entirely inadmissible. This is an inconvenience that must always be submitted to, and as there are no enclosures to shut in our patients while engaged at their out door occupations, it is not surprising that they now and then attempt, and occasionally succeed in making good their escape. That they do not do so more frequently is altogether owing to their own attachment to the place of their abode and the care and vigilance of their attendants. To place in close confinement, those who have the propensity to elope, would not only greatly diminish their prospect of recovery, but would frustrate its own object by making them only the more dissatisfied with their situation and thus increasing their efforts to regain their liberty. To grant them every proper indulgence, to gratify so far as possible their reasonable wishes, to avoid all cause of irritation or excitement, and to use every endeavor to render them thoroughly comfortable in body and mind are, on

the other hand the most effectual means of guarding against any propensity to escape that the Insane may be liable to.

The number of those who are affected with this propensity is much smaller than would be generally supposed. During the past year, only 3 out of 33 patients admitted, made any attempt of the kind, and of these, only one was successful. In one of the unsuccessful cases the attempt was not renewed. In the other it was repeated a number of times, but in both of these cases as reason gradually returned the propensity subsided, and the patients were eventually regularly discharged at the request of their friends, restored to the use of their reason. Those who have long been residents of the Asylum manifest less disposition to escape from under its care, and these generally from a sudden impulse, rather than with any definite object; and when successful, after a trial of their new found liberty, have been known in not a few instances to seek their way back to the Asylum. The consequence of escapes are also less serious than many would be apt to imagine. In a few cases patients have met with accidents in attempting to gain their liberty in this way, but no one who has succeeded, so far as is known has ever proved dangerous, or done the slightest injury of any kind to either persons or property.

While a few are thus impatient under the restraints of an Asylum, and take measures of their own to effect their release, a considerable number especially

among those who have previously experienced the benefits of Asylum treatment, have applied for their own admission, and such cases on compliance on the part of their friends with the rules respecting admissions, have on several occasions been received as patients into the Asylum. Others again are sensible of their own need of treatment, and though they would not themselves have made choice of an Asylum, readily acquiesce in the judgment of their friends and during the whole time of their residence in the Institution are contented, and express no wish for a change until it is considered proper for them to be discharged. Happily this class of patients give the tone and character to the moral atmosphere of every well conducted Institution for the Insane. They know how to appreciate the benefits they are receiving, and to lead their fellow patients to do the same. After their recovery they retain the most grateful feelings towards those who have cared for them in their affliction, which they manifest by repeated visits to the Institution and on all proper occasions by expressions of interest and good wishes. While these are well known facts to all who are familiar with their practical working, it continues to be a cause of regret that a prejudice should exist in the minds of any, against Hospitals for the Insane, as though they were merely places of confinement, whereas, only a small proportion of their inmates are restrained against their own wishes, and these after their complete recovery, are convinced that the detention was for their own benefit. It is only the small number of patients who are discharged from Hospitals in an unimproved or only partially restored

condition, who continue to regard them with feelings of dislike, and whose erroneous ideas, often the result of delusions, respecting the treatment they have received, are so often quoted as proofs of mismanagement or ill treatment.

Attendants.—It would be an error to suppose that no difficulties are experienced in carrying out the system of treatment which has been briefly indicated above. It requires in its full extent the practical observance of the golden rule; that we should always be ready to help the afflicted, not only when they are willing to receive help, but when every kind offer is rejected or met with reproaches, as is frequently the case among the unwilling recipients of Asylum benefits. To "do good to them that hate you" is the only resource that is left in such cases and for the successful management of the most excited class of patients no lower rule of conduct will suffice. It *seems* so much easier to influence them through fear or to gain an advantage over them by flattery, or deception, that it would require, for many, a long experience of the ill success of such a mode of treatment, to be convinced of its disadvantages, and to learn that a violent patient may be in most instances more effectually controlled by yielding, than by opposition; and that perfect truthfulness and sincerity, with kindness, are the only means of securing their esteem and confidence. Yet with all that experience teaches in regard to the advantages of kindness, it is not always easy to be patient under provocation such as the Insane sometimes will give, knowing perfectly well that their

disease exempts them from the accountability to which they would be held for their language and conduct, if they were judged by ordinary standards. But when it is remembered that the patient who gives this provocation is not in his right mind, and if really himself, would act in a manner entirely different, it does not seem right that he should suffer for conduct, which, if he were actually capable of judging, he would utterly condemn. These remarks apply especially to the intercourse of the attendants with the patients, and we can bear a cheerful testimony to their general good conduct under circumstances often of a trying nature, and to their willingness to sacrifice their own comfort and convenience, for the benefit of the objects of their care.

Conclusion.—The claims of the honest and industrious working classes, who, while in health are able to maintain themselves respectably by the work of their hands, but when overtaken by disease, are unable to provide for their own wants, continue to present themselves to our notice. The Trust Funds which have been generously placed at the disposal of the Institution for the purpose, have been freely used during the past year for the reduction of the charge for board to a rate that would come within the means of this deserving class, and a number have been assisted in this way, who otherwise might never have received the benefits of Hospital treatment. Yet it has been a painful duty to deny the privilege of admission to others equally deserving, who were unable to pay even a small portion of the cost of their maintenance

in the Asylum. The possession of more ample means that could be used for the assistance or even for the the entire support, in extreme cases, of such patients, would enable the Asylum still further to extend its help to this deserving class, who in many instances when overtaken with Insanity in their families, must at present seek in vain for the assistance they need. Hoping that the claims of our Institution, whose benefits are dispensed towards all classes of the community without regard to sects or parties, may not be lost sight of by those who desire to contribute of their means for the relief of the afflicted, and that the treatment pursued towards its inmates may continue to be blessed to their comfort and recovery, this report is respectfully submitted.

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1st, 1870.

The Fifty-Third Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

The Board of Managers respectfully submit the following as their Report for the year ending, Third Month 14th, 1870.

There were at the date of our last Annual Report fifty-two patients under care, since which time thirty-three have been admitted, making the whole number for the year eighty-five. Of these, five have died, and twenty-five have been discharged; fourteen of whom were restored, one much improved, four improved, and six stationary. The number of patients in the Institution on the first inst. was fifty-five. The monthly average has been fifty-four. The highest number on the list at any time was fifty-eight, and the lowest fifty-two.

The chief products of the farm have been 564 bushels of potatoes, 30 bushels of parsnips, 33 wagon loads of hay, 50 bushels of wheat, 194 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of rye, 2,100 pounds of pork, 153 pounds of veal, and all the fresh vegetables used in the

House. Produce has been sold to the amount of $300 including 20 cords of wood which was exchanged for lime to the value of $100.

The account of William Kinsey, Treasurer, has been examined, the payments compared with his vouchers, and found correct; the balance in his hands on the eleventh inst. on the aggregate of all the accounts was $1,664 46.

A Summary Statement is herewith presented as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From Board of Patients, Farm, &c., being the receipts of J. H. Worthington, Superintendent, - -	$26,222 29
Ground Rents, Dividends and Interest, - - -	1,911 70
Legacy of $1,000 from Nathan Haines, N. J. less Tax,	940 00
Life Subscription, - - - - -	25 00
Balance due Treasurer, - - - - -	1,193 12
	$30,292 11

PAYMENTS.

Balance due Treasurer Third Month 5th, 1869. - -	$992 37
Orders in favor of J. H. Worthington, Superintendent,	27,803 54
Annuity, $300—Sterling Exchange, Costing, - -	383 00
Balance due from last year on account of new building,	174 00
Repairs and Improvements at Asylum, - - -	544 07
Printing and Advertising, - - - -	250 79
Preparing Room for Managers, Commissions on Collections, &c. - - - - -	144 34
	$30,292 11

Statement of the *Trust Accounts and "Permanent Fund."*

RECEIPTS.

Balance of Permanent Fund in Treasurer's hands, Third Month 5th, 1869.	$1,980 00
" " Trust Accounts " " " "	1,363 29
Rec'd on acc't of Principal of "Permanent Fund" paid,	380 00
" " Interest " " Invested,	447 00
" " Subscription to "Permanent Fund,"	100 00
" " Interest and Rents due Trust Accounts.	3,035 60
	$7,305 89

PAYMENTS.

On account of Board of Patients, - - - -	$1,811 46
" " Clothing, - - - -	36 28
" " Repairs of Property, - - -	57 29
Taxes and Water Rents, - - - -	504 90
Annuities (Dawson Bequest) - - - -	270 00
Invested $300 City Loan on ac't of Dawson Sinking Fund,	302 63
Invested $1,000 " " "Permanent Fund,"	1,018 75
Interest of "Permanent Fund" credited the General Acc't,	447 00
Balance due "Permanent Fund" Third Month 11th, 1870,	1,441 25
" " Trust Accounts Third Month 11th, 1870.	1,416 33
	$7,305 89

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Due Treasurer on General Account, - - -	$1,193 12
Balance in Treasurer's hands on aggregate of all Accounts,	1,664 46
	$2,857 58
Balance due "Permanent Fund," - - -	1,441 25
" " Trust Accounts, - - -	1,416 33
	$2,857 58

By the will of our late Friend, Nathan Haines of Burlington County, N. J. the Asylum received an acceptable legacy of $1,000, which, less Tax, has been paid to our Treasurer.

Information has also been received from the executors of the will of the late Sarah Phipps, that there has been bequeathed to the Asylum the sum of $800, which will be paid in the course of a few months.

An annuitant who has received from the Asylum the sum of $300 in gold, annually, for many years past, having deceased during the year, the treasury of the Institution will hereafter be relieved from this charge.

The addition to the Men's Lodge which was in process of erection at the date of our last Report, has been since completed, the whole cost being $1,324 00. It is heated by an improved furnace in the basement, is well lighted and ventilated, and affords enlarged and very comfortable accommodations for the excited class of patients.

As furnishing more detailed information regarding the working of the Institution, we would refer to the accompanying Report of the Superintendent, wherein it is gratifying to observe as an evidence of confidence in our mode of treatment, that a larger number of patients have been admitted within the past year, than for any similar period during the preceding years. We feel however that to maintain its curative

character, it is needful to continue as heretofore to avail ourselves of such improvements as have been found beneficial in other Hospitals for the Insane, and to render our arrangements as cheerful and attractive to the inmates as may be practicable and proper; yet the Managers need scarcely add, that to carry out successfully these desirable objects, the current receipts are quite inadequate.

Trusting that, in the midst of the many demands of suffering humanity which now press upon the benevolent, the strong claims of the Asylum will not be overlooked, we would again commend it to the blessing of Divine Providence, and the kind consideration of its friends.

Signed by direction of the Board,

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 14*th*, 1870.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, No. 1313 Pine Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

MATRON,—Rachel S. Craft.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 North Tenth Street.
William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street, and No. 400 Chestnut Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market Street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market Street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, No. 1313 Pine Street, and 624 South Twenty-Fourth Street.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 417 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
Richard W. Bacon, No. 1505 Green Street.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
J. Wistar Evans, Germantown, and No. 410 Race Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.†

We certify, that after a personal examination of
made within one week of the date of this Certificate, we find
to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.
M. D.

Date 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

† As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.*

I certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a legal guardian, or by a relative or friend, in case the Patient has no guardian.

I request that of aged years, who is insane, may be admitted as a patient into the "Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason."

Date 18

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was the patient born? Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity, and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

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* As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

4. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Has the patient been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has he, or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been resorted to; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

BOND.

APPLICATION is hereby made for the admission of
as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 15th of the Third month, 1871, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1870—71.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3*d month* 16*th to* 4*th month* 11*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Howard Yarnall.
" 4*th month* 11*th to* 5*th month* 9*th.*	Ric[illegible]ichardson, Willia[illegible]. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" 5*th month* 9*th to* 6*th month* 13*th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Samuel Bettle.
" 6*th month* 13*th to* 7*th month* 11*th.*	Samuel Bettle, Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles.
" 7*th month* 11*th to* 8*th month* 8*th.*	Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles, John H. Webster.
" 8*th month* 8*th to* 9*th month* 12*th.*	John H. Webster, James Whitall, Henry Haines.
" 9*th month* 12*th to* 10*th month* 10*th.*	James Whitall, Henry Haines, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 10*th to* 11*th month* 14*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon.
" 11*th month* 14*th to* 12*th month* 12*th.*	William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon, J. Wistar Evans.
" 12*th month* 12*th to* 1*st month* 9*th*, 1871.	J. Wistar Evans, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" 1*st month* 9*th to* 2*nd month* 13*th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 13*th to* 3*d month* 15*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Howard Yarnall.



Engraved at J. Maudlin's Establishment, Chestnut above Fourth, Phila.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fifty-Fourth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1871.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,

SUCCESSOR TO JOSEPH RAKESTRAW,

S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1871.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In compliance with the Rules, the Superintendent herewith presents his Annual Report on the condition and operations of the Asylum during the past year.

It is a satisfaction to believe that the success which by the blessing of Providence has attended its operations, during the past, has been equal to that of former years. The successful working of an Asylum for the Insane is shown, not alone by the number of cures reported in any given time, but also by the amount of personal liberty enjoyed by its inmates, and by the general fitness and adaptation of its arrangements to their peculiar condition and wants, by which they are rendered happy and contented in the situation in which they are placed, and permitted to enjoy a reasonable share of the comforts and blessings of life. That this has been the case to a very great extent, among those who have resided in the Asylum during the past year, has been shown by the general air of contentment and satisfaction that has pervaded the household of patients, and by their feelings of attachment to the Institution expressed in various ways, but especially in letters to their friends.

The number admitted during the year has been greater than in any of the last thirteen years, and the average number under care has exceeded that of any of the last five years. Among the patients discharged were several who at the time of their admission were affected with severe cerebral irritation of such a character as seriously to threaten life. All of these were happily restored to mental and bodily health, and others though less seriously affected, whose cases seemed of doubtful prognosis on account of their continued duration, or the character of the accompanying mental and physical disorder, were also happily restored.

The general health of the patients has been satisfactory throughout the year. There have been no cases of fever originating from any local causes, or in any other way; and during the extreme and prolonged heat of the past summer, the patients escaped almost entirely the attacks of such diseases as usually prevail in warm weather. For these varied evidences of Divine protection, and Providential care and oversight, we desire to record our grateful acknowledgements.

At the time of the last annual report there were 55 patients remaining in the Asylum, 26 of whom were men and 29 were women. Since then there have been admitted 36 patients, 15 of whom were men and 21 were women, making a total of 91 who have resided in the Asylum during the year. The greatest number in the House at any time was 64, the smallest was 55, and the average number under

care was about 61, which is seven more than the average of last year.

Of these 91 patients, 3 have died and 26 have been discharged, leaving 62, of whom 27 are men and 35 are women, under care at the present time.

Of the 26 patients discharged, 15 were restored, 4 were much improved, 3 were improved and 4 were stationary.

Of the 15 patients discharged restored, 6 were under care for less than three months, 6 from three to six months, and 3 from six to twelve months.

Thirty five cases, 30 of which were recent, and 5 were chronic, have been under special medical treatment during the year. Of the 30 recent cases, 16 have been discharged, 14 of whom were restored, 1 was much improved and 1 was improved; and 14 remain, 4 of whom are restored and are ready to be discharged on the application of their friends, 2 are much improved, 4 are improved, and 4 are stationary. Of the 5 chronic cases under treatment, 4 have been discharged, one of whom was restored, 2 were much improved, and 1 was stationary; and one remains, who is improved.

Three deaths have been registered during the year. One was that of a man 42 years of age who had resided twenty-two years in the Asylum and died of Epilepsy. A second was also that of a man 70 years

of age who had passed twelve years of his life in the Asylum and died of diarrhœa; and the third was that of a female 65 years of age, who after a residence of two years in the Asylum died of Paralysis.

Early Treatment.—The advantages of placing the Insane under Hospital treatment during the earlier periods of the disease, are now much more commonly acknowledged than they were formerly. Of the whole number of patients admitted during the year nearly two-thirds were cases of less than one year's duration. It is often doubtless, very difficult for the physician and friends of a patient recently attacked with Insanity, to decide in regard to the proper time for sending them to the Asylum. So long as they appear quiet and harmless it is very natural to wish to avoid sending them from home, and to hope that as the disease seems so slight, a favorable change may soon take place, and the necessity of resorting to Hospital treatment be avoided. It is thus between the feeling of obligation to make use of the most effectual means of relief, by sending the patient at once to the Hospital, and the fear of resorting to what many will still consider a summary measure, that the friends of patients are often kept in a state of great doubt and suspense, and in such a situation it may even be a relief when a sudden increase of excitement, or it may be some act of violence, leaves no choice but to remove the patient to a place of safety. In some cases too, the disease makes its approaches so gradually that it is almost impossible to say at what precise point Insanity actually commences, and it is possible even,

in this way for a patient to pass almost, if not quite beyond the hope of recovery, before the friends are aware of the existence of any serious disorder. While therefore it is difficult in some instances, to decide at once what is best to be done for the relief of the patient, it is generally worth while to make trial of the Asylum, even though it may appear that the most favorable time for the action of remedies has passed by. It is seldem that a case is not materially benefitted by Hospital treatment, and many patients who have received the best care and attention possible among their friends, and yet have gradually deteriorated both in mind and body, have rapidly improved under the care of an Institution. Nor is it safe to conclude that a case is necessarily incurable because years have passed away without amendment. It is rare that patients recover after a continued duration of five years and upwards, yet there are a sufficient number of such recoveries, to recommend a trial of Hospital treatment with a view to the restoration of the patient. One such case was admitted into the Asylum during the past year—that of a female who had for five years been in a condition of deep melancholia, and who recovered entirely after a residence in the Asylum of only three months. In this case which was caused by severe domestic affliction, there was only needed as the cause became less active through the lapse of time, the change to new scenes and associations aided by simple remedial measures, to break the chain of morbid thought and feeling in which the patient had so long been bound.

Statistics.—The following tables have been carefully prepared, showing in a general view the prominent points of interest in the history of all the patients admitted into the Asylum, so far as they have been preserved in the records of the Institution.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	381	370	751
" Much improved, -	68	74	142
" Improved, - -	98	103	201
" Stationary, -	136	139	275
" Died, - -	125	118	243
Remaining, - - -	27	35	62
Total, - - - -	835	839	1,674

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,674 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	485	480	965
From 1 to 5 years, -	209	218	427
" 5 " 10 " - -	48	56	104
" 10 " 20 " -	38	31	69
" 20 " 30 " - -	20	19	39
" 30 " 40 " -	0	9	9
" 40 " 50 " - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	27	17	44
Total, - - - -	835	839	1,674

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state in 1,674 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	419	372	791
Married,	289	315	604
Widowers and Widows,	41	87	128
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	835	839	1,674

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,674 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years,	51	60	111
From 20 to 30,	249	232	481
" 30 " 40,	195	183	378
" 40 " 50,	131	161	292
" 50 " 60,	120	113	233
" 60 " 70,	64	55	119
" 70 " 80,	21	23	44
" 80 " 90,	4	11	15
" 90 " 100,	0	1	1
Total,	835	839	1,674

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,674 patients.

Pennsylvania,	1,188	*Brought forward,*	1,652
New Jersey,	230	Alabama,	3
Maryland,	74	Louisiana,	5
Delaware,	45	District of Columbia,	3
New-York,	33	West Indies,	2
North Carolina,	22	South Carolina,	2
Virginia,	19	Georgia,	2
Massachusetts,	13	Florida,	1
Ohio,	10	Michigan,	1
Missouri,	4	California,	1
Rhode Island,	4	Wisconsin,	1
Indiana,	5	Mississippi,	1
Canada,	5		
Carried forward,	1,652	Total,	1,674

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	963	711	1,674
" Restored, - -	642	109	751
Per centage Restored, - -	66.73	15.33	44.86

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 835 male patients so far as recorded.

		Brought forward,	484	*Brought forward*,	532
Farmers,	200	Cabinet-makers,	4	Brewer,	1
Merchants,	49	Shoemakers,	4	Overseer,	1
Clerks,	52	Brokers,	5	Plasterer,	1
Tanners & Curriers,	25	Laborers,	3	Tinman,	1
Physicians,	15	Publishers,	2	Gardener,	2
Teachers,	13	Machinists,	2	Confectioner,	1
Carpenters,	14	Dentists,	2	Segar-maker,	1
Lawyers,	10	Navy Officers,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Students,	14	Silversmiths,	2	Hatter,	1
Manufacturers,	12	Millers,	3	Whip-maker,	1
Druggists,	10	Plumbers,	2	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Inn-keepers,	6	Coopers,	2	Wheelwright,	1
Blacksmiths,	8	Engineers,	2	Contractor,	1
Masons,	10	Watch-maker,	1	Sexton,	1
Operatives,	9	Potter,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Artists,	5	Shop-keeper,	1	Watch-case maker,	1
Printers,	5	Coach-trimmer,	1	Telegraph operator,	1
Sailors,	4	Cashier of Bank,	1	Paper-hanger,	1
Butchers,	6	Saddler,	1	Baker,	1
Clergymen,	3	Engravers,	2	Bookseller,	1
Planters,	3	File-cutter,	1	None,	23
Jewelers,	3	Brush-maker,	1	Unrecorded,	259
Painters,	4	Dyer,	1		
Tailors,	4	Carmen,	2	Total,	835
Carried forward,	484	*Carried forward*,	532		

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 712 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	52	106	158
Intemperance,	81	1	82
Domestic trouble,	20	75	95
Puerperal,	0	43	43
Loss of property,	26	3	29
Excitement about religion,	6	19	25
Organic disease of the brain,	23	12	35
Anxiety,	24	21	45
Disappointment,	7	19	26
Masturbation,	29	2	31
Epilepsy,	17	12	29
Grief,	3	18	21
Over-exertion,	9	12	21
Abuse of opium,	2	9	11
Blow on the head,	7	0	7
Fear,	3	3	6
Old age,	3	7	10
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	2	1	3
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	4	2	6
Syphilis,	3	1	4
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	0	3	3
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	1	0	1
Paronychia,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Total,	333	379	712

The care of the Insane.—It is a mistaken view of the nature of Insanity which leads one to regard its subjects with feelings of dread or aversion, and to look upon Hospitals for their reception and treatment as mere places of confinement, where the safety or convenience of society requires them to be restrained of their liberty. On the other hand they are properly regarded as subjects of disease, whose peculiar helplessness presents the strongest claims on the community for care and protection; and the provision made for them in Hospitals, is simply the acknowledgement on the part of the community of this claim. There can be no more complete recognition of its responsibilities on their account than when these unhappy sufferers reduced by disease to the capacity of infants are regarded as wards of the State, which thus assumes the entire charge of providing for their care and treatment, until they are restored to health; nor any more generous exercise of private benevolence, than when individuals interpose to supply the deficiency when the State, from any cause fails to make the required provision.

Insanity being a physical disease, and having its origin in some morbid condition or tendency generally of long standing, the recovery from which is often slow, an important point in its treatment is to surround the patient with influences capable of bringing about a gradual improvement in the physical health. Hence it may be considered as one of the conditions of successful Hospital treatment of the Insane, that these institutions should be situated in healthy locali-

ties, and provided with all the sanitary arrangements which experience has shown to be needful for the attainment of the highest standard of health, as well as for guarding against evil effects which may ensue, from numbers of people occupying a too limited space. These arrangements, include provision for warming and ventilation, abundance of water for cooking and baths, adequate nourishment, suitable drainage and opportunities for bodily exercise. The means for securing these indispensible requisites to health for the benefit of the patients in the Asylum, have been described in previous reports and need not now be dwelt upon further than to say that they have continued during the year, to receive the attention their importance demands.

Insanity being also a mental disorder, it is important that the moral influences to which patients are subjected, should be of such a character as to act favorably upon the mind itself, to lead the thoughts into healthy channels, to sooth and tranquilize excitement, and to elevate from the opposite extreme of gloom and despondency. What is called moral treatment, is based largely on the fact, of the predominance among the Insane, of morbid states of feeling, either of excitement or depression; and the same system of kindness which aims to remove from the irascible every source of irritation and annoyance, is also that which is best adapted to cheer the desponding and melancholy. Whatever tends to make an agreeable impression on the mind, may thus by allaying irritation on the one hand, or producing a more cheer-

ful state of feeling on the other, become an important aid to the means used for the recovery of the patient; while impressions of an opposite character will inevitably do harm. It is chiefly on this account that a location in the country, grounds neatly kept, and cheerful views from the windows are considered all important in Hospitals for the Insane, and that care should always be taken in their construction, that nothing within or without, of a disagreeable character that can possibly be avoided, shall be permitted to strike the eye, or reach the ear of the patients. It is for the same reason that classification, or the separation of the patients into classes according to the character of the disease, so that the sensitive and quiet may not be injured by too close contact with the noisy and turbulent, is so important in Institutions for the Insane.

Occupation.—The means for affording healthy out door exercise which have been so frequently described in these reports have continued to be employed during the year. There can be no better way of furnishing that muscular exercise combined with an agreeable mental stimulus, which is so beneficial to the Insane than is afforded by *the land*, now considered an indispensable portion of every Institution for the Insane. There are but few of the inmates of the Asylum who have been accustomed to manual labor, and who would be able even if in possession of all their faculties, to render assistance that would be of much value to the Institution, but the life in the open air and the physical exercise they take while

attempting to do even a little, and the feeling of satisfaction they derive from the consciousness of being employed in something useful, are invaluable to them. We have therefore kept up the working parties composed of such patients from each of the male wards as are considered suitable, under the care of an attendant from each ward, who spend two or three hours daily when the weather permits, in taking care of the grounds. The repairing of old and opening of new walks, the removal of litter, gathering leaves, &c., afford ample opportunities of benefiting them in this way. It is in consequence of the liberty and freedom from restraint, and the facilities it affords for assimilating the habits and occupations of the Insane to those of ordinary life, and not from the mere benefit they derive from physical exercise in the open air on the farm, that the land belonging to an Institution possesses its great value. This is doubtless the view which actuated the founders of the Asylum in making so liberal a provision of land, in proportion to the number of patients to be accommodated, and to them belongs the credit of being the first in this country to recognize, and to make suitable provision for the wants of the Insane in this important particular.

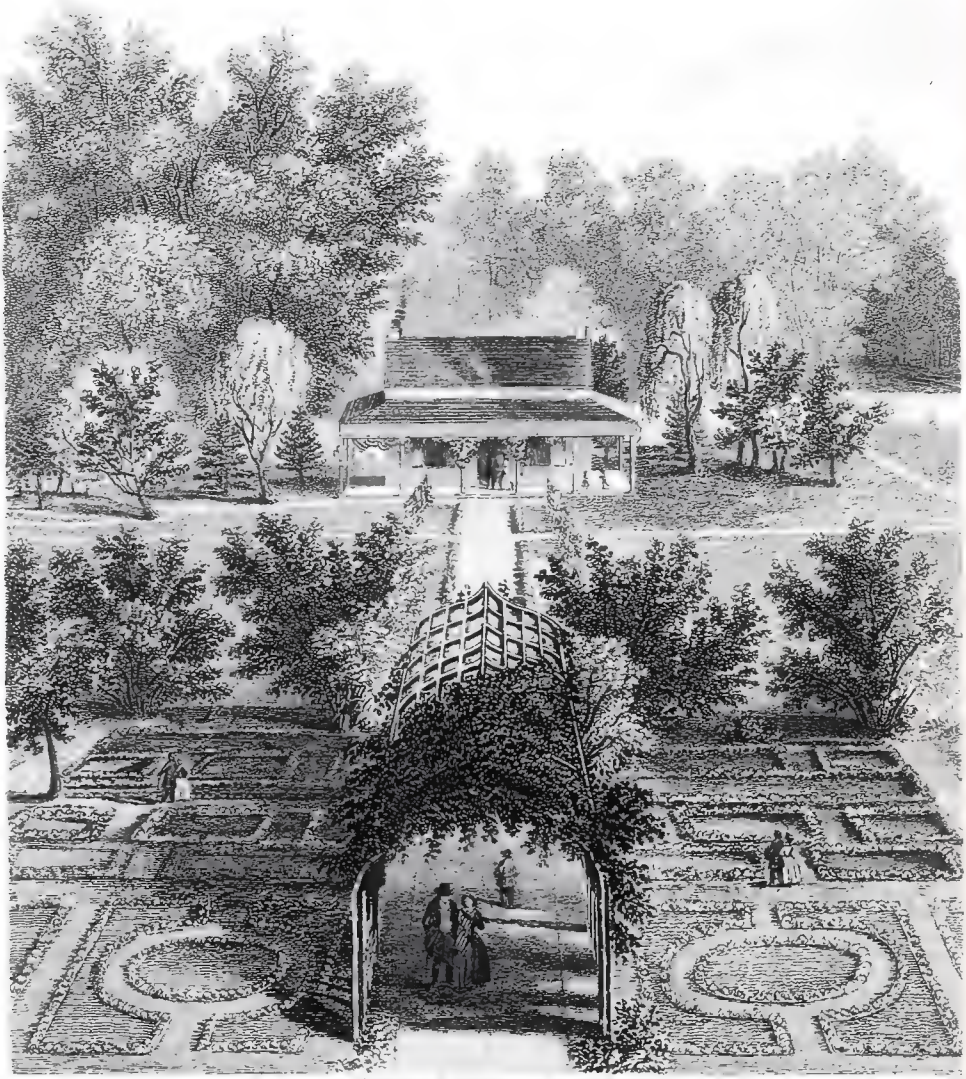
The same patients, in separate parties spend two or three hours in the afternoon, in walking on the premises, or resting on seats under the shade of the trees, or assemble on the Lawn and engage in the game of cricket. The female patients go over the same ground as the men, in their out door exercise, but at different

hours, and after tea during the long summer evenings parties are frequently found on the Lawn in front of the Asylum until nearly dark. During the hours appropriated to the exercise of the male and female patients respectively, it is not unusual in passing through, to find the wards on one side or other of the House almost emptied of their occupants.

During inclement weather, when the patients are necessarily more confined to the house, they are furnished with books, newspapers and games which occupy the time agreeably. The long corridors with windows opening directly into the external air, afford valuable space for walking, for rolling balls, playing battledore, and other kinds of exercise. The female patients are provided with sewing and knitting materials, and a number are usefully employed in making their own dresses, and a portion of the underclothing of the male patients, is also made in the House with their assistance.

The Library continues to be resorted to by both male and female patients at different hours of the day. A new walk connecting the grounds surrounding this building, with the walks in the woods has been made, and a portion of the ground through which it runs, has been graded and cleared of the undergrowth, and thus has been made to present a much neater appearance than formerly.

The magic lantern exhibitions have been continued on one evening of each week, for about six months of



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the past year. The views thus afforded of some of the most celebrated works both of nature and of art in the world, which can be varied to any desired extent by the combination in dissolving views, of a large collection of single pictures, are highly appreciated by many of the patients. The collection of pictures has been enlarged by the addition of 70 views procured by the assistance of a friend of the Institution. It now consists of about 300 photographic pictures, which have been classified and numbered and arranged in a catalogue. The exhibitions are accompanied with descriptions of the places and objects represented, by which they are made to convey information and instruction, as well as entertainment.

Improvements.—The improvements introduced during the last few years and described in previous Reports have continued to give satisfaction. These embrace a complete system of underground drainage, an abundant supply of water pumped by steam, for all domestic purposes and for bathing, and an effective system of ventilation applied to nearly every room in the house occupied by patients. During the year the fixtures for heating water for the mens baths have been improved by introducing a two inch pipe in place of the smaller one formerly in use, for the circulation between the boiler and the reservoir in the attic; and the Ice House has been enlarged to double its original capacity. This Building is now 30 by 15 feet in size and 13 feet deep, provided with

thorough drainage by means of a brick culvert, and is covered with a double roof and ventilated by openings under the eaves. Its present capacity estimated at about 150 tons, will probably be equal to any demand likely to be made on it in future. Arrangements looking towards increased facilities for the cooking of food, and for the employment and entertainment of the patients, and for rendering the premises generally more cheerful and attractive in appearance, and for the improvement of classification among the patients are yet needed, and it is expected will soon be provided.

Attendants.—The manner in which the attendants have performed their duties during the past year, it may be said with entire truth is worthy of all praise. The interest they have manifested in the welfare of the patients generally, their kindness and attention to the helpless and feeble, and their devotion to the sick, have been freely testified to by the objects of their care. It is manifest that the welfare, comfort and improvement of the patients must depend greatly, upon the faithful performance of duty, on the part of those who have the immediate care and oversight of them, and upon the spirit that actuates them in carrying out the directions of the Officers. The best evidence that can be given of the right kind of qualification on the part of the attendants, is the attachment shown towards them by the objects of their care. Those who always respect themselves, and never speak otherwise than gently and kindly to their

charge, seldom fail in the end to secure their confidence and esteem, and the evidence of their success in this respect, is found in the good order, quietness and contentment, apparent among the patients.

Conclusion.—Before concluding this report, it may not be out of place to call the attention of readers at a distance, to the Law of the State of Pennsylvania, requiring a certificate of Insanity, to be signed by two Physicians in the presence of a Magistrate, before any one affected with Insanity, can be placed as a patient in any Institution within the limits of this State. Through want of information on this point, patients are sometimes brought to the Asylum without such certificates, and it is to avoid the difficulty arising from this cause that the subject is now adverted to. The friends of patients also sometimes conclude that the readiest way to provide themselves with certificates is to call upon Physicians in the city or in the neighborhood of the Asylum to examine the patient, but it is not always an easy task for a Physician who sees a patient for the first time, to decide in a short interview, in regard to the mental condition. It is therefore always attended with the least inconvenience, to have the certificates, blank forms for which can always be had by applying to a Manager or the Superintendent, signed by Physicians in the neighborhood of the patients residence.

With the earnest wish that the Asylum with increased facilities for usefulness, may long continue to

dispense its benefits to the afflicted, and that the means used for the relief of such as may become the objects of its care, may be blessed to their comfort and recovery, this report is respectfully submitted.

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Philadelphia, 3*d mo.* 1, 1871.

The Fifty-Fourth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

THE Managers of the Asylum present to the Contributors the fifty-fourth Annual Report of the Institution under their care.

There were at the date of our last report fifty-five patients on the list, viz;—twenty-six men and twenty-nine women. Since then thirty-six have been received, making a total of ninety-one who have been under treatment during the year. Of these three have died and twenty-six have been discharged;—fifteen of whom were restored, four much improved, three improved and four stationary, leaving the number on the register on the first of the present month sixty-two, of whom twenty-seven are men and thirty-five women.

The principal products of the farm during the year have been 47 wagon loads of hay, 510 bushels of potatoes, 160 bushels of sugar beets, 60 bushels of ruta-bagas, 30 bushels of rye, 57 bushels of wheat, 2,410 pounds of pork, 391 pounds of veal, and a liberal supply of fresh vegetables from the garden.

In the latter part of the year 1870, the Managers believing that there was urgent need for extensive changes and improvements in the Asylum building, represented the facts of the case to some of the friends of the Institution who it was thought might be willing to contribute the necessary pecuniary assistance; among others our late friend S. Morris Waln was applied to, who promptly proposed to make a donation of five thousand dollars "provided the entire amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, in all, should be had in entirely reliable names on or before the first of the new year, 1871." The collecting committee of the Board acting energetically and subscribers contributing liberally, more than the amount required to secure the conditional subscription was raised before the expiration of the stipulated time; the whole amount subscribed including the donation of five thousand dollars above refered to being thirty thousand dollars. A fund being thus provided, and the leading features of the improvement having been agreed upon, a competent builder was employed to prepare plans and specifications. These are now being executed and it is hoped that work will be commenced in a few weeks. The principal alterations and improvements proposed, embrace the placing of a French roof on the whole of the main building whereby the capacity of the house will be considerably increased, the erection of a new lecture room suitable for magic lantern and other exhibitions, a room for the patients to exercise in during damp and inclement weather, new and improved accommodations for the more noisy and troublesome patients,

together with such repairs and alterations as may be found necessary for the preservation and increased usefulness of the present building.

If all the proposed plans are carried out;—and we believe that they are *all* important and should be completed as soon as practicable;—the sum of $30 000 will be insufficient to pay for the execution of the work in a thorough and approved manner. We therefore commend the subject again to the attention of the liberal minded and philanthropic, hoping that they may be willing to contribute the necessary funds to pay for improvements which will not only enable us to admit a greater number of patients, but will add materially to the comfort and accommodation of all the inmates, and it is believed will increase the usefulness of the Asylum as a *curative* Institution.

The accounts of our Treasurer, William Kinsey, have been examined and found correct. A Summary Statement of the accounts is as follows, viz;—

RECEIPTS.

From Board of Patients, Farm, &c., being the receipts of J. H. Worthington, Superintendent, - -	$28,053 20
Ground Rents, Dividends and Interest, - - -	1,153 11
On account of the Principal of Mortgage, - -	300 00
Legacy of $100 from Ex. of R. M. Shoemaker, less Tax,	89 30
Balance due Treasurer, Third Month 9th, 1871. - -	437 78
	$30,033 39

PAYMENTS.

Balance due Treasurer Third Month 11, 1870,	$1,193 12
Orders in favor of J. H. Worthington, Superintendent,	28,528 13
Printing and Advertising,	205 90
Balance of Annuity due Victor Ehrman's Estate,	66 94
Preparing Room for Managers,	30 00
Commission on Collection,	9 30
	$30,033 39

Statement of the Trust Accounts and "Permanent Fund."

RECEIPTS.

Balance of Permanent Fund in Treasurer's hands, Third Month 11th, 1870.	$1,441 25
" " Trust Accounts " " " "	1,416 33
Rec'd on acc't of Principal of "Permanent Fund" paid,	99 50
" " Interest " "	535 71
" " Interest and Rents due Trust Accounts,	3,119 81
Legacy of Sarah Phipps,	800 00
	$7,412 60

PAYMENTS.

On account of Board of Patients,	$1,635 86
" " " Clothing "	60 43
" " " Repairs of Property,	256 88
Taxes and Water Rents,	505 00
Annuities, (Dawson Bequest,)	270 00
Invested $300 in City Loan on ac't of Sinking Fund,	306 37
" $1,000 " " Permanent Fund,	1,010 62
" $800 " " S. Phipps Legacy,	810 00
Interest of Permanent Fund credited the General Acc't,	535 71
Balance due Permanent Fund	530 13
" " Trust Accounts,	1,491 60
	$7,412 60

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Due Treasurer on General Account, - - -	$437 78
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the aggregate of all the Accounts, - - - -	1,583 95
	$2,021 73

Balance due Permanent Fund, - - -	$530 13
" " Trust Accounts, - - -	1,491 60
	$2,021 73

During the past year the legacy of $800, from our late friend Sarah Phipps, referred to in our last report has been received by our Treasurer.

A legacy of one hundred dollars, less tax, amounting to $89 30 nett has been received from the Executors of our late friend Richard M. Shoemaker.

An acceptable donation has also been received from our friend Isaiah V. Williamson, of a Ground Rent of $78 00 per annum.

Signed by direction of the Board of Managers,

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 13*th*, 1871.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, 24th and Bainbridge Streets.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

MATRON,—Rachel S. Craft.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 North Tenth Street.
William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street, and No. 400 Chestnut Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market Street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and Twenty-Fourth and Bainbridge Streets.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 417 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
Richard W. Bacon, No. 1505 Green Street.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
J. Wistar Evans, Germantown, and No. 410 Race Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.†

We certify, that after a personal examination of
made within one week of the date of this Certificate, we find
to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.
M. D.

Date 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

† As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.*

I certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a legal guardian, or by a relative or friend, in case the Patient has no guardian.

I request that of aged years, who is insane, may be admitted as a patient into the "Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason."

Date 18

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was the patient born? Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity, and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

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* As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

4. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Has the patient been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has he, or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been resorted to; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

BOND.

APPLICATION is hereby made for the admission of
as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for
use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office,
dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 13th of the Third month, 1872, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1871—72.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3d month 15th to 4th month 10th.	Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Howard Yarnall.
" *4th month 10th to 5th month 8th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" *5th month 8th to 6th month 12th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Samuel Bettle.
" *6th month 12th to 7th month 10th.*	Samuel Bettle, Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles.
" *7th month 10th to 8th month 14th.*	Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles, John H. Webster.
" *8th month 14th to 9th month 11th.*	John H. Webster, James Whitall, Henry Haines.
" *9th month 11th to 10th month 9th.*	James Whitall, Henry Haines, John C. Allen.
" *10th month 9th to 11th month 13th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon.
" *11th month 13th to 12th month 11th.*	William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon, J. Wistar Evans.
" *12th month 11th to 1st month 8th*, 1872.	J. Wistar Evans, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" *1st month 8th to 2nd month 12th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" *2nd month 12th to 3d month 13th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Howard Yarnall.

Fifty-Fifth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1872.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,
SUCCESSOR TO JOSEPH RAKESTRAW,
S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1872.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

THE Superintendent herewith presents his annual report on the condition and operations of the Asylum during the past year, being the fifty-fifth of an unbroken series which have appeared annually since the opening of the Institution.

Owing to the progress of repairs and improvements which were needed to render the buildings better adapted to meet the requirements of a modern Hospital for the Insane, it was concluded about midsummer, after the Institution had become more crowded with patients than for several previous years, temporarily to suspend admissions, thereby reducing the number of patients under care. When we remember that the plan of these improvements involved the removal of the roof from the entire building, and the substitution of a new one on an entirely different plan, and that the House was occupied to its full capacity during a portion of the time while the work was going on, and that it proceeded without any interruption during the whole winter, it may readily be supposed that the labors of those entrusted with the immediate care and oversight of the patients

were in no degree lessened by the smaller number under care.

The customary occupations and out door exercises of the patients, and the general routine of the Institution, have proceeded with but little interruption during the progress of the work and with entire exemption from accidents and injuries. The patients have also been free from any unusual excitement growing out of the operations of so large a number of workmen.

At the date of the last annual report, there remained in the Institution, 62 patients, 27 of whom were men, and 35 were women. Since that time, 24, thirteen of whom were men and 11 were women, have been admitted, making a total of 86 who have resided in the Institution during the year. The greatest number in the House at any time was 70, the smallest was 55, and the average monthly number resident during the year was 61.

Of these 86 patients, 5 have died and 24 have been discharged, leaving in the House at the end of the year, 57 patients, 30 of whom are men and 27 women.

Of the 24 patients discharged, 7 were restored, 3 were much improved, 7 were improved, and 7 were stationary.

Of the 7 patients discharged restored, 3 were under

treatment for less than three months, 2 from three to six months, and 1 for more than twelve months.

Thirty-three cases of Insanity, of which 23 were recent and 10 were chronic, have been under treatment during the year. Of the 23 recent cases, 16 have been discharged, of whom 7 were restored, 2 were much improved, 3 were improved, 2 were stationary, and 2 have died; and 7 remain, of whom 1 is much improved, 4 are improved and 2 are stationary. Of the 10 chronic cases under special medical treatment during the year, 7 have been discharged, of whom 1 was much improved, 3 were improved, 2 were stationary and 1 was discharged as received, having remained only a few days in the Asylum; and 3 remain of whom one is much improved, one is improved and one is stationary. Of the above 14 cases discharged uncured while still under medical treatment, 9 presented indications of an unfavorable result, and 5 were removed before sufficient time had been allowed to test the efficacy of the treatment employed in their respective cases.

Premature Removals.—It continues to be a cause of regret that in so many cases patients are removed from the Asylum before an opportunity is afforded for them to receive all the benefit the Institution has in its power to bestow on them. It is seldom that they are removed for any other cause than the want of means to defray the expense of a longer continuance in the Asylum, and yet their removal in many such cases involves the sacrifice of all the benefit they

have received, and of all the expense that has been incurred. This loss might sometimes be avoided if the friends of patients whom it is considered desirable to place under Hospital treatment, would take into consideration the fact that Insanity is in its nature a chronic disease, that it generally arises from causes which require a long time to produce their effect, and that it is likewise slow of cure. They would thus be prepared for a prolonged course of treatment, and would be better able to decide before taking the patient to the Asylum, whether the means at their disposal are sufficient to continue the treatment to a successful result. The statistics of the Asylum will show that only about one half of all the patients who recover the use of their reason under its care, are restored in less than three months from the time of their admission, and partly in view of this fact, the rule has been adopted requiring the payment of board quarterly in advance, which rule for the first three months at least, is as much for the interest of the patients as for the advantage of the Institution.

General Health.—The sanitary condition of the household has continued to be satisfactory, and it is cause for thankfulness that our inmates have been entirely exempt from any unusual sickness during the year. The general condition of that class of patients who have long resided in the Asylum has been all that could be desired. The deaths that have been registered during the year, were all of patients recently admitted, three of whom were entered during the current twelve months, and two came under care

the year previously. One of these deaths occurred on the first anniversary of the patient's admission. She was 60 years of age, and died of heart disease, ending in general Dropsy. The second was that of a patient 71 years of age, who also died of disease of the heart five days after her admission. The third occurred in the case of a woman, who died at the advanced age of 86 years, 15 months after her admission into the Asylum. The fourth was that of a man 76 years of age, brother to the second case mentioned above and admitted at the same time with his sister. The cause of his death was Marasmus. The fifth was that of a man 41 years of age, who died two weeks after his admission of disease of the brain.

Early Treatment.—While it is admitted that a proportion of cases of cerebral disease presenting the train of disordered mental manifestions, which have received the name of Insanity, will prove incurable under any plan of treatment, yet it is also true that many others become so, purely from the neglect of proper treatment in the early period of the disease. This neglect seems unavoidable at times, as when the circumstances of patients or their friends are so limited as to forbid the employment of the needful remedy. In some cases, want of information on the subject is the cause of delay; in others a fear that the fact of a relative or friend having been sent to an Insane Hospital will ever after be regarded as something derogatory to his character and standing among his associates; while in a very few, groundless suspicions in regard to their objects and the treatment employed

in such Institutions will be the means of preventing a resort to them. It is chiefly with the view of removing the objections to Hospital treatment of the Insane, arising from the causes here enumerated, that Reports are annually issued by all Institutions of the kind, so that their wants for larger means whereby their advantages may be extended to a greater number of patients, may be made known, and correct information in regard to the true character of Insanity and of the modes of treatment adopted for its relief and cure may be more widely diffused. There is no doubt that the knowledge on these subjects which has thus for many years been spread before a large circle of readers, has tended to remove these objections, and as the influence of such Institutions extends more and more, these obstacles will gradually diminish.

As there is no affliction that can render a human being more helpless than Insanity, so there is none that appeals more strongly to the benevolent for the means of relief. It does not seem unreasonable that in every enlightened and Christian community, this appeal should be met by such provisions for their wants, that all persons becoming insane should have access to the best means of cure, at that period of the disease during which, all experience proves it to be most amenable to treatment. In our own state, liberal provision has been made for the wants of the insane poor, but there is a large class who do not properly come under this designation, to whom the assistance which this Institution could render, if it were more largely endowed, would be of the greatest

value. The shelter of its walls is offered freely to all classes at an average rate not more than sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and in many cases the income from its funds is employed to reduce the charge much below the actual outlay. If these funds were more ample they would enable the Asylum to extend its aid more widely to a truly deserving class of beneficiaries, whose wants can only be met by such an Institution as this, and the subject is here adverted to, in the hope that the attention of the benevolent who may be desirous of disposing of a portion of their wealth for the benefit of this afflicted class may be turned in this direction.

Statistics.—The following tables have been carefully prepared, embodying the more interesting facts capable of being presented in this way, in the history of the patients who have been under care in the Asylum so far as they have been preserved in the records of the Institution.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	384	374	758
" Much improved, -	69	76	145
" Improved, - -	100	108	208
" Stationary, -	138	144	282
" Died, - -	127	121	248
Remaining, - - -	30	27	57
Total, - - - -	848	850	1,698

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,698 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	491	484	975
From 1 to 5 years, -	213	222	435
" 5 " 10 " - -	49	58	107
" 10 " 20 " -	39	32	71
" 20 " 30 " - -	20	19	39
" 30 " 40 " -	0	9	9
" 40 " 50 " - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	28	17	45
Total, - - - -	848	850	1,698

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state in 1,698 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	425	376	801
Married,	295	319	614
Widowers and Widows,	42	90	132
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	848	850	1,698

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,698 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years,	51	61	112
From 20 to 30,	251	235	486
" 30 " 40,	196	184	380
" 40 " 50,	134	162	296
" 50 " 60,	125	115	240
" 60 " 70,	64	56	120
" 70 " 80,	23	25	48
" 80 " 90,	4	11	15
" 90 " 100,	0	1	1
Total,	848	850	1,698

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,698 patients.

Pennsylvania,	1,209	*Brought forward,*	1,676
New Jersey,	232	Alabama,	3
Maryland,	74	Louisiana,	5
Delaware,	45	District of Columbia,	3
New-York,	33	West Indies,	2
North Carolina,	22	South Carolina,	2
Virginia,	19	Georgia,	2
Massachusetts,	13	Florida,	1
Ohio,	11	Michigan,	1
Missouri,	4	California,	1
Rhode Island,	4	Wisconsin,	1
Indiana,	5	Mississippi,	1
Canada,	5		
Carried forward,	1,676	Total,	1,698

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	975	723	1,698
" Restored, - -	649	109	758
Per centage Restored, - -	66.56	15.08	44.05

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 848 male patients so far as recorded.

		Brought forward,	495	*Brought forward*,	542
Farmers,	202	Shoemakers,	4	Plasterer,	1
Merchants,	50	Brokers,	6	Tinman,	1
Clerks,	52	Laborers,	3	Gardeners,	2
Tanners & Curriers,	25	Publishers,	2	Confectioner,	1
Physicians,	16	Machinists,	2	Segar-maker,	1
Teachers,	13	Dentists,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Carpenters,	14	Navy Officers,	2	Hatter,	1
Lawyers,	11	Silversmiths,	2	Whip-maker,	1
Students,	14	Millers,	3	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Manufacturers,	12	Plumbers,	2	Wheelwright,	1
Druggists,	10	Coopers,	2	Contractor,	1
Inn-keepers,	6	Engineers,	2	Sexton,	1
Blacksmiths,	8	Watch-maker,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Masons,	11	Potter,	1	Watch-case maker,	1
Operatives,	9	Shop-keeper,	1	Telegraph operator,	1
Artists,	5	Coach-trimmer,	1	Paper-hanger,	1
Printers,	6	Cashier of Bank,	1	Baker,	1
Sailors,	4	Saddler,	1	Booksellers,	2
Butchers,	6	Engravers,	2	Ship Carpenter,	1
Clergymen,	3	File-cutter,	1	Farrier,	1
Planters,	3	Brush-maker,	1	News Carrier,	1
Jewelers,	3	Dyer,	1	None,	24
Painters,	4	Carmen,	2	Unrecorded,	259
Tailors,	4	Brewer,	1		
Cabinet-makers,	4	Overseer,	1	Total,	848
Carried forward,	495	*Carried forward*,	542		

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 727 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	54	106	160
Intemperance,	84	1	85
Domestic trouble,	20	76	96
Puerperal,	0	45	45
Loss of property,	27	3	30
Excitement about religion,	6	19	25
Organic disease of the brain,	23	12	35
Anxiety,	28	21	49
Disappointment,	7	19	26
Masturbation,	29	3	32
Epilepsy,	17	12	29
Grief,	3	19	22
Over-exertion,	9	12	21
Abuse of opium,	2	9	11
Blow on the head,	7	0	7
Fear,	3	3	6
Old age,	3	7	10
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	2	1	3
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	4	2	6
Syphilis,	3	1	4
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	0	3	3
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	1	0	1
Paronychia,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Total,	343	384	727

Occupation.—Daily parties for out door exercise which have been frequently described in these reports, have continued during the past, as in previous years to form an important feature in the system of treatment pursued towards the patients in the Asylum. The employment that seems to be attended with the best results is manual labor in some useful occupation which, while affording that muscular exercise which is so beneficial to the bodily health, at the same time awakens an interest in the mind of the patient, and affords the satisfaction which even to the insane, comes from a consciousness of being usefully employed. For those who are indisposed to this kind of labor, walking is an unfailing resource, and every day when not prevented by inclement weather all classes of the patients have the opportunity afforded them for this kind of exercise on the extensive grounds belonging to the Asylum, or in more prolonged excursions through the surrounding country. Driving in the carriage for those who are unable to bear the fatigue of long continued exercise in walking is much enjoyed by some of the patients. The games of cricket, foot-ball and croquet have been greatly prized as a means of exercise by the male patients, and on every pleasant day during the mild seasons and on many fine days through the winter, one or more of these various forms of exercise have been participated in by nearly all the patients in the Asylum.

Additions and Improvements.—The following is a brief description of the improvements to the Asylum buildings previously referred to. In the rear of each

of the old Lodge buildings, and separated from it by a passage 15 feet wide, opening on to an airing court, a wing has been erected 24 by 50 feet in size, divided into five lodging rooms each 10 by 12 feet, and a corridor 10 feet wide, running the whole length of the wing. These wings will furnish accommodations for five more patients of each sex and together with sleeping apartments in the contiguous building will constitute the ward for excited patients. These wards will contain ten or twelve patients of each sex, and will be provided with dining and bath-rooms, water-closets, &c. Over the passage leading to the yard on each side of the House, is a handsome room 15 by 20 feet in size, which is designed for patients affected with one of the more active forms of Insanity, whose friends may desire accommodations with a special attendant. These rooms are also so situated that the patients can be kept entirely distinct from those occupying the rest of the building. The outside walls of these buildings are of stone to be rough cast. The partition walls are of brick, to admit of the construction of the flues for warming and ventilation. Each room is warmed by heated air and ventilated by an opening into flues which pass out through the roof and open into the atmosphere above the building. The corridors are lighted by windows from above, and ventilated by flues passing up through the roof. The ceilings are 12 feet high, the walls are hard finished and the floors of the best quality of Carolina pine. The windows for the bed-rooms of this class of patients, are all 7 feet high, the sash are of iron, with 6 by 12 glass, the lower half unglazed and provided

with a corresponding one of wood, which rises and falls the entire height of the window. In this way the patients can enjoy exposure to the open air when suitable. In a portion of these windows a guard will be introduced to protect the glass when deemed desirable to do so.

In the rear of the centre building and connected with it by a corridor 28 feet long and corresponding in height and width to the two principal stories of the main building, an addition 25 by 40 feet, two stories high above the basement has been erected. The first story is to be used as an exercising hall, and the second, for a lecture and exhibition room. The ceilings of these rooms are 14 feet 9 inches, and 14 feet respectively. Each room is lighted by eight large windows, and is warmed by heated air, and well ventilated. The corridor is lighted by a large triple window on each of its sides reaching the height of both stories. The passage to the garden in the rear of the buildings is through the exercising hall. There is also an outlet to the garden on each side, at the end of the corridor with steps leading down to the open space in the rear of the centre basement. The walls of this building are of brick to be rough cast outside.

The alterations made in the original construction, consist in part of a new Mansard roof over the whole building, furnishing in the centre, eight bed rooms for the accommodation of the employees, and in the rest of the building, two dining rooms and apartments for

twelve additional patients on each side of the house. In the first and second stories of the wings, four new dining rooms 18 by 20 feet in size have been provided. For each of these rooms the rear walls from two of the patients' rooms adjoining the centre building on each side of the house, and the partition walls between them have been removed, and sufficient space outside of the old walls has been taken in to form dining rooms of the dimensions named above. These rooms are ventilated, comfortably warmed by heated air, and provided with sinks, hot and cold water, China closets, dumb waiters, speaking tubes leading to the kitchen, &c. Under the dining room on one side of the house, is the housekeepers room adjoining the storeroom, and on the other, the scullery, adjoining the kitchen in the basement of the centre building. A bath room and water closet for the employees has been provided in a convenient location in the basement.

In an octagonal space, surrounded by the eight bed rooms in the fourth story of the centre building, is the reservoir from which water is distributed to all parts of the House. This reservoir, of ten thousand gallons capacity, is connected by a new 3 inch supply pipe with the pump in the basement of the laundry and is calculated for two days supply under the largest demand likely to be made upon it. From this reservoir a two-inch pipe descends to the lower floor of each of the main wings, with attachments for hose in each story to be used in case of fire.

The principal entrance to the Asylum Buildings

has been improved by an enlarged doorway with lights at the side occupying the whole width of the hall and inside of this by a second door of the same size with glazed panels and sidelights, forming a vestibule 10 feet square, beyond which the hall runs through the centre, and becomes continuous with the new corridor opening into the exercising room. The walls of the main hall and those of the cross halls leading to the wings, have been renovated by removing the stucco and replacing it with a new coat of hard finish, and the washboards, and mouldings around the doors have been changed so as to conform to the woodwork in the new building. The old stairs to the second and third stories have been removed, and their place supplied with others, of new and improved construction, which by a single "run" surmounts the whole height between the floors in each story respectively. By this alteration of the stairs, the view from the front to the rear entrance a distance of 128 feet is left entirely unobstructed. All the window frames in the front of the centre building except four have been renewed and all have been fitted with new sash; and ten new windows have been made in the ends of this building, which formerly presented blank walls projecting in front of the wings. Those in the third story in the rear as well as in front, have been enlarged and brought down nearer the floor, and the rooms have thus been made much more light and cheerful. In the two large front rooms for patients in this story, new ceilings with a neat cornice and new floors have been substituted for the old. Marble mantels have been placed in these rooms as

well as in those in the rear designed for the use of patients, and the whole have been newly painted and papered. The apartments in the second story, occupied by the Matrons family, besides being provided with new windows before mentioned have been thoroughly repaired and renovated, and a new bath room and other conveniences have been introduced. In the first story of the centre building, the two front rooms occupied respectively as Managers office and Matrons parlor have been improved by new floors and ceilings. One of the two large rooms in the rear has been fitted up as a dining room for the officers, and the other as the Apothecaries shop, and Assistant Physicians office.

The plan decided upon for the general improvement of the Asylum contemplates the removal of all the windows from the front of the wings on both sides of the House, and the substitution of others of an improved design reaching down to within two feet six inches of the floors of the corridors. The upper sash is proposed to be moveable to the extent of six inches from the top, and the lower to rise the whole height of the window, and to be protected on the outside by a light ornamental guard. This portion of the improvements has not yet been commenced, but will be undertaken as soon as the advancing season will permit.

The experience of Institutions for the Insane, has demonstrated the advantages of a change in the direction of increased liberty to the patients, by the removal of enclosures around their grounds so far as

they can be dispensed with. With this view, the fence in the rear of the Library a few years ago was taken away, and the walls enclosing the large yards in the rear of the wings where the patients were accustomed to pass a portion of the time have been removed and the material used in the construction of the cellar walls of the new buildings. The same class of patients who had been in the habit of resorting to these yards continued to occupy the ground after the walls were removed in nearly the same way as before, and none of them seemed to show a disposition to take advantage of the absence of the enclosure for the purpose of making their escape. It is not proposed at present to place a fence around this portion of the grounds, but to have seats provided, where the patients can enjoy the shade in warm weather and take the air in company with their attendants during the intervals of their more extended daily round of out door exercise. The removal of other fences which at present form one side of the enclosure formerly used as a vegetable garden will give an unobstructed view from the rear windows of the building over several acres of the Asylum property, the near portions of which being planted with handsome evergreens and other trees, the whole will present to the view of the patients, objects and scenery well calculated to interest them, and direct their attention from the subjects of their delusions. The grounds at the back of the Library have been remodelled to some extent during the past summer, chiefly by the labor of the patients and their attendants. The grade of the ground has been improved and the walk leading to the woods has been changed to a better location and

covered with a dry and hard material. An octagonal arbor has been removed from the garden to a position on the border of the woods in sight of the Library and also of the main building, and some of the trees have been taken away, affording a beautiful view from this point, of a portion of the surrounding country.

Conclusion.—In concluding this report, the Superintendent desires to express his obligations to Wm. Keas the contractor employed, for his readiness on all occasions during the progress of these improvements to consult the convenience, safety and comfort of the family of officers and patients, so that the work which might have been attended with injury to health, and with accidents, has thus far by the blessing of Providence been carried on with safety to all. He can also bear testimony to the general good conduct of the men employed, their quiet and orderly demeanour, and their willingness at every stage of the work, to consider the interest and welfare of the Institution and its inmates. And in looking over the events that have transpired during the year, in view of the exemption from sickness and casualties, he is very sensible that we have abundant cause for thankfulness to the great Preserver of men for his kind care and providential oversight extended toward us; and turning to the future with pleasant anticipations of renewed prosperity and usefulness, respectfully submits this report, and enters upon the duties of another year.

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.
SUPERINTENDENT.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 1, 1872.

The Fifty-Fifth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

Soon after the Report of last year, the work upon the alterations and improvements therein alluded to was commenced, and is now so nearly completed, that the doors of the Institution are open to an increased number of patients—with conveniences and accommodations which it is thought will compare favorably in point of health and comfort with those of any other similar Institution in the country. The chambers in the new wards are light and airy; and the long corridors fronting them afford ample room for recreation, when the weather is such as to interfere with out-door exercise.

A greatly enlarged reservoir for water has been placed on the fourth floor of the centre building, which is filled by means of an engine and force-pump with pure spring water, and from which all parts of the building requiring water are abundantly supplied: each floor is also provided with the needful hose and other attachments to use in case of fire.

The new lecture room, and large exercising room; the removal from around the yards of the high walls

which were at one time thought so necessary—the new dining rooms, located throughout the building with special reference to the accommodation of the several classes of patients, and many other improvements, (all of which are alluded to more in detail in the Superintendent's Report), the Managers view with satisfaction, as adding greatly to the facilities for rendering the Institution both a comfortable home, and a successful curative Asylum for the insane.

It was found necessary during the progress of the work to keep the size of the family as small as possible, so that no new patients were admitted for a considerable portion of the year—and it is cause for special gratification and thankfulness that no injurious consequences resulted to the patients already there, during the period of unsettlement in the arrangements of the house: but on the contrary, many were so interested in what was going on around them, that a marked improvement in consequence thereof, seemed to be quite noticeable.

The new apartments will have to be furnished; the grounds immediately around the building to be graded and planted—so that we must again appeal to the liberal and philanthropic who have so kindly helped us in the present emergency, to extend some further aid towards the final completion of the work.

For the number and condition of the patients in the Institution during the past year, and many other

interesting matters connected therewith, we refer to the Superintendent's Report herewith presented.

The chief products of the farm have been 35 wagon loads of hay, 600 bushels of potatoes, 225 bushels of corn, 92 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of Swedish turnips, 175 bushels of flat turnips, 2835 pounds of pork, 225 pounds of veal, in addition to which there has been a liberal supply of milk and cream, and fresh vegetables from the garden. Sundry articles of farm produce have also been sold amounting to $242 69.

The accounts of William Kinsey, Treasurer, have been examined and found correct: A Summary Statement thereof is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From Board of Patients, Farm, &c. - -	$28,937 99
Ground Rents, Dividends and Interest, - -	1,350 73
On account of Principal of Mortgage, - -	205 00
Legacy of $1,000 from Ex. of Jas. R. Greeves, less Tax,	893 00
Ground Rent Extinguished, - - - -	956 83
	$32,343 55

PAYMENTS.

Balance due Treasurer Third Month 9, 1871, - -	$437 78
Orders in favor of J. H. Worthington, Superintendent,	26,597 24
Printing, Advertising, &c. - - - - -	273 14
Insurance (Perpetual on Asylum Buildings and Superintendent's House,) - - - -	1,180 00
Invested in $1,000 of City Loan costing, - -	1,022 50
New Blank Books (Ledger, Day Book, &c., and Incidentals,)	24 08
Preparing Room and serving notices for Managers Meetings,	30 00
Balance on Hand, Third Month 8, 1872. - -	2,778 81
	$32,343 55

Statement of Trust Accounts and Permanent Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of Permanent Fund in Treasurer's hands, Third Month 9, 1871,	$530 13
" " Trust Accounts " " " "	1,491 60
Rec'd on acc't of the Principal of Permanent Fund,	200 00
" " Interest " "	567 00
" " Interest and Rents due Trust Acc'ts,	3,220 89
Balance due Treasurer by the Permanent Fund,	98 87
	$6,108 49

PAYMENTS.

On account of Board of Patients, - - - -	$2,104 84
" " " Clothing " - - - -	103 68
" " " Repairs of Property, - - - -	54 68
" " " Taxes and Water Rents, - - -	580 15
" " " Annuities (Dawson Trust,) - - -	270 00
Invested in Bond on ac't of Permanent Fund, -	628 00
" " $300 City Loan acc't Sinking Fund costing,	306 38
" " $200 " " Permanent Fund,	201 00
Interest of Permanent Fund credited to the General Acc't,	567 00
Balance in Treasurer's Hands due Trust Accounts,	1,292 76
	$6,108 49

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Due Treasurer from Permanent Fund Account, - -	$98 87
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the aggregate of all the Accounts, - - - - -	3,972 70
	$4,071 57

Balance due the General Account, - - - -	$2,778 81
" " " Trust Accounts, - -	1,292 76
	$4,071 57

A legacy of one thousand dollars, less tax amounting to $893 nett has been received from the Executors of the estate of our late friend James R. Greeves.

Signed by direction of the Board of Managers,

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 11*th*, 1872.

NOTE.—The Managers would especially ask the attention of the friends of this Institution to one subject incidentally alluded to in their Report. *The need of funds to enable them to furnish properly the new apartments, and to grade and plant the grounds immediately surrounding the buildings, is a pressing one.* There is probably no similar Institution in the country, conducted with greater economy for the amount of benefit conferred than our Asylum: and yet, at the prices charged for board of patients, it is impossible to accumulate more than enough to pay the ordinary expenses: so that when those of an extraordinary or unusual character have to be met, there is no alternative left but to appeal to the generosity of our friends, and the friends of the Institution.

Contributions sent to Wm. Kinsey, Treasurer, or to any of the Managers will be gratefully received, and acknowledged by mail, or otherwise.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, 24th and Bainbridge Streets.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

Nathaniel G. Macomber, M. D.

MATRON,—Rachel S. Craft.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 North Tenth Street.
William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street, and No. 400 Chestnut Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market Street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and Twenty-Fourth and Bainbridge Streets.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 417 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
Richard W. Bacon, No. 1505 Green Street.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
J. Wistar Evans, Germantown, and No. 410 Race Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.†

We certify, that after a personal examination of
made within one week of the date of this Certificate, we find
to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.
M. D.

Date 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

† As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.*

I certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a legal guardian, or by a relative or friend, in case the Patient has no guardian.

I request that of aged years, who is insane, may be admitted as a patient into the "Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason."

Date 18

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was the patient born? Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity, and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

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* As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

4. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Has the patient been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has he, or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been resorted to; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

BOND.

APPLICATION is hereby made for the admission of
as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 19th of the Third month, 1873, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1872—73.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3*d month* 13*th to* 4*th month* 8*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Howard Yarnall.
" 4*th month* 8*th to* 5*th month* 13*th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" 5*th month* 13*th to* 6*th month* 10*th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Samuel Bettle.
" 6*th month* 10*th to* 7*th month* 8*th.*	Samuel Bettle, Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles.
" 7*th month* 8*th to* 8*th month* 12*th.*	Samuel Morris, Nathan Hilles, John H. Webster.
" 8*th month* 12*th to* 9*th month* 9*th.*	John H. Webster, James Whitall, Henry Haines.
" 9*th month* 9*th to* 10*th month* 14*th.*	James Whitall, Henry Haines, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 14*th to* 11*th month* 11*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon.
" 11*th month* 11*th to* 12*th month* 9*th.*	William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon, J. Wistar Evans.
" 12*th month* 9*th to* 1*st month* 13*th*, 1873.	J. Wistar Evans, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" 1*st month* 13*th to* 2*nd month* 10*th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 10*th to* 3*d month* 19*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Howard Yarnall.



FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

PHILADELPHIA

Fifty-Sixth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA:
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1873.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

THE Superintendent herewith submits his statement of the condition and operations of the Asylum for the fiscal year just closed, being the 56th Annual Report of the Institution.

It is a satisfaction to be able to say that the past twelve months so far as the results of treatment are concerned, has been a period of at least average success and prosperity, while owing to the improvements recently made, the comforts of the inmates have been materially increased. This has been manifested by the general feeling of contentment and satisfaction which has been apparent among all classes of the patients, and by the diminution in the number of those who have attempted to leave the premises, and return to their friends without permission. The number admitted has been greater than in any of the fifteen years immediately preceding, and that under care at the end of the year is larger than in any previous year in the history of the Institution.

The general health of the establishment has also been satisfactory throughout the year. The number of severe cases of illness in patients recently admitted, has been exceptionally small; all classes of patients

have escaped the visitation of any epidemic or unusual sickness, and with the exception of chronic disorders and ailments to which the insane are always liable, have enjoyed almost uninterrupted health during the year.

At the time of the last Annual Report, there were 57 patients remaining in the Institution, 30 of whom were men, and 27 were women. Since then 39 have been admitted, 21 of whom were men and 18 were women, making a total of 96, who have resided in the Asylum during the year. The greatest number under care at any time was 79, the smallest was 57, and the monthly average was about 67.

Of these 96 patients, 2 have died, and 16 have been discharged, leaving in the House at the end of the year, 78 patients, 42 of whom are men and 36 women.

Of the patients who died, one was 64 years of age, had resided 28 years in the Asylum, and died of Marasmus, the other was 39 years old, had resided 4 months in the Institution, was the subject of General Paralysis, and died of organic disease of the Brain.

Of the 16 patients discharged, 8 were restored, 4 were improved and 4 were stationary. Of the 8 restored, 4 were under care for a less time than three months, 2 from three to six months, 1 from six to twelve months, and 1 for more than twelve months.

Thirty-three cases of Insanity have been under special medical treatment during the year, 19 of which were recent and 16 were chronic. Of the recent cases, 10 have been discharged of whom 7 were restored, 1 was improved, and 2 were stationary; and 9 remain, one of whom is much improved, 4 are improved, and 4 are stationary. Of the chronic cases, 5 have been discharged, one of whom was restored, one was improved and 3 were stationary; and 10 remain, six of whom are improved and 4 are stationary. Of the recent cases remaining uncured, the prospect of recovery is favorable in 5 and doubtful in the remainder, and of the chronic who are in the same category, it is doubtful in 3, and unfavorable in the rest. The three recent cases who left the Institution without recovery were removed by their friends before sufficient time had been allowed to test the efficacy of the means used for their restoration.

Statistics.—The following tables of statistics have been carefully prepared from the records of the Institution and are believed to be as exact as the nature of the case permits. The facts relating to the age on admission, the sex, the civil state, the residence, the profession, &c. of patients, are capable of being reported with perfect accuracy, yet may readily lead to wrong conclusions, respecting the relative liability of persons in these different conditions in life to become insane. When it is noted that the number of unmarried persons of a marriageable age becoming insane is greater than that of the married, while their number in the community is known to be less, the

natural inference is that single life is prejudicial to mental soundness, and is in itself a cause of insanity, yet this would not be a necessary conclusion, because the tendency to insanity is generally constitutional, and may be manifested by disordered bodily health, or by some mental defect or peculiarity, or the disease may be actually developed in early life, and thus be the means of preventing persons who have this tendency from entering into the married state; so that when such persons later in life become the subjects of insanity it is more correct to attribute the disease to this constitutional tendency, rather than to the fact of their remaining single.

And when it is noticed in the table of professions, that the number of Farmers insane, is many times greater than that of any other calling, it would be natural to conclude that there is something in their vocation that renders them specially liable to be attacked with the disease. This also would be an error, because the agricultural class being so much larger than those engaged in any other single calling, must, if the relative liability were the same, necessarily furnish a greater number of cases than any other.

The facts respecting the *duration* of the disease cannot always be asertained correctly, because in many cases, it makes its approaches so gradually, that it is extremely difficult for the friends of the patient to decide at what precise time the limits of sanity were passed. A change is observed in the disposition and habits which may continue for a long time, and the

friends may not suspect the true cause, until some outbreak of passion, or some act of violence gives painful evidence of the true condition of the patient. In such cases, the disease may be considered as dating only from the time of such outbreak, when it has really been of longer duration. In regard to the *causes* of insanity, there are comparativlely few cases in which it can be said with certainty, that any single circumstance or condition is the only exciting cause of the disease. There is generally a combination or succession of injurious influences, acting for a long time upon the bodily health, or coming in the shape of mental strain, or prolonged anxiety, under which the strength at last gives way, until the person affected is entirely broken down in body and mind, and insanity is the result. It is in this way that ill health and intemperance, by which the general health is so frequently undermined and destroyed, by rendering the patient unable to resist the operation of the moral causes of the disease, appear in the tables as so frequent a cause of insanity. In many cases the constitutional tendency to the disease is so strong, that the patients became insane without the intervention of any exciting cause that can be discovered, and this will explain in part the fact that of 1737 cases received into the Asylum, a probable cause has been discovered in only 751 of the whole number. It is necessary in assigning the cause, in any given case, to consider carefully all the circumstances attending the commencement of the attack, and questions are therefore appended to the form of Physicians certificate designed to elicit all the facts, so that the Physicians

may be enabled to form an intelligent opinion, not only respecting its cause, but also in regard to its nature and probable results.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	388	378	766
" Much improved, -	69	76	145
" Improved, - -	100	111	211
" Stationary, -	142	145	287
" Died, - - -	128	122	250
Remaining, - - -	42	36	78
Total, - - - -	869	868	1,737

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,737 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	499	494	993
From 1 to 5 years, -	221	228	449
" 5 " 10 " - -	49	60	109
" 10 " 20 " -	42	32	74
" 20 " 30 " - -	21	19	40
" 30 " 40 " -	1	9	10
" 40 " 50 " - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	28	17	45
Total, - - - -	869	868	1,737

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state so far as recorded in 1,737 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	432	386	818
Married,	308	325	633
Widowers and Widows,	43	92	135
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	869	868	1,737

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,737 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years,	52	62	114
From 20 to 30,	258	240	498
" 30 " 40,	200	188	388
" 40 " 50,	136	164	300
" 50 " 60,	128	117	245
" 60 " 70,	67	58	125
" 70 " 80,	24	27	51
" 80 " 90,	4	11	15
" 90 " 100,	0	1	1
Total,	869	868	1,737

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,737 patients.

Pennsylvania,	1,233	*Brought forward,*	1,716
New Jersey,	239	Louisiana,	5
Maryland,	77	District of Columbia,	3
Delaware,	47	West Indies,	2
New-York,	33	South Carolina,	2
North Carolina,	22	Georgia,	2
Virginia,	19	Florida,	1
Massachusetts,	13	Michigan,	1
Ohio,	12	California,	1
Missouri,	4	Wisconsin,	1
Rhode Island,	4	Mississippi,	1
Indiana,	5	Minnesota,	1
Canada,	5	Indian Territory,	1
Alabama,	3		
Carried forward,	1,716	Total,	1,737

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	993	744	1,737
" Restored, - -	656	110	766
Per centage Restored, - -	66.06	14.78	44.09

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 869 male patients so far as recorded.

		Brought forward,	510	*Brought forward*,	560
Farmers,	206	Shoemakers,	4	Plasterer,	1
Merchants,	52	Brokers,	7	Tinman,	1
Clerks,	52	Laborers,	3	Gardeners,	2
Tanners & Curriers,	25	Publishers,	2	Confectioner,	1
Physicians,	16	Machinists,	2	Segar-maker,	2
Teachers,	13	Dentists,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Carpenters,	14	Navy Officers,	2	Hatter,	1
Lawyers,	13	Silversmiths,	2	Whip-maker,	1
Students,	15	Millers,	3	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Manufacturers,	13	Plumbers,	2	Wheelwright,	1
Druggists,	11	Coopers,	2	Contractor,	1
Inn-keepers,	6	Engineers,	3	Sexton,	1
Blacksmiths,	8	Watch-maker,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Masons,	11	Potter,	1	Watch-case maker,	1
Operatives,	9	Shop-keeper,	1	Telegraph operator,	1
Artists,	5	Coach-trimmer,	1	Paper-hanger,	1
Printers,	6	Cashier of Bank,	1	Baker,	1
Sailors,	4	Saddler,	1	Booksellers,	2
Butchers,	9	Engravers,	3	Ship Carpenter,	1
Clergymen,	4	File-cutter,	1	Farrier,	1
Planters,	3	Brush-maker,	1	News Carrier,	1
Jewelers,	3	Dyer,	1	None,	26
Painters,	4	Carmen,	2	Unrecorded,	259
Tailors,	4	Brewer,	1		
Cabinet-makers,	4	Overseer,	1	Total,	869
Carried forward,	510	*Carried forward*,	560		

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 751 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	54	109	163
Intemperance,	86	1	87
Domestic trouble,	22	77	99
Puerperal,	0	48	48
Loss of property,	27	3	30
Excitement about religion,	6	19	25
Organic disease of the brain,	24	12	36
Anxiety,	32	22	54
Disappointment,	7	19	26
Masturbation,	31	3	34
Epilepsy,	17	12	29
Grief,	3	21	24
Over-exertion,	9	12	21
Abuse of opium,	2	9	11
Blow on the head,	9	0	9
Fear,	3	4	7
Old age,	3	7	10
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	2	1	3
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	4	2	6
Syphilis,	3	1	4
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	0	3	3
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	1	0	1
Paronychia,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Total,	356	395	751

Improvements.—The improvements effected during the year, in addition to those described in the last annual report, consist chiefly of alterations to the windows on the North East and South West fronts of the Asylum building, the construction of walls to enclose airing courts for the use of the excited class of patients on each side of the house, the filling in and grading of the ground immediately in the rear of the wings, and the enclosure of separate exercising grounds for the female patients.

The improved window introduced in the front of the wings, consists of an upper sash of iron, moveable to the extent of six inches from the top, and a lower one of wood, which rises its whole height, and is protected on the outside by a light iron guard; the whole window being seven feet high, two feet ten inches wide in the clear, and reaching to within two feet six inches of the floor. All the halls and corridors occupied by patients, are now provided with windows of this description, and are thus rendered much lighter and more cheerful than they were formerly. The advantages of windows opening from the corridors directly into the external air, which induced the founders of the Asylum to incur considerable expense, in order to secure them, are now realized to a greater extent, than ever before. To sit by the open windows, and to breathe the pure air fresh from the surrounding country, is a privilege which cannot be fully enjoyed in hospitals constructed in the usual way, with rooms on both sides of the corridors, but is now freely partaken of by all classes of patients in the Asylum,

and is peculiarly grateful to those whose physical suffering or weakness, prevents them from taking exercise in the open air.

The new wards for male and female patients respectively, described in last year's report, are completed and have been occupied during the greater part of the year. Airing courts have been enclosed, 72 by 59 feet in size, for the men, and somewhat smaller for the women; having walls ten feet high, built of stone, and finished with rough casting, similar to that on the main building. These yards are so situated, that they cannot be overlooked from the windows of any of the parlors, day rooms, or corridors occupied by patients. In one of these is a summer house; and the other being shaded by vigorous young trees, and provided with seats, they will both afford facilities either for exercise or rest, in the open air, for those who may be at any time too excited, or too feeble for taking long walks away from the building. These wards consisting of a corridor 10 by 50 feet in size, the rooms opening out of it, and the passage way 15 by 20 feet at right angles to the corridor, and leading to the yard, will furnish ample space to the ten or twelve patients who occupy them during the day, and being entirely distinct from the wards for the more quiet patients, will, by the separation thus afforded, contribute very materially to the maintenance of good order, and of the discipline of the establishment.

The space immediately in the rear of the wings, formerly occupied by the large yards, the walls of

which were removed during the preceding year, has been filled up, by carting in several hundred loads of earth, by which its surface has been raised, and made to conform to the grade of the land beyond. This portion of the premises will be sown with grass seed, and will form, with the grounds adjoining, a continuous lawn of about ten acres in extent, which has been enclosed, and will be reserved exclusively for the exercising ground of the female patients. By this arrangement the male and female patients respectively, will each have access to their own walks at the same time, and will thus be permitted to spend a greater portion of the time in the open air.

The ventilation of the water closets on both sides of the House, having become somewhat defective, has been improved by inclosing the soil pipe in the smoke flue from the boiler used for heating water for bathing, so that it is always kept hot and the air within highly rarified. Being closed by a trap at the bottom, and extending several feet above the floors of the apartments where the closets are situated, there is always a current of air rapidly ascending through this pipe, which can only be supplied through the seats in the closets, and the ventilation in this way has been rendered very efficient. The circulation of hot water for heating the women's baths, having become obstructed by sediment in the pipe, the apparatus has been improved by the substitution of an inch and a quarter pipe, for the smaller one formerly in use, and is now working satisfactorily. The woodwork of the building inside and out, has been thoroughly painted,

the walls of the corridors and dayrooms in the second wards, on both sides of the house, have been papered and the bed rooms provided with entire new furniture. A new air-tight furnace for heating a portion of the centre building, and wards adjoining, has been put up in place of an old one worn out, and a boiler for generating steam, and a set of steamers for cooking vegetables in the scullery adjoining the kitchen, has been provided. The summer house formerly in the men's yard, has been removed to the grove on the North-west side of the Asyulm buildings, where the male patients, take a portion of their daily out door exercise, and where it will furnish them rest and shelter, in the intervals of their games. The grape vine arbor which stood in the old flower garden, has been taken down and set up again in a convenient position in the female patients grounds, where it will be covered with flowering vines, and will afford them a pleasant resting place in their daily walks. The flower garden with its shrubbery has been removed from the rear of the centre building, and the ground will form a portion of the enclosure reserved for the daily exercise of the female patients.

That portion of the Asylum building intended for patients, as at present enlarged and improved, consists of four wards for males and females respectively, situated on each side of the centre, and capable of accommodating from ten to twelve patients in each ward. These wards are each provided with a dining room, bath room, dumb waiter, water closet, &c. and one of them on either side of the house, has a parlor or day

room in addition. They are warmed by heated air from fires in the basement and ventilated by flues in the walls passing up perpendicularly through the roof. The bed rooms are warmed by the air from the passages or corridors, except those intended for the sick or infirm, which have the warm air introduced directly into them; and all of them are ventilated by openings into flues, except in a very few instances where the difficulties of providing the latter appeared too great to be surmounted. Each of these wards at its most distant extremity has a division consisting of two or three rooms, situated in that portion of the building which was formerly the "Lodge" for excited patients, which division can at any time be quite shut off from the rest of the ward. This is called the Infirmary, and is intended to be used for patients who are ill, and who might be disturbed by persons passing along the corridor, and when not so required, can be occupied by such of the patients as may be disposed to be noisy at night, and yet in other respects are considered well enough to be accommodated among the more quiet patients. Besides the rooms in the wards there are large apartments in the centre building, neatly furnished, which are occupied by patients whose friends desire for them a better style of accommodation than can be furnished in the wards.

Care of the Insane.—Amid all the diversity of perverted and deranged mental conditions which characterize the insane, there is one feature, that is common to all, and that is the inability to take proper care of themselves, and to provide for their own

wants, so that if left to themselves, they must inevitably suffer in many ways, and perhaps perish for want of necessary care. It is this condition of helplessness that gives them the claim now universally recognized upon society at large for shelter and protection. Experience has taught, that this care can in no other way be extended so advantageously to the insane themselves, as by the agency of Hospitals, in which they can be collected together in masses, and subjected to a common supervision, and where, as in a place of entertainment or an Inn, the best provision can be made for all their wants. Their most urgent need is for health, and consequent restoration to reason, which leads to the employment in these Institutions of every means capable of acting on their physical and moral nature in such a way as to bring about their recovery. In regard to what has been called moral treatment as a means of cure, the celebrated Pinel was the first to prove by actual experiment on a large scale, the superior efficacy of kindness in subduing their excited passions and emotions, and thus leading them in the path of recovery. To the Tukes in England, may be accorded the greater merit of advocating on the ground of a common humanity, the claims of the insane, to that kindness which their own experiment at the Retreat, as well as that of Pinel, had demonstrated to be so effectual for their relief. It was the recognition of this claim which led to the proposal in the year 1811, of measures which eventuated in the opening of this Asylum in 1817. The views of its first managers in regard to the nature of the treatment which they considered

essential to the welfare of the insane, as well as of the obligation resting on them, is thus expressed in their report of the following year. "The retired situation of the Farm, and the intervention of prohibitory rules, afford to the patients a protection from the gaze of idle curiosity, and the conversation of unfeeling inquirers; a privacy calculated to inspire their troubled minds, on every dawn of intellect and in every moment of calmness, with consoling evidence, that they are indeed *regarded as men and brethren.*" "The Christian obligation which would enjoin the propriety of resorting to the means afforded for restoring to usefulness, those who labor under the various and complicated disorders of the mind; or even supposing no more can be effected by their application than to enlarge the limited comfort and happiness of such afflicted individuals, is self-evident." The kind of treatment required now, is the same as indicated in the above sentences, and the obligation to carry it out, is still felt by those engaged in the management of the Asylum. In accordance with these views every effort is made by means of printed rules, and in other suitable ways to impress upon all whose duties bring them in contact with the patients, that the chief object of all our care is the benefit and advantage of the patients themselves; that those only can do them any good, who feel a real interest in their welfare, and are willing to take the trouble to prove to them, by uniform kindness and considerate attention to all their wishes and requests, that they are sincerely desirous of doing them all the good in their power. It is by such efforts

as these, on the part of all concerned in their treatment, that they soonest become convinced that those in whose care they have been placed are indeed their friends; and are made willing to give them their confidence, and submit willingly to their judgment and guidance. Their minds are in this way also relieved of imaginary fears which are often so painful a feature of their disease and they feel an assurance of safety and security, which in many instances has led them after an experience of Hospital care and protection, to prefer it to the shelter of their own homes. That this is not an exaggerated picture of the results of Hospital treatment, is amply proved by the testimony of many who in their own persons have experienced these benefits.

The means employed for the preservation of the physical health of our patients are the same that have been previously described in these reports and have continued to receive attention during the year. An ample supply of pure water, pumped daily into reservoirs in the highest portion of the centre building and in the attics of the wings; improved drainage, and additional means of ventilation have all contributed their share towards maintaining a fair standard of bodily health among the residents of the Asylum. All the vaults on the premises have been abandoned for a number of years, and have been filled up during the past year. The ventilation of the interior which in winter is secured by the movement of the heated air used for warming, is maintained in those portions of the building where it is most needed in

summer, by the fires constantly in use which are required for heating the water for bathing.

Of all the provision yet made for the improvement of the condition of the Insane, in public Institutions, none has been found more useful than the *land*, which is now universally considered as an essential integral portion of every hospital designed for their relief and cure. Of eighty acres belonging to the Asylum, the forty which are reserved for their especial use, afford them an extensive range for their daily walks, and abundant scope for choice in the selection of ground for their games, such as quoits, cricket, foot ball, croquet, &c. The care and improvement of these grounds requiring as they do almost daily attention, in order that they may always present a certain appearance of neatness, devolves on the patients, assisted and encouraged by their attendants, so that occupation of a kind best adapted to their capacities, is thus constantly afforded. In pleasant weather during the spring, winter, and fall months, all the male patients, who are well enough to leave the house, spend two or three hours every morning in company with their attendants in keeping the walks and grounds in order. The afternoons are devoted to walking exercise, and the games mentioned above, in one or the other of which a large proportion of the male patients participate. Many of these enter into these games with much spirit; and all are benefited, some by the interest they take in the amusement, and others by the opportunity thus afforded them of passing the time out of doors. The female patients also spend a

considerable portion of each day, when the weather permits, in the open air. Parties from each of the wards are taken out both morning and afternoon, for exercise in walking through the portion of the premises reserved for them. Their walks being sheltered from the rays of the sun by fine forest trees, and provided with seats at convenient distances, can be used with comparative comfort, during the warmest weather of summer. They also have their own croquet ground on the lawn, adjoining the Library, where those who desire to do so, can engage in this interesting game.

In regard to the measures which may be considered as more strictly medical, viz: the administration of drugs, we avoid as a general rule the use of all medicines which are harsh in their operation, or which are calculated to lower the tone of the general system. Nauseant and depressing remedies, unless in exceptional cases, are never employed, and purgatives are used sparingly. The daily administration of narcotics, continued over long periods of time, for the purpose of controlling excitement, is never resorted to, and in acute cases when the necessity for sleep seems urgent, we never employ overpowering or "sleep-compelling" doses of drugs. If ordinary doses fail, it is an indication that another line of treatment is required, and remedies calculated to modify the condition of the cerebral circulation, such as moderate depletion, cold to the head, baths, purgatives, mustard plasters, or even blistering, are then resorted to. The most successful remedies in the greatest num-

ber of cases, are those which are calculated to build up the strength and allay nervous irritation and restlessness, and these are quinine, iron, narcotics in moderate doses, nourishing food, fresh air and exercise.

One of the most pressing wants of the insane is for employment for that portion of the time which in consequence of stormy or extremely cold weather, is necessarily passed within doors, and for the long winter evenings. To supply a portion of this want the "Gymnasium" as one of the recent improvements, was provided. In this room which is 22 by 38 feet in size, and 14 feet high, they are furnished with a number of games such as shovel board, skittles, croquet, battledore, &c., which are useful both as a means of bodily exercise, and of agreeable recreation. This room is used by the women in the morning, and by the men in the afternoon, and is a valuable addition to the means at our disposal, for accomplishing the object in view. In the wards, the female patients have the unfailing resource of sewing and needlework, in all their varieties, and the men are provided with newspapers, magazines, games and puzzles of different kinds. The books belonging to the library are freely used by the patients on both sides of the house, and writing materials are provided for those who wish to write to their friends. The Lecture Room over the Gymnasium, has been occupied on two evenings of the week during winter, and furnishes excellent accommodations to all who are in a condition to enjoy the privilege of attending the exhibitions with the Magic Lantern, and the readings from standard

English and American authors, which are conducted by the assistant Physician. The pictures exhibited are from Photographic slides, of which we have a large collection, are themselves interesting and beautiful, and the description of the objects represented, have been listened to with manifest pleasure, by a large number of patients.

The provision here briefly described, is made exclusively for the insane. It is adapted to their wants and not calculated to benefit any other class of sufferers. It not unfrequently however happens, that those who are not insane, but are desirous of placing themselves beyond the reach of temptation, to use strong drink to excess, apply for admission into the Asylum. Such cases are never received, because the treatment could be of no permanent advantage to them, and they could not be admitted to share its benefits, without using the resources of the Institution, for a different purpose from that designed by its contributors. In the case of all applicants it is the manifest interest of those, to whose care the funds which are designed for the benefit of the insane are intrusted, that no one shall be received who is not entitled to those benefits, and therefore a certificate signed by competent physicians, is always required as evidence that the applicants are proper subjects for Asylum care. Within the last year a man traveled nearly a thousand miles to the Asylum, earnestly requesting to be received, but not furnishing the required evidence, was necessarily excluded. Others have applied within a few months, with the evidence, and have been received.

But in such cases the Institution can make no terms with the patients themselves. Some responsible person, must in every case, make the application, and all the rules respecting admissions, must be strictly complied with, as in other cases. So much, it will be readily understood is necessary, but it would be a great disadvantage to the insane, to be compelled by law, as is actually the case in one state, and has been proposed elsewhere, to submit to a tedious legal process, such as examination by a jury or by a commission appointed for the purpose, before they could be permitted to receive the benefits of Asylum treatment.

Conclusion.—The situation of assistant Physician having been vacant for some time past, was filled by the appointment of Dr. N. G. Macomber, who entered on the service on the first of Fourth month. The interest he has manifested in the welfare and improvement of the patients, and his performance of the duties devolving on him, have been satisfactory. I have pleasure in acknowledging the assistance received in their respective departments, from the Matron, Rachel S. Craft, from the clerk, Isaac Craft, and from the bookkeeper, Thomas N. Jefferis. The attendants generally, have shown a proper sense of the responsibilities resting on them, and have applied themselves with commendable diligence, to the fulfilment of the various requirements, incident to their several positions. The evidence we have received from friends of patients, of kind appreciation of benefits conferred, are gratefully remembered. To the friends who have rendered assistance in the evening entertainments of

the patients by lectures and reading, or who have contributed books for the Library, or means for the purchase of apparatus, our thanks are especially due, and in closing this report, while acknowledging past blessings, we look hopefully to the future, trusting that the Asylum, with greatly increased advantages, may long continue to dispense its benefits to the afflicted.

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st.*, 1873.

The Fifty-Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

THE Managers Report concerning the Institution under their care, that the extensive alterations and improvements, described in our last Annual Report, and, in that of the Superintendent, are now completed, and give great satisfaction both to the officers and patients. The grounds in the vicinity of the buildings have since been graded, and the whole aspect of the place made much more cheerful and attractive, than has been practicable heretofore. The entire cost, including furniture, has been about fifty-six thousand dollars, of which about thirty-four thousand dollars have been raised by voluntary contributions, leaving a balance of about twenty-two thousand dollars, to be paid out of the funds of the Asylum, applicable to such uses, unless further contributions are received from the friends of the Institution. The outlay, though large, has we believe been both wise and timely:— while largely increasing our capacity as to numbers, it has promoted the comfort and convenience of all the inmates, thus improving the advantages of the Asylum, as a residence for that class of our afflicted fellow-creatures, for whose relief it was originally established.

The officers of the Asylum remain as at the time of our last Annual Report, with the addition of Dr. Nathaniel G. Macomber, who on the first of last Fourth month, entered upon his duties as assistant resident Physician, the increased number of patients under treatment, and other cares resulting from the enlargement and improvements at the Asylum, rendering the appointment of such an assistant almost imperatively necessary to relieve our faithful and efficient Superintendent, who has labored so long and successfully in this useful field.

For full details respecting the number of patients under treatment during the year, and other interesting information relative to the operations of the Asylum, we refer to the Superintendent's report, herewith submitted. It is a noteworthy fact, that the number of patients at present on the list, viz: 77, is larger than at any previous period in the history of the Institution.

The principal products of the farm for the past year, have been 42 wagon loads of hay, 104 bushels of wheat, 55 bushels of oats, 80 bushels of corn, 212 bushels of turnips, 675 bushels of potatoes, and 3715 pounds of pork, besides a liberal supply of milk, eggs, fresh vegetables, etc., consumed in the family.

Our late friend Jesse George, who deceased in the Second month last, has left behind him a substantial token of his interest in the welfare and progress of the Asylum, in a legacy of seven thousand dollars, which,

when received, will prove a most acceptable addition to our resources.

The accounts of our Treasurer, William Kinsey, have been examined and found correct, by a committee appointed for the purpose, and are presented herewith. The balance due the Asylum on the general account is $687 03, and on the aggregate of all the accounts, $2,052 70.

Signed by direction of the Board of Managers,

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 10*th*, 1873.

Summary of the Treasurer's General Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, Third Month 8th, 1872, - -	$2,778 81
From Board of Patients, Farm, &c., - - - - -	33,790 58
Amount refunded by Trustees of Philada. Gas Works, on account of laying pipe along Turnpike Road, - -	1,066 40
Proceeds of Sale of City Loan, - - - - -	2,534 13
Ground Rents, Dividends and Interest, - - -	2,680 00
Life Subscription, - - - - - - - -	25 00
	$42,874 92

PAYMENTS.

Orders in favor of Dr. J. H. Worthington, Superintendent, - - - - - - - -	$31,249 43
Fund for Building and Improvements, - -	10,054 38
Insurance, Printing and Advertising, Bookkeeping, &c.,	968 04
Balance in hands of Treasurer, Third Month 5th, 1873,	603 07
	$42,874 92

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, 24th and Bainbridge Streets.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

Nathaniel G. Macomber, M. D.

MATRON,—Rachel S. Craft.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 North Tenth Street.
William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market Street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and Twenty-Fourth and Bainbridge Streets.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 417 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
Richard W. Bacon, No. 1505 Green Street.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
J. Wistar Evans, Germantown, and No. 410 Race Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.†

We certify, that after a personal examination of
made within one week of the date of this Certificate, we find
to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.
M. D.

Date 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

† As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.*

I certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a legal guardian, or by a relative or friend, in case the Patient has no guardian.

I request that of aged years, who is insane, may be admitted as a patient into the "Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason."

Date 18

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was the patient born? Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity, and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

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* As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

4. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Has the patient been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has he, or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been resorted to; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

BOND.

Application is hereby made for the admission of
as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 18th of the Third month, 1874, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1873—74.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3*d month* 19*th to* 4*th month* 14*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Samuel Morris.
" 4*th month* 14*th to* 5*th month* 12*th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" 5*th month* 12*th to* 6*th month* 9*th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Samuel Bettle.
" 6*th month* 9*th to* 7*th month* 14*th.*	Samuel Bettle, Howard Yarnall, Nathan Hilles.
" 7*th month* 14*th to* 8*th month* 11*th.*	Howard Yarnall, Nathan Hilles, John H. Webster.
" 8*th month* 11*th to* 9*th month* 8*th.*	John H. Webster, James Whitall, Henry Haines.
" 9*th month* 8*th to* 10*th month* 13*th.*	James Whitall, Henry Haines, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 13*th to* 11*th month* 10*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon.
" 11*th month* 10*th to* 12*th month* 8*th.*	William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon, J. Wistar Evans.
" 12*th month* 8*th to* 1*st month* 12*th*, 1874.	J. Wistar Evans, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" 1*st month* 12*th to* 2*nd month* 9*th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 9*th to* 3*d month* 18*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.



Fifty-Seventh Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1874.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,

S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1874.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In compliance with the rules, the Superintendent herewith respectfully presents to the Managers, a detailed statement of the condition and operations of the Asylum for the past year, being the 57th Annual Report of the Institution.

In comparing the results attained during the past year, with those of other similar periods, it is gratifying to record an extension of the benefits of the Institution, to a gradually increasing number of patients, and to bear witness to the advantages which have resulted from the improvements recently made, in the accommodations for such of the insane as may come under our care. The average number in the Asylum has been greater than in any similar period, and the whole number under care, has been exceeded but in one single year, since the opening of the Institution. It is also a satisfaction to be able to say, that the experience of the past twelve months, has only confirmed that of all previous years, that the more the insane are made sensible by judicious kindness, that the first and most important object of all the care bestowed on them in hospitals, is their own benefit and advantage, the less they require to be kept under restraint, the more contented and happy they will be

found, and all the objects of the Institution be fulfilled, just in the same proportion.

The period embraced in the present report, has been one of unusual exemption from serious illness of all kinds among the patients. A large proportion viz: about two-thirds of all the cases admitted, have been of less than one year's duration, and though some of these owing to complications with serious disease of the nervous system, have proved rebellious to treatment, and others have been prematurely removed by their friends, yet the result of treatment in the remainder, have been such as to prove the great utility and advantage, in most cases, of a resort to the aid of an Institution, as soon as practicable after the commencement of an attack of insanity; and in reference to general results, it may be said that while each day has brought its own weight of care and responsibility, it has been its own reward to those engaged in the immediate care of the patients, to witness the happiness of friends on receiving back to their homes, those whom they had been almost ready to give over as hopelessly diseased;—as has been the case in a large proportion of the class of recent cases referred to,—as well as the general feeling of contentment and satisfaction, that has been apparent among those whose infirmity has required their longer continuance in the Asylum.

At the date of the last Annual Report, there were remaining in the Asylum 78 patients; of whom 42 were men, and 36 were women. Since then 17 men

and 22 women have been admitted, making a total of 117 who have resided in the Asylum during the year. The greatest number under care at any time, was 90, the smallest was 77, and the monthly average was about 84, which is 17 more than that for the preceding year.

Of these 117 patients, one man and one woman died, and 19 men and 15 women were discharged, leaving at the present time 81 patients under care, 39 of whom are men, and 42, women.

Of the patients who died, one had resided nearly 15 years in the Asylum, was 75 years of age, and died of an attack of acute bronchitis. The other a female, 48 years of age, remained nearly three months in the Institution, was removed by her husband on trial, and died at home, by her own hand, a few days after leaving the Asylum.

Of the 34 patients discharged, 17 were restored, 5 were much improved, 6 were improved, and 6 were stationary. Of the 17 who were discharged restored, 9 were under care for a shorter time than three months, 5 from three to six months, and 3 from six months to a year.

Forty-six patients have been under special curative treatment during the year, 32 of whom have been afflicted for a shorter time than twelve months, and 14 for longer periods, constituting respectively, the classes of recent and chronic insanity. Of the recent cases,

23 have been discharged; of whom 17 were restored, 3 were much improved, 2 were improved, and 1 was stationary, one died, while at home on a visit, and 8 remain under care, 2 of whom are considered to be convalescent, and the prospect of recovery is favorable in two more. Of the chronic cases, 5 have been discharged; 3 of whom were much improved, 1 was improved, and 1 was stationary; and 9 remain, in only one of whom recovery can reasonably be expected.

Statistics.—The following statistical tables, embodying the principal numerical facts, relating to the age, duration, civil state, causes, &c., of all cases admitted into the Asylum, so far as they have been preserved in the records of the Institution, have been carefully prepared. Such statistics when collected from a great variety of sources, and examined and compared by competent authorities, may be the means at some future day, of determining many points of scientific interest in regard to the disease. In the meantime those which are here presented, are designed specially to furnish information to the contributors to the Asylum and others, respecting points of interest connected with the history and results of cases that have been under the care of the Institution. Such information may be of practical utility also, as in the table which shows the comparative results of treatment in recent and chronic cases, proving the great advantage of a resort to remedies in the early stages of the disease, and also showing the obligation and duty, in any community insufficiently provided with hospital accommodations, of granting the benefits of such insti-

tutions to recent and curable cases, in preference to those of longer duration, in which they would be of comparatively little benefit, as is done at present in our state institutions.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	396	387	783
" Much improved, -	73	77	150
" Improved, - -	102	115	217
" Stationary, -	147	146	293
" Died, - -	129	123	252
Remaining, - - -	39	42	81
Total, - - - -	886	890	1,776

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,776 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	512	509	1,021
From 1 to 5 years, -	223	230	453
" 5 " 10 " - -	50	62	112
" 10 " 20 " -	43	35	78
" 20 " 30 " - -	21	19	40
" 30 " 40 " -	1	9	10
" 40 " 50 " - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	28	17	45
Total, - - - -	886	890	1,776

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state so far as recorded in 1,776 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	441	394	835
Married,	314	334	648
Widowers and Widows,	45	97	142
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	886	890	1,776

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,776 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years,	53	62	115
From 20 to 30,	263	243	506
" 30 " 40,	203	197	400
" 40 " 50,	142	166	308
" 50 " 60,	128	121	249
" 60 " 70,	68	60	128
" 70 " 80,	24	28	52
" 80 " 90,	5	12	17
" 90 " 100,	0	1	1
Total,	886	890	1,776

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,776 patients.

Pennsylvania,	1,258	*Brought forward,*	1,755
New Jersey,	249	Louisiana,	5
Maryland,	79	District of Columbia,	3
Delaware,	47	West Indies,	2
New-York,	35	South Carolina,	2
North Carolina,	22	Georgia,	2
Virginia,	19	Florida,	1
Massachusetts,	13	Michigan,	1
Ohio,	12	California,	1
Missouri,	4	Wisconsin,	1
Rhode Island,	4	Mississippi,	1
Indiana,	5	Minnesota,	1
Canada,	5	Indian Territory,	1
Alabama,	3		
Carried forward,	1,755	Total,	1,776

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,021	755	1,776
" Restored, - -	673	110	783
Per centage Restored, - -	65.91	14.57	44.09

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 886 male patients so far as recorded.

		Brought forward,	524	*Brought forward*,	577
Farmers,	213	Brokers,	7	Plasterer,	1
Merchants,	52	Shoemakers,	4	Tinman,	1
Clerks,	53	Laborers,	5	Gardeners,	2
Tanners&Curriers,	25	Publishers,	2	Confectioner,	1
Physicians,	16	Machinists,	2	Segar-maker,	2
Teachers,	13	Dentists,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Carpenters,	14	Navy Officers,	2	Hatter,	1
Lawyers,	14	Silversmiths,	2	Whip-maker,	1
Students,	15	Millers,	3	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Manufacturers,	14	Plumbers,	2	Wheelwright,	1
Druggists,	11	Coopers,	2	Contractor,	1
Inn-keepers,	6	Engineers,	3	Sexton,	1
Blacksmiths,	9	Watch-maker,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Masons,	13	Potter,	1	Watch-case maker,	1
Operatives,	9	Shop-keeper,	1	Telegraph operator,	1
Artists,	5	Coach-trimmer,	1	Paper-hanger,	1
Printers,	7	Cashier of Bank,	1	Baker,	1
Sailors,	4	Saddler,	1	Booksellers,	2
Butchers,	9	Engravers,	3	Ship Carpenter,	1
Clergymen,	4	File-cutter,	1	Farrier,	1
Planters,	3	Brush-maker,	1	News Carrier,	1
Jewelers,	3	Dyer,	1	None,	26
Painters,	4	Carmen,	3	Unrecorded,	259
Tailors,	4	Brewer,	1		
Cabinet-makers,	4	Overseer,	1	Total,	886
Carried forward,	524	*Carried forward*,	577		

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 776 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	55	112	167
Intemperance,	86	1	87
Domestic trouble,	25	80	105
Puerperal,	0	50	50
Loss of property,	27	3	30
Excitement about religion,	6	19	25
Organic disease of the brain,	24	12	36
Anxiety,	33	24	57
Disappointment,	8	19	27
Masturbation,	33	3	36
Epilepsy,	17	13	30
Grief,	3	21	24
Over-exertion,	10	12	22
Abuse of opium,	2	9	11
Blow on the head,	9	0	9
Fear,	3	4	7
Old age,	4	7	11
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	2	1	3
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	7	2	9
Syphilis,	3	1	4
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	1	0	1
Paronychia,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Total,	370	406	776

Causes of Insanity.—There is perhaps no point in connection with the subject of Insanity on which a greater interest is felt, than in relation to the causes that are considered most influential in the production of the disease in general, as well as in regard to special causes in individual cases. In respect to the latter, it may be said that in a great majority of cases, it is impossible to assign any single fact or circumstance as the morbific agent, because except in rare instances, it is the result of a succession or combination of causes which acting one after another, or all at the same time, either gradually or suddenly as the case may be, break down the strength, until mental and physical health give way, and Insanity is the result. Anxieties, disappointments, reverses, domestic troubles, and afflictions of various kinds, may exert their injurious influences for a long time on the general health, and are often the cause of an attack, which seems to be more obviously due to some trivial occurrence which would have produced no effect if the patient had not been prepared for it, by the operation of causes previously in existence. In many cases there is no cause that can be considered sufficient to have produced the disease, and it seems to have occurred simply as the result of a constitutional tendency, that has developed into actual Insanity, without the intervention of any exciting cause; and it may be said that such a tendency must nearly always be present, because many individuals go through equal or even greater perturbations than those enumerated, without any injurious consequences to their mental condition. However this may be, there are two causes which stand at the

head of all others in the production of Insanity, as exhibited in the eighth table of the statistics of the Asylum. These are all ill health and intemperance. In regard to the former, it may be said that it may be but one of the manifestations of the constitutional tendency which later in life developes into the disease; but of the latter it may be asserted that if there is in the life of an individual any single condition or circumstance capable of producing Insanity in a constitution otherwise healthy, it is the intemperate use of alcoholic drinks. And it does so, both by the direct and long continued action of an unhealthy stimulus upon the brain, and by the poverty, misery and suffering into which it leads so many of its subjects. But the number of cases assigned to this cause in the table, large as it is, shows only the effects of the habit on the individuals themselves, it tells nothing of its results to the families of those who indulge in it. Not to speak of the mental anguish directly produced by the brutal conduct of the head of a family abandoned to drunkenness and all its consequent vices, there can be no more fruitful source of all these harassing cares, anxieties, disappointments and afflictions, which are shown in the table to be so prominent among the supposed causes of the disease, so that it is fair to conclude if the truth could be known, that many of the cases attributed to these causes would be found to owe their origin to this evil root of intemperance. It is also well known that the offspring of persons addicted to the habit, show a strong tendency to physical degeneracy, and especially to disease and impairment of the nervous system, which may and often does end

in Insanity; and if in addition to this we consider all the vice, crime, misery, poverty and suffering, and their known effects upon mental and physical health, to which the children of intemperate parents are almost of necessity exposed, we shall be forced to conclude that there is directly and indirectly no more fruitful cause of Insanity than the one under consideration.

The care of the Insane.—The principles which underlie the rational treatment of insanity have been so fully discussed in these reports, that it would seem almost superfluous to refer to them again; yet as the subject may be new to some into whose hands this will fall, it may not be out of place on this occasion briefly to refer to them. It is not an uncommon belief among those whose opportunities for observing the disease have been very limited, that insanity is always attended with violent and dangerous paroxysms, which makes it necessary that its subjects should be placed in confinement in order that they may thus be prevented from doing injury. This leads to the conclusion that the chief object of Hospitals for the Insane, is the protection of the community, and as this is one of the objects for which *Prisons* are provided, people come to regard the two classes of Institutions in nearly the same light, and look upon the inmates of both as persons alike deprived of their liberty. It is perhaps safe to say that impressions similar to the above, which may be stronger or weaker according to the amount of actual knowledge on the subject, are the true cause of much of the unjust sus-

picion with which Hospitals for the Insane are or have been regarded, and of the reluctance also that is so frequently felt to resort to them when necessity compels such a step. It is therefore highly desirable that it should be clearly understood that it is only in exceptional cases that the insane are at all dangerous to those about them, and that the object sought to be attained by placing them in Hospitals is not confinement, but restoration to health; and that what appears like confinement in their being collected together under one roof is not really deprivation of liberty, since by far the greater number of the residents in such institutions are perfectly satisfied with their condition and have no wish for a change. If it is desirable that the friends of the patients and the community at large should entertain correct views in regard to this subject, it is also highly important that the patients themselves, should understand that the only object of the Hospital in taking charge of them, is to do them good, not to deprive them of liberty, but to set them free from the thraldom of disease, and in the best sense to restore them to liberty. It is therefore the uniform rule on the first introduction of patients to the Asylum, to inform them in the presence of their friends, if the latter have not already given them the information, that it is in consequence of disease affecting their mental integrity, and with the hope of benefiting them, that their friends have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to place them under the care of the Institution. This, in many instances, is all that is required to establish confidential relations between the patients and those who are to

have the care of them, and places them at once in a position to receive the best influences from all the after treatment. Many are conscious themselves of their need of medical aid; and pains are taken to convince all that their own welfare will be promoted by acquiescing in the wishes of their friends, that they should remain quietly under the care of the Institution. Efforts are made at the same time to remove as far as possible, every appearance of restraint on their movements, and to furnish them with occupation that may aid in making the time pass pleasantly. The effect of this mode of management is that the curable remain willingly until restoration is effected, and those who as the result of incurability, become permanent residents, grow attached to the Asylum, regard it as their home, and prefer it to any other place of abode. In this way they become docile, obedient, harmless, and contented; seldom require restraint to counteract destructive tendencies, rarely make any attempt to leave the premises without permission,—and even suicides diminish in frequency. Our male patients in company with their attendants, have the range of the premises unconfined by any enclosure other than common rail fences, and take long walks on the highways; and the women spend a large portion of the time in pleasant weather on their exercising ground, which is but partially enclosed, and the attempts to escape, especially since the removal of the walls which formerly shut in a portion of the grounds, have been extremely rare; and there has not been a death in the house from self-inflicted injuries for a period of nearly twenty years.

As in bodily ailments, there are cases that resist the best devised methods of treatment, so it must be confessed in the management of the insane, there are those in which we fail to produce the effects above described. There are those unhappily who cannot be induced by any argument or persuasion to submit to that control of others which is needful for their own comfort and safety. For such as these coercion and restraint must be employed, yet they are different in their kind from what would be required if their principal object was the protection of society, and not the welfare of the patient.

It cannot be gainsayed however, that there is a class of the insane who on account of homicidal or other dangerous tendencies, are unfit to be at large, and who for the safety and security of others must be kept in a place of confinement. Such as these are sometimes convicted of criminal acts, and punished as though they were really guilty, and it has been proposed, because they cannot properly be regarded as as objects of punishment, to place them on the same footing as other insane persons, and to send them to the ordinary hospitals. But the insuperable objection to such a course would be, that the objects for which the two classes are restrained, are essentially different and could not be carried out in the same institution. The one need a hospital for protection and cure;—what is required for the *other*, is essentially a *prison*, and to attempt to combine the two would in effect defeat the objects of both.

Occupation.—Out door employment for such of the men as could be induced to engage in it, under the care of a man specially employed for the purpose, assisted by an attendant from each of the wards, has been provided daily in suitable weather, and in this way a larger number than formerly, have become interested in the care and improvement of the grounds. Almost daily exercise in walking on the grounds, or on the public highway, has has been kept up during the mild weather of the past winter. When prevented by actual rain or snow from out door exercise, the men have engaged in the Gymnasium, in playing ball, skittles, amusette and other games requiring active muscular exertion. A new substantial board walk has been laid down as far as the Library, which has afforded opportunities for exercise for the women, when the ground has been too damp for longer excursions, and under the same circumstances, as well as at other times, the carriage has been driven out frequently. In the intervals of out door employments, the men read the newspapers, write letters, or amuse themselves with games, such as checkers, chess and backgammon, and the women engage in sewing, knitting, quilting and other kinds of needlework, and books from the Library are furnished to patients of both sexes, as deemed needful or desirable.

The evening entertainments have been continued on two evenings of each week, for about six months of the year. On one evening, select readings from standard authors, and on another, exhibitions with the magic lantern, have been given by the assistant

physician, with interesting descriptions of the objects represented, which have been highly appreciated by the patients. The collection used during the past winter, embraces upwards of four hundred subjects, and the pictures having been selected from among the best specimens of the photographer's art, and presenting views of the most celebrated scenery and architecture in great variety; these exhibitions afford our patients a fund of entertainment and instruction, the value of which can scarcely be estimated too highly.

Improvements.—The construction of a new road-way along the avenue, leading from the front entrance to the grounds, to the main building, by removing the material of which the old road was composed, and filling in to the depth of ten inches, with broken stone, has been completed within the year, and the road now presents a smooth hard surface, which appears likely to continue permanent and durable. In connection with this road-way, a hitching shed for visitors horses, 20 by 30 feet in size, has been erected at a convenient point, near the western extremity of the Asylum buildings. The entrance to the grounds has been improved by the removal of the old wooden gate and posts, and the substitution of stone posts, and a new gate made of wood and iron, with wings extending outward to the line of the public road, composed of the same materials. Old decaying or useless trees have been removed from the front lawn, and others planted to take their places, and trees and shrubbery have also been planted on the grounds in the rear of the building.

The supply of water having proved inadequate to the needs of the enlarged family, a well 16 feet in diameter, and about 15 feet deep, has been dug at a distance of 300 feet from the laundry, near the site of a natural spring, from which since it was dug the water has overflowed at the surface of the ground. This well as soon as the weather permits will be connected by a four inch iron pipe, with the pump at the laundry, and together with the one already in use, it is confidently expected will furnish, even during the driest seasons, an abundant supply of pure soft water. Six hundred feet of inch and a half gum hose has been procured and attached to the water pipes in each wing of the building, to be used in case of fire. This in connection with two pairs of Babcock's Fire Extinguishers, will probably be sufficient to prevent any fire that might originate in any portion of the building occupied by patients, from doing material damage. The fixtures of one of the bath rooms on the first floor of the building, having been in use for many years, and requiring extensive repairs to restore them to their original condition, have been entirely removed, and the room fitted up on an improved plan, which promises to be more convenient and more easily kept in repair, than the old.

The improvements that have been made within the few last years, in the way of increased facilities for classification, and for drainage and ventilation, have had a direct influence upon the comfort and health of all classes of our patients. The removal of the airing courts from the rear of the wings, and the grading and

planting of the ground thus secured, has been a most agreeable change to the patients occupying the three first wards on each side of the house. The additional wards and airing courts for excited patients, being entirely out of sight of the quiet and convalescent, and in the rear of the buildings, so that this class are effectually secluded from the observation of curious and unfeeling strangers, have been a decided advantage to all classes of patients, and have contributed materially to the comfort and good order of the whole family.

The patients are now divided into four classes of each sex, accommodated in an equal number of wards, with room for from ten to twelve patients in each ward. Each of the six wards in the main building has a portion distinct from the remainder of the ward, called the infirmary, intended for sick patients, or those whose condition requires them to be kept as quiet as possible. Each ward is in charge of two attendants, and the number of patients allotted to each is so small, that those who have the care of them, have the best facilities for close observation of the condition and requirements, and for attending to the wants, of each individual case, and all the advantages of the most minute classification are thus effectually secured.

Warming and Ventilation.—The system of heating buildings by means of fresh warm air, introduced from air-chambers situated in the basement, is itself so far as it goes a system of ventilation also, because it accomplishes in a very thorough manner, the most im-

portant part of ventilation viz.—the introduction in large quantities of pure air from the outside of the building. All that is needed in fact to make it accomplish all that the most perfect system of ventilation can do, is to have the air thus introduced, distributed equally to every portion of the apartment to be warmed. If these apartments are provided with openings for ventilation near their highest portions, the fresh warm air entering from below, can never be made to reach all parts of the room alike, because it must escape at these openings and be lost. If however, they are placed near the floor, the warm air after rising to the ceiling as it will do in obedience to the law of gravity, must descend again before it can find a point of egress. This however, does not express the whole theory of the self-acting system of ventilation which has been in use in the Asylum for several years past. In addition to the flues for the introduction of pure warm air, each room is provided with another flue for carrying off the same air from the apartment, after it has served its purpose of supplying oxygen to the lungs of the occupants, and become contaminated with whatever impurities it may have met with, in its passage through the room. These flues are placed where practicable, in the interior walls of the building, are made as nearly vertical as possible, and pass upwards and open into the external air, nearly on a level with the roof. Being always in cold weather filled with air warmer than the external atmosphere, these flues have an ascending current, the force of which is proportioned to the difference between the temperature inside and outside of the building. The

only source from which this current can be supplied, is the air of the room into which the flues open, and the air which is thus drawn out is constantly replaced by the fresh air from the air-chamber in the basement, and in this way the air of the room is constantly renewed. It is sometimes thought that the effluvia to be removed are lighter than the ordinary atmosphere, and therefore the openings for ventilation ought to be placed near the ceiling; others entertain the opinion that they are heavier, and therefore ought to be taken out of the room near the floor, and others place these openings near both floor and ceiling, but the truth is that the foul air in a room unprovided with means of ventilation, is equally diffused and the whole of the air becomes impure and unfit for healthy respiration, and the point at which it can be most readly removed altogether, is the point from which the room can be most effectually ventilated. In an apartment into which a current of heated air is constantly flowing from below, this point is manifestly near the floor, because the warm air rising at once to the ceiling, crowds down as it were the air already at the top of the room, while a corresponding volume passes out at the openings below, and this process going on without intermission, the whole of the air in the room at any given time, will soon be removed entirely; whereas if the openings for ventilation are near the ceiling, the fresh warm air on rising, immediately escapes, leaving the foul air below, in great part unaffected by the movement between the points of ingress and egress.

The power which sets these currents of air in mo-

tion is gravity, and it is the greater weight of a column of cold air that causes a column of warm air of equal height to ascend. The height of the column of cold air is that of the building, that of the column of warm air is the same, and these two balanced against each other, the cold being the heavier displaces the warm air contained in the air-chamber, that in the apartment to be warmed and ventilated, as well as that in the flues which are intended to carry off the effete air of the apartments, these constituting together, the column of warm air. In summer, artificial ventilation is not required; that through the open doors and windows being all-sufficient; but in autumn, so soon as the weather grows cold enough to require the doors and windows to be closed, then ventilation by means of air put in motion by heat comes into requisition, and we are enabled by utilizing the forces of nature in the way described, to accomplish this most desirable object.

As in a pair of delicately balanced scales it requires but a small weight to cause the heavier side to descend, so in these columns of air nicely balanced against each other, it requires but a slight difference in the temperature of the two, to put them in motion. The force with which the heated air from the air-chamber of a common hot air furnace, enters the apartment to be warmed, is an index of this power, with which almost every one is familiar. It is of course the most efficient in the coldest weather, and sometimes it has been found necessary to close the registers which guard the flues for ventilation, in or-

der that the air may not be changed too rapidly, and the temperature consequently be too much reduced. From this, it shades down to the point at which the smallest amount of artificial heat is needed to keep the apartments at a comfortable temperature, but even this amount of heat is sufficient to set the air in motion, and create an active circulation through the rooms.

The subject of ventilation is acknowledged on all sides to be one of the greatest importance to health, yet it is far from receiving the attention that might profitably be bestowed upon it. One of the reasons for this probably is, that the methods proposed are often expensive, and that many that have been tried have proved failures; so that on the one hand, they are beyond the reach of many who might otherwise use them to advantage, or the chances of their success are so small, that few people are willing to make experiments. The plan here described is one that costs but little for its introduction into a new building, costs nothing for its maintenance in use, requires but little attention to keep in order, and in our experience has proved entirely satisfactory. It is specially for the information of those who are interested in the Asylum, that the subject has now been briefly noticed; yet it is hoped that others into whose hands this report may come, may be induced to examine it more fully, so that the benefits of this system for which we do not claim the merit of originality, may thus be more widely extended.

The use of the Asylum buildings and accommodations, is freely offered to the afflicted class for whose benefit they have been provided, it may be said without any pecuniary equivalent; the cost of maintenance of the patients being calculated on current expenses only, without taking into consideration the cost of the buildings and land, or even the whole of the outlay for necessary repairs and improvements. Though the amount charged is scarcely sufficient to cover this cost, yet the requirements for the means and appliances necessary for carrying out the objects of the Institution are so great, that the lowest rate charged is often beyond the means of those applying for its benefits. Such applicants are assisted in their quarterly payments by appropriations from the income of the Permanent Funds, held in trust for their benefit. Forty-three patients have been assisted, and $2,983 75 have been paid for this purpose during the past year. There are many to whom this kind of relief is an object of very great importance, and it does not appear probable that the time will ever come, when there will not be more persons needing it, than all the Institutions will be able to accommodate. The State may make ample provision for the insane who are chargeable to the counties, and may exclude this class, namely, the deserving and industrious poor from all the advantages of such provision, until by the expense attending the long continuance of insanity, their resources are exhausted and they are reduced to the level of actual paupers. For such as these there is a great want, which we have frequent opportunities of becoming acquainted with, and to such the Asylum

renders assistance according to its ability, but larger means might be advantageously employed in this way than the Institution is in possession of. In connection with this subject, it is gratifying to notice the fact that the sum of five thousand dollars has just been placed at its disposal, in compliance with the request of a friend, recently deceased, who desired that the residue of his estate might be disposed of for the benefit of the worthy and industrious poor of this city.

Conclusion.—During nearly four months of the past year, the Superintendent was absent, on account of ill health, from his post at the Asylum. During that time, the Assistant Physician, Dr. N. G. Macomber, was entrusted with the management of the general business of the Institution, and was assisted more especially in the medical department by the counsel and advice of Dr. Isaac Ray, whose long familiarity with the disease, and distinguished reputation in his profession, made it a subject for congratulation that the Institution was able to secure his services for the occasion. The office of Matron continues to be filled by Rachel S. Craft, and Isaac Craft and Thomas N. Jefferies remain in the positions occupied by them at the beginning of the year. I am indebted to all these for faithful performance of duty during my temporary absence, as well as for valuable assistance at other times. Our thanks are due to friends who have manifested their interest in various ways in the welfare of the Institution, or who by donations of books or pictures, or by lectures in our new hall, have contributed to the entertainment of the patients. It gives me plea-

sure also to speak favorably of the attendants, who, by untiring discharge of their duties, compliance with the rules, and general good deportment, have rendered efficient aid in carrying out the objects of the Institution.

In closing this Report, I desire to acknowledge the protecting care of Divine Providence, which has hitherto been vouchsafed for our preservation, with earnest wishes that the like favor may not be withheld in the time to come.

Respectfully Submitted,

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.

Philadelphia, Third Month 2, 1874.

The Fifty-Seventh Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

THE number of patients on the list at the time of our last annual report was 77, since then 41 have been admitted and 34 have been discharged and 2 have died, the present number being 83, viz. 41 males and 42 females.

The average number of inmates during the year was 85, the number for the previous twelve months having been 69, and for the year ending Third month, 1872, 60. This marked increase is the direct result of the enlarged and improved accommodations afforded by the late alterations and additions, the advantages of which are more and more evident with the lapse of time.

When the last report was presented, these alterations and improvements were completed with the exception of some minor details; these have since been attended to, and all the bills have been paid, the total cost having been $56,293 99. The special contributions for defraying this expense have amounted to $34,891 84, and the balance has been paid out of the funds applicable to the general purposes of the Asy-

lum; a legacy of seven thousand dollars from our late friend Jesse George, received in the Fourth month last, having been thus applied.

In this connection we may state that we have lately been informed by the Executors of the friend above alluded to, that they have concluded to make a donation of five thousand dollars to the Asylum, out of the residuary estate at their disposal. This we propose should be securely invested, and the income thereof used to assist in defraying the expenses at the Asylum of poor and deserving patients.

In the Seventh month last our faithful Superintendent, Dr. J. H. Worthington, finding his strength impaired by the cares and responsibilities attendant upon the performance of his varied duties, and being recommended by the Board of Managers to rest for a time from his labors, took a voyage to Europe, returning with renewed health after an absence of about four months. To his report herewith submitted, we refer you for full details respecting the number of patients under care, and the results of treatment in their cases and many other matters of interest connected with the Asylum.

The accounts of our Treasurer, William Kinsey, have been examined by a committee appointed for the purpose, and found to be correct. The balance in his hands due the Contributors on the aggregate of all the accounts is $1,564 06. A carefully prepared state-

ment of his accounts, exhibiting in detail, the operations of the past year is submitted herewith.

It is with a renewed sense of the uncertainty of life, that we record the decease of two of those actively engaged in the management of the Asylum, who but a few months ago, appeared to be in full health and vigor;—in the Twelfth month last, John Wistar Evans, a beloved and valuable member of our Board, was removed by death in the midst of his usefulness, having served as a Manager nearly five years;—and on the fourth day of the present month, our much esteemed and efficient Matron, Rachel S. Craft, who had been ill but three and a half days, was also summoned from works to rewards, after a faithful and acceptable service of more than nine years.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the Board of Managers,

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 9th, 1874.

Summary of the Treasurer's General Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Third Month 5th 1873, - - -	$603 07
From Board of Patients, Farm, &c., - - -	41,864 75
" Executors of Jesse George, dec., - - -	7,000 00
" Ground Rents, Dividends and Interest, -	2,361 13
" Life Subscription, - - - - -	25 00
" Balance of Building Fund, - - -	28 45
	$51,882 40

PAYMENTS.

Orders in favor of Dr. J. H. Worthington, Superintendent, - - - - - - - -	$39,504 85
Returned Loan to Permanent Fund - - -	960 00
Fund for Building and Improvements, - -	8,000 00
Interest on Temporary Loan, - - - -	18 75
Fire Extinguishers and Fire Hose, - - -	340 00
Insurance, - - - - - - - - -	689 00
Repairs and Improvements, - - - - -	795 79
Printing, Engraving, Advertising and Book-keeping,	630 20
Balance, - - - - - - - - -	943 81
	$51,882 40

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, 24th and Bainbridge Streets.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

Nathaniel G. Macomber, M. D.

MATRON,—Margaret H. Worthington.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 North Tenth Street.
William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market Street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and Twenty-Fourth and Bainbridge Streets.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
Richard W. Bacon, No. 1505 Green Street.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
William Evans, No. 325 Pine Street, and No. 252 South Front Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.†

We certify, that after a personal examination of
made within one week of the date of this Certificate, we find
to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.
M. D.

Date 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

† As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.*

I certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a legal guardian, or by a relative or friend, in case the Patient has no guardian.

I request that of aged years, who is insane, may be admitted as a patient into the "Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason."

Date 18

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was the patient born? Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity, and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

* As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

4. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Has the patient been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has he, or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been resorted to; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

BOND.

APPLICATION is hereby made for the admission of
as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 17th of the Third month, 1875, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1874—75.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3*d month* 18*th to* 4*th month* 13*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Samuel Morris.
" 4*th month* 13*th to* 5*th month* 11*th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" 5*th month* 11*th to* 6*th month* 8*th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Samuel Bettle.
" 6*th month* 8*th to* 7*th month* 13*th.*	Samuel Bettle, Howard Yarnall, Nathan Hilles.
" 7*th month* 13*th to* 8*th month* 10*th.*	Howard Yarnall, Nathan Hilles, John H. Webster.
" 8*th month* 10*th to* 9*th month* 14*th.*	John H. Webster, James Whitall, Henry Haines.
" 9*th month* 14*th to* 10*th month* 12*th.*	James Whitall, Henry Haines, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 12*th to* 11*th month* 9*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon.
" 11*th month* 9*th to* 12*th month* 14*th.*	William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon, William Evans.
" 12*th month* 14*th to* 1*st month* 11*th*, 1875.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" 1*st month* 11*th to* 2*nd month* 8*th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 8*th to* 3*d month* 17*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.



FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Fifty-Eighth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1875.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,
S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1875.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In compliance with the rules, the Superintendent herewith respectfully presents to the Managers his Annual Report on the condition and operations of the Asylum during the past year; together with the usual statistical information respecting the number of patients under care, and the approximate results of their treatment.

The year having commenced with a larger number of patients than had ever been left over from any previous year, and the number admitted having also been larger than usual, the whole number under care has been greater than during any previous twelve months in the history of the Institution. Of those admitted, about the usual proportion of recent cases have been restored to health and mental soundness; while to a greater number, including many who have long been residents of the Asylum, it has afforded shelter and a home which has been highly prized and gratefully appreciated. To others who happily are few in comparison with the whole number under care, whose mental disorder has been of such a character as to prevent them from realizing the benefit and advantage of asylum care and treatment, it has also been the means of affording protection and comparative comfort, in the place of exposure and suffering

to which they must necessarily have been subjected, without the assistance of an asylum like this.

When we take into account the large number of the insane in different places, and even in our own immediate vicinity, who are now suffering untold hardships, for the want of such care, it cannot but be a cause for thankfulness, that the means have been furnished the Asylum for enlarging its capacity; in consequence of which, about 30 patients more can be comfortably provided for, than could be accommodated previous to the recent improvements, and that funds have also been secured by the aid of which so many patients in limited circumstances have been assisted; and that these enlarged accommodations have thus been made available to the relief of so great an amount of suffering. Not only at no former period have the benefits of the Institution been extended to so great a number of patients, but never before has it been so completely furnished, with all the means and appliances which experience has shown to be needful for the curative treatment and comfortable maintenance of the objects of its care.

Owing to the smaller proportion of recent cases to the whole number admitted, than in some former years, the proportion of cures to the number under care, has been smaller than has sometimes been reported.

The number of deaths has also been exceptionally large, but this is mainly due to the fact that, at the

beginning of the year there remained in the House a large number of patients far advanced in life, who have furnished their full quota to the annual mortality. These results cannot properly be regarded as indicating that the remedies employed in the treatment of the patients, have been any less successful than in former years, but is rather to be expected as the natural consequence of an improved public estimate of the advantages of hospital care, which, as the facilities for such care and treatment for all classes of the insane are multiplied, will induce those who may have friends and relatives in a state of chronic insanity to send them to the public institutions, for the benefit of that life long care and attendance which cannot so well be provided for them in any other way.

At the date of the last Annual Report, there were 81 patients under care, and 44 have been received since, making a total of 125, who have received the benefits of the Institution during the year. The greatest number under care at any time was 91, the smallest was 84, and the monthly average was 87, which is 3 more than that for the previous year.

Of these 125 patients, 15 men and 15 women were discharged, and 6 men and 5 women have died, leaving 84 patients, of whom 39 are men and 45 are women, under care at the present time.

Of the 30 patients discharged, 14 were restored, 2 were much improved, 5 were improved, and 9 were stationary. Of the 14 who were discharged restored,

7 were under care for periods varying from one to three months, 2 from three to six months, and 5 from six to twelve months.

Of those who died, one survived his admission into the Asylum only six days, 2 were under care about four months, 1 eight months, 2 between one and two years, 3 between two and three years, and the life of one was prolonged seven years after her admission into the Institution. Three were between 80 and 90 years of age, three were between 70 and 80, one bebetween 60 and 70, two between 50 and 60, two between 30 and 40, and one under 30 years of age. Three died of chronic disease of the brain, three from the exhaustion of chronic mania, (Marasmus,) one from the exhaustion of acute mania, (Delirium,) one from gradually increasing debility, the effect of old age, one from diarrhœa, and one from pneumonia, supervening in a case of epilepsy of many years duration. Of the four cases which had been less than one year in the Institution, two were of patients affected with serious disease of the brain, which from the first precluded all hope of their recovery. Of the other two, one became insane from the effects of constitutional disease of a grave character, and the other as the result of impaired general health of many months duration, and in neither of these cases could a reasonable hope have been entertained at any time of their recovery. In the cases which had been under care previous to the beginning of the year, all expectation of permanent improvement had long been abandoned.

Of the patients remaining under care, there are a considerable number who are approaching, or who have passed the three score years and ten, which have been assigned as the allotted period of life, and others affected with forms of brain disease whose tendency invariably is to a fatal issue. These for a year or two to come, may be expected to contribute their share to the annual mortality, as the same class has done during the past, and thus to give to these years a death rate which will exceed the usual and customary average. In the case of a disorder like insanity affecting so important an organ as the brain, and which is met with in connection with every shade of disease of that organ, from the lowest grade of functional disturbance, to the most aggravated processes of structural disease, it is to be expected that the remaining functions must be more or less affected; that the general standard of vitality will be lower, and that its subjects will consequently be less able to resist attacks of ordinary disease, than persons whose minds and brains are in a healthy condition.

There have been 41 patients under special curative treatment during the year; in 23 of whom the disease has existed for less, and in 18 for more than twelve months, composing the classes of recent and chronic insanity. Of the 23 recent cases, 15 have been discharged; 11 of whom were restored, 3 were stationary, and one died, and 8 remain; 3 of whom are restored, one is much improved, 2 are improved, and 2 are stationary.

Of the chronic cases, 10 have been discharged; of whom 3 were restored, 2 were much improved, and 3 died, and 8 remain; one of whom is restored, 4 are improved, and 3 are stationary.

Statistics.—The following tables have been prepared from the records, and are intended to represent as accurately as possible, the principal points of interest in the history of all the cases that have been received since the opening of the Institution.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	402	395	797
" Much improved, -	74	78	152
" Improved, - -	104	118	222
" Stationary, -	153	149	302
" Died, - -	135	128	263
Remaining, - - -	39	45	84
Total, - - - -	907	913	1,820

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,820 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	520	520	1,040
From 1 to 5 years, -	235	239	474
" 5 " 10 " - -	51	65	116
" 10 " 20 " -	43	35	78
" 20 " 30 " - -	21	19	40
" 30 " 40 " -	1	9	10
" 40 " 50 " - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	28	17	45
Total, - - - -	907	913	1,820

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state, so far as recorded in 1,820 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	325	341	666
Married,	450	409	859
Widowed,	46	98	144
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	907	913	1,820

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,820 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years,	54	64	118
From 20 to 30,	268	248	516
" 30 " 40,	213	203	416
" 40 " 50,	143	169	312
" 50 " 60,	131	123	254
" 60 " 70,	68	62	130
" 70 " 80,	25	31	56
" 80 " 90,	5	12	17
" 90 "100,	0	1	1
Total,	907	913	1,820

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,820 patients.

Pennsylvania,	1,296	*Brought forward*,	1,799
New Jersey,	254	Louisiana,	5
Maryland,	79	District of Columbia,	3
Delaware,	47	West Indies,	2
New-York,	36	South Carolina,	2
North Carolina,	22	Georgia,	2
Virginia,	19	Florida,	1
Massachusetts,	13	Michigan,	1
Ohio,	12	California,	1
Missouri,	4	Wisconsin,	1
Rhode Island,	4	Mississippi,	1
Indiana,	5	Minnesota,	1
Canada,	5	Indian Territory,	1
Alabama,	3		
Carried forward,	1,799	Total,	1,820

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,040	780	1,820
" Restored, - -	684	113	797
Per centage Restored, - -	65.72	14.48	43.79

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 907 male patients, so far as recorded.

		Brought forward,	539	*Brought forward*,	595
Farmers,	216	Brokers,	7	Plasterer,	1
Merchants,	53	Shoemakers,	4	Tinman,	1
Clerks,	56	Laborers,	6	Gardeners,	2
Tanners&Curriers,	25	Publishers,	2	Confectioner,	1
Physicians,	17	Machinists,	3	Segar-makers,	2
Teachers,	14	Dentists,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Carpenters,	14	Navy Officers,	2	Hatter,	1
Lawyers,	14	Silversmiths,	2	Whip-maker,	1
Students,	16	Millers,	3	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Manufacturers,	14	Plumbers,	2	Wheelwrights,	2
Druggists,	11	Coopers,	2	Contractor,	1
Inn-keepers,	6	Engineers,	3	Sexton,	1
Blacksmiths,	9	Watch-maker,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Masons,	13	Potter,	1	Watch-case maker,	1
Operatives,	10	Shop-keepers,	2	Telegraph operator,	1
Artists,	5	Coach-trimmer,	1	Paper-hanger,	1
Printers,	10	Cashier of Bank,	1	Baker,	1
Sailors,	4	Saddler,	1	Booksellers,	2
Butchers,	9	Engravers,	3	Ship Carpenter,	1
Clergymen,	4	File-cutter,	1	Farrier,	1
Planters,	3	Brush-maker,	1	News Carrier,	1
Jewelers,	3	Dyer,	1	Coachman,	1
Painters,	4	Carmen,	3	None,	27
Tailors,	5	Brewer,	1	Unknown,	259
Cabinet-makers,	4	Overseer,	1		
Carried forward,	539	*Carried forward*,	595	Total,	907

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 800 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	55	115	170
Intemperance,	89	1	90
Domestic trouble,	26	82	108
Puerperal,	00	50	50
Loss of property,	27	4	31
Excitement about religion,	6	19	25
Organic disease of the brain,	24	12	36
Anxiety,	35	26	61
Disappointment,	10	19	29
Masturbation,	33	3	36
Epilepsy,	20	13	33
Grief,	4	21	25
Over-exertion,	11	12	23
Abuse of opium,	2	9	11
Blow on the head,	9	0	9
Fear,	3	4	7
Old age,	4	7	11
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	2	1	3
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	7	2	9
Syphilis,	6	1	7
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	1	0	1
Paronychia,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Total,	386	414	800

The care of the Insane.—Among the benefactors of the Insane to whose efforts is due the introduction into this country, of the improved system of treatment which had been successfully established in England by the conscientious and enlightened labors of the Tukes, the prevailing sentiment appears to have been, to provide for them places of shelter and refuge, to which they might resort for healing, and care suited to their condition, instead of the neglect, suffering and exposure which, with little exception, had previously been their inevitable portion. The first Institutions in this country were therefore called by the name of Retreat or Asylum, and as at that time the term insanity was perhaps, more than at present, connected with unpleasant associations, the benevolent founders of that, now under your care, determined to avoid, in the title of the new Institution the use of the word altogether. In the spirit of true kindness, and in order to divest it of every objectionable feature, they named it "the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason." As a matter connected with its early history, it may not be inopportune at this time to advert to the fact, that in the original draft of the Constitution of the Asylum, "the relief of the families and friends" of the patients was stated to be one of the objects of its foundation, but at a subsequent meeting of the "Contributors" these words were omitted. Whatever importance may be attached to this change, it would be difficult to define more clearly in the same number of words, what the legitimate objects of an Institution for the insane are, than has been done in the title

given above. Perhaps a portion of the odium which has hitherto attached to these Institutions in the minds of many, has had its origin in the fact, that their use has not always been strictly limited to the objects above defined, but that they have also, in some instances as a matter of public convenience, or necessity it may be, been used for the confinement of the criminal and dangerous insane, not so much for their own relief as for the benefit and protection of the community from the consequences of their violence; and it may here properly be mentioned as a gratifying evidence of the progress of correct ideas on the subject, that a commission appointed by the Governor of our State, to inquire into the condition of the criminal insane within its limits, have reported in favor of a separate Hospital for their confinement as well as that of other classes of the dangerous insane.

To convince the patients that the objects of the Institution as regards themselves, are those above stated, is one of the most important points to be kept in view in all our intercourse with them. On their entrance into the Asylum unless reason is too far impaired to allow of their understanding their condition, which is but rarely the case, their need of medical treatment and the object of placing them in the Institution are clearly stated to them. The effect of this way of dealing with them *is*, much more frequently than would be expected, that they at once consent to remain, and during the continuance of their residence in the Asylum, submit willingly to all the measures deemed necessary for their relief and recovery.

One of the most important curative influences that a Hospital for the Insane can furnish, is the rest it gives from the care, anxiety, annoyances, excessive labor and fatigue incident to the lives of a large portion of the industrial classes, and which are not altogether absent from the lot of even the wealthy, and there is no class of the insane who recover more speedily under the care of Hospitals than those who lose their reason from the operation of these causes. Among the deserving and industrious poor it would perhaps be safe to say, that more cases of the disease arise in this way than in any other; and it is also true that a very large proportion of such cases, if timely relief is afforded, will recover, who without that relief must in a short time sink into a condition of hopeless insanity. There are but few cases of the disease especially among those who are curable, to whom this rest from the dull routine of daily cares and perplexities, in which their illness had its rise, is not indeed truly grateful, and it is this that disposes them almost as much as anything else, to remain satisfied with their residence in the Asylum, and to look back to it after their recovery with feelings of sincere satisfaction and pleasure.

While the disabilities and infirmities of the insane require a shelter from the observation and scrutiny of the idle and unfeeling, considerations of humanity and a due regard to their general welfare forbid their being restricted to very narrow limits. They can therefore be more rationally and economically cared for in Institutions located in the country and sur-

rounded by a sufficient quantity of land to furnish them with opportunities for exercise, and at the same time afford them the requisite privacy, than in any other way. This Institution was the first in this country to make this necessary provision for the wants of the Insane, and in this respect, it differed at first probably more than in any other, from those previously in existence.

For the reasons above stated, the *land* can only be regarded as an essential constituent portion of the Hospital, and as such must come under the same general care and supervision as the Institution itself. As a part thereof it must be managed solely with reference to the benefits it is designed to confer on the patients, and must be kept in the same condition of neatness and propriety as every other portion of the premises.

During the past year, the forty acres especially reserved for the use of the patients, have afforded them the same facilities as in former years, for daily exercise in walking—different portions being occupied in this way by the men and women respectively. The care of these grounds has also furnished employment of the most desirable kind for all the male patients, for whom such exercise was regarded as beneficial, so far at least as they could be induced to engage in it. A man has been employed, who has had special oversight of this work, and who in suitable weather, aided by an attendant from each ward, has taken out all the men who desired the employment, and spent two or three

hours daily in manual labor. Raking leaves, gathering litter, removing dead branches and other evidences of decay from the surface of the ground, have afforded occupation, which some of them have taken great interest in; and a large amount of labor has thus been accomplished, which has aided materially in improving the appearance of the property, and making it more desirable and attractive as a home for the patients.

Occupation for that portion of time necessarily spent within doors, is one of the requisites of the Asylum care of the Insane, and has continued to receive attention during the past year. For the women, the various kinds of needlework have furnished employment suited to their needs, and an attendant has been engaged whose duty it has been to cut out, fit and prepare work for all who are capable, and who can be induced to employ themselves in the making of garments, sheets, towels, pillow-cases and other articles. Some of them have also occupied a portion of time in embroidery, knitting and fancy work of different kinds. Others, read the magazines and journals, or the books belonging to the Library, or draw and paint, or write letters to their friends at home. The men read the newspapers, and books from the Library; amuse themselves with games, write letters, and some of them engage in special studies as a means of entertaining themselves, or each other. The long corridors open to the light on one side, afford excellent opportunities for excercise in the intervals of other employment, and when the weather is too inclement for out door exercise, they resort to the Gymnasium where

they engage in games of ball, amusette, skittles, shovel-board, lifting weights, &c.

In the winter evenings they continue the same modes of employing their time in the wards, except on two occasions in each week, when all the patients of both sexes who are in a suitable condition to leave the wards, assemble in the lecture room and listen to a reading from some interesting author, or witness an exhibition with the magic lantern. The collection of pictures has again been increased by the addition of about seventy-five views of the best class of photographs, and the explanations and descriptions by the Assistant Physician of the objects exhibited, have added materially to the interest of these occasions.

The above may be taken as a brief summary of the aims of the Asylum, and of the daily routine of practice adopted in carrying them out. Of course it is not intended to give the impression that under every phase of the disease, the means used are successful in producing all the effect that is desired, though even in the most intractable cases, the condition of the patient is rendered far more satisfactory than it could be without the sheltering care of a hospital. Yet these principles when faithfully carried out cannot fail to promote throughout the entire family of patients, a general feeling of contentment and satisfaction, which must exercise a highly salutary influence upon those who enter it as strangers, and contribute materially to their restoration, and under which those who may be classed as permanent dwellers in the Asylum, will

make it their voluntary residence, and have no wish to exchange it for a different one.

Chiefly with the object of encouraging this feeling, the apartments of the patients are made to resemble as nearly as possible, those of a private residence. The tables, chairs, bedsteads and carpets, in all the wards, except those for the most excited class, do not differ in appearance from articles of the same kind in use in private families. During the past year a weekly contribution of fresh flowers, the gift of a manager, has added to the cheerfulness of the sitting-rooms occupied during the day by all classes of the patients.

In addition to the daily routine above described, all the patients who were considered well enough to enjoy the privilege, have been assembled on the afternoon of the first day of the week, for the purpose of hearing the Scriptures read. This observance appears to be appreciated by the inmates generally, and is believed to be productive of good results.

During the long summer evenings, a large number of female patients with their attendants, have met together after tea, on the lawn contiguous to the Library, and passed the time until nearly dark, in walking, or seated in the Library, or amusing themselves with the game of croquet. The men at the same time have met on the front lawn, and with the attendants have passed the hour in playing base-ball, or cricket. At all seasons of the year, when the weather permits, there is no exercise better adapted to all classes of patients, or in

which so great a number willingly engage as in that of walking, yet in the winter when the roads are frequently in an unfavorable condition for that exercise, especially for the female patients, the carriage has been driven out, taking parties of four, several times daily on three or four days in the week.

Improvements.—The improvement referred to in last year's report, designed with a view of providing a more adequate supply of water, has been completed during the year. So soon as the advancing season permitted the work to be followed up, the connection was made between the pump at the Laundry, and the new well which had been dug during the previous winter. For this purpose about 300 feet of four inch cast iron pipe were required. The plan has proved entirely successful, and the supply of water secured so abundant, that though the season has been one of almost unprecedented drought, and the wells were never drawn upon to their full capacity, there was at no time the slightest deficiency of water in the reservoirs.

On the interior of the building a considerable amount of work has been done, partly with the object of meeting the deterioration occasioned by the gradual approaches of decay, and partly with a view of rendering the Asylum more desirable as a residence for the patients. The men's first ward consisting of the first floor of the wing on the east side of the centre building, and a portion of the first story of what was formerly the "Lodge," now known as the Infirmary, has been thoroughly repaired and renovated, by remov-

ing the plastering from the walls of the corridors down to the solid masonry, taking away the floors and all the old wood work of these corridors, except the doors and frames, and giving the whole an entire new finish, with new walls, new floors and wash-boards, and new mouldings around the doors and windows. The walls of the two bed-rooms in the portion of the Infirmary belonging to this ward were also replastered, and those of the eight rooms opening on the principal hall were well scraped and rubbed smooth with sand-paper, and painted with three coats of white paint, so that the whole of the interior of this ward has been restored to a condition almost equal to that of a new building.

The bed-rooms on this ward ten in number, have all been provided with new furniture, consisting of bedsteads, tables, chairs and looking-glasses, of black walnut, in neat designs; have all been supplied with new bedding, and all except four, reserved for use in special cases, have been furnished with new carpets. The bath-room in this ward was refitted the previous year, and during the current year, three new bath-rooms have been fitted up in the women's first and in the men's and women's second wards respectively. These rooms are all provided with planished copper bath tubs, with silver plated fixtures, and each of them has a dressing-room and lavatory adjoining, with porcelain basins, furnished with hot and cold water; and there is attached to each, a clothes-closet, a slop-sink, and a drying-closet provided with active ventilation.

In the third ward, on each side of the house, a new

bath-room has been partitioned off, in an open space on the third floor of the Infirmary, connected with these wards respectively, and fitted up with bath-tubs and wash-basins, similar to those already described. Other conveniences have been introduced in these wards, and the ventilation of the water-closets on both sides of the house, has been reinforced by the addition of about fifteen feet to the height of the chimneys used for that purpose. The new dining-rooms except those in the fourth ward used by the most excited patients, have been provided with extension dining-tables and other suitable furniture, and fitted with new carpets, and have thus been rendered extremely comfortable and desirable as sitting-rooms or parlors. A vestibule or enclosed portico has been placed over the outside door opening from the women's fourth ward dining-room into the airing court attached to the ward, and a similar one is in progress for the corresponding door on the men's side of the house.

The improvement of the grounds used by the patients has also received attention during the year. A walk has been laid out through a portion of the woodland which had previously been but little frequented, and the ground cleared, by the removal of the superfluous undergrowth and other redundant vegetable matter, by which means so much additional extent and variety have been given to their daily walking excursions. The ground around the new well has been filled up and levelled and the borders of the ice pond have been extended. The sewage of the Institution has been diverted from the brook into

which it formerly emptied and carried off through a different channel, from which it has been used to irrigate a portion of the land. The grade of the lawn around the Library has been improved, and a new one-horse lawn mower has been purchased, by which this lawn reaching to the rear walls of the building has been mowed at frequent intervals during the summer. The portion of the front lawn between the principal entrance to the Asylum grounds and the building itself, about four acres in extent, has been improved by the removal of the earth from the highest points, and depositing it in the depressed portions, where water was always liable to collect in wet seasons. About one hundred panels of picket fence on different portions of the grounds have been rebuilt, and together with the fence enclosing the exercising ground of the female patients has been covered with a heavy coating of gas-tar. A valuable acquisition was made to the Asylum property during the year by the purchase of a piece of land about two and a half acres in extent, a point of which reached to within a short distance of the most frequented portion of the grounds. This land, at present in a rough and uncultivated state, is capable of great improvement, and when drained and cleared of the wild vegetation with which it is encumbered, will make a very desirable addition to the exercising grounds of the patients.

Conclusion.—A few days after the date of the last annual report, Rachel S. Craft who had acceptably filled the responsible position of Matron to the

Asylum for about nine years, was removed by death after a short illness. The place was soon after filled by the appointment of my sister, Margaret H. Worthington who has since devoted herself assiduously to the duties of the office. Dr. N. G. Macomber continues to occupy the position of Assistant Physician, and Thomas N. Jefferies that of Clerk, with the addition of other duties connected with procuring of daily supplies for the household. My acknowledgments are due to all these for valuable services rendered in their several departments. There have been changes in the corps of attendants during the year owing to the desire of some of those employed to engage in other occupations. Their places have been supplied by others, whose general good conduct and compliance with the rules of the Institution give promise of increased future usefulness. It is a satisfaction to record my appreciation of the fidelity and propriety with which some of those who have been longer in the service of the Asylum, have discharged the onerous and responsible duties devolving upon them. In closing this report and entering on the labors of another year, I desire to acknowledge with thankfulness that care and protection of Divine Providence, which through the past as in former years, has been extended towards the Institution, and to express the earnest wish that the same blessing may be continued in future.

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1875.

The Fifty-Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

The number of patients on the list at the time of our last Annual Report was 81. During the year 44 have been admitted and 41 have been discharged or have died, making the present number 84; viz. 39 men and 45 women. During the greater part of the year the number of patients receiving the benefits of the Asylum has been about as large as could be accommodated comfortably, the average number under care having been 87, an increase of 3 as compared with the previous twelvemonth.

Our Superintendent, Dr. J. H. Worthington, having drawn up as usual a carefully prepared report, respecting the operations of the Asylum for the past year, we submit the same herewith, and refer you to it for full details respecting the Institution under his care, and for interesting information respecting other matters closely connected therewith.

The important post of Matron having been made vacant by the death, in the Third Month last, of our valued friend Rachel S. Craft, Margaret H. Worth-

ington has been appointed to fill the same, and brings to the work the valuable experience acquired during her previous connection with the Asylum.

It is gratifying to be able to record the receipt during the past year, of the following additions to our means for benefiting the afflicted class for whose relief the Asylum was established, viz.:

A bequest of one thousand dollars from the late William Stevenson, which was paid in full by his executors, the amount of the collateral inheritance tax being contributed by his nieces and nephews.

A donation of securities and cash amounting in value to five thousand dollars, from the executors of the late Jesse George, out of the residuary estate at their disposal.

And an additional donation from Isaiah V. Williamson, of seven well secured ground rents, yielding an annual income of $518, which "is to be applied to the payment in whole or in part, of the expenses at the Asylum, of those patients, whether members of the Society of Friends or others, whose means may be insufficient to meet the necessary charges for board, etc." This represents a principal of $8633 33⅓.

There being an opportunity to obtain a small piece of ground adjoining the Asylum premises on the southeast, the possession of which would straighten the boundary lines of our property, and secure greater

privacy, it was purchased in the First Month last, and the title vested in the Trustees, who hold the other real estate of the Institution. The area of the plot is rather more than two and a half acres.

The accounts of our Treasurer, William Kinsey, have been examined by a committee appointed for the purpose, and found correct, there being a balance of $2229 45 on the aggregate of all the accounts due the Contributors on the 3d inst. A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures prepared by him is herewith submitted.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Managers,

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 8th, 1875.

Summary of the Treasurer's General Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Third Month 3d, 1874, - - - -			$943 81
From Board of Patients, Farm, &c., - - - - -			42,486 80
" Executors of Jesse George, deceased, - - -			5,000 00
" Donation "A Friend," - - - - - -			5 00
" Executors of William Stevenson, deceased, and from his nieces and nephews, amount of Collateral Inheritance Tax, - -	952 50 47 50		1,000 00
" Ground Rents and Interest, - - - - - -			984 90
			$50,420 51

PAYMENTS.

Orders in favor of Dr. J. H. Worthington, Superintendent, - - - - - - - - -	$40,413 82
Mortgage Account, - - - - - - - - - -	4,900 00
Building Shed and Improvements at Asylum, - -	604 86
Printing, Subscriptions to Newspapers and Advertising,	388 00
Book-keeping, - - - - - - - - - - -	200 00
Purchase of Land, - - - - - - - - -	1,018 60
Conveyancing, - - - - - - - - - -	30 00
Trust Accounts, for Amounts Charged those Accounts in excess of their Receipts, - - - - - -	770 42
Balance, - - - - - - - - - - -	2,094 81
	$50,420 51

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, 24th and Bainbridge Streets.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

Nathaniel G. Macomber, M. D.

MATRON,—Margaret H. Worthington.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 North Tenth Street.
William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and Twenty-Fourth and Bainbridge Streets.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
Richard W. Bacon, No. 1505 Green Street.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
William Evans, No. 325 Pine Street, and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 472 N. Third Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.†

We certify, that after a personal examination of
made within one week of the date of this Certificate, we find
to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.
M. D.

Date 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

† As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.*

I certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a legal guardian, or by a relative or friend, in case the Patient has no guardian.

I request that of aged years, who is insane, may be admitted as a patient into the "Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason."

Date 18

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was the patient born? Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity, and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

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* As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

4. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Has the patient been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has he, or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been resorted to; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

BOND.

APPLICATION is hereby made for the admission of
as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 15th of the Third month, 1876, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1875—76.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3*d month* 17*th to* 4*th month* 12*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Samuel Morris.
" 4*th month* 12*th to* 5*th month* 10*th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" 5*th month* 10*th to* 6*th month* 14*th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Samuel Bettle.
" 6*th month* 14*th to* 7*th month* 12*th.*	Samuel Bettle, James Whitall, Nathan Hilles.
" 7*th month* 12*th to* 8*th month* 9*th.*	James Whitall, Nathan Hilles, John H. Webster.
" 8*th month* 9*th to* 9*th month* 13*th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen. Henry Haines.
" 9*th month* 13*th to* 10*th month* 11*th.*	Richard J. Allen, Henry Haines, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 11*th to* 11*th month* 8*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon.
" 11*th month* 8*th to* 12*th month* 13*th.*	William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon, William Evans.
" 12*th month* 13*th to* 1*st month* 10*th*, 1876.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" 1*st month* 10*th to* 2*nd month* 14*th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 14*th to* 3*d month* 15*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.



Engd by J.H. Goins

FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

PHILADELPHIA

Fifty-Ninth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1876.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,
S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1876.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In reviewing the history and results of the past year, the Superintendent would here record his grateful sense of the protecting care of Divine Providence which has been extended over the Institution, under which its inmates have been preserved from all accidents and injuries of a serious nature, and from attacks of unusual or alarming sickness; and under which the means employed have been blessed to the restoration of so many of its afflicted inmates, and to the amelioration of the condition of many others whose disease was from the first of a more permanent character.

When we reflect on the nature of the disease with which the residents of the Asylum are affected, that it is one which deprives its subjects in great measure of the power of self-control, while at the same time it afflicts them with impulses which are unknown in a healthy mental condition, it is truly a cause for thankfulness, when we can say as we are able to do in looking over the past year, that our patients have been preserved from casualties to which the nature of their malady so peculiarly exposes them.

It is to the same Divine Blessing that we would attribute the fact, that the pervading feeling throughout the Institution has been one of harmony and devotion to its best interests, on the part of those employed, and on that of the patients a forward willingness to yield compliance with the measures deemed necessary for their welfare and improvement. Under this feeling they have enjoyed the largest amount of liberty possible to them under their peculiar circumstances, and have shown their appreciation of the privileges accorded them, by a general feeling of contentment and satisfaction which has been apparent among them, not even excepting altogether those of the most excited class whose wayward and destructive tendencies have at times made them most difficult to control.

At the date of the last Annual Report there were 84 patients under care, and 38 have been received since, making a total of 122 who have enjoyed the benefits of the Asylum during the year. The greatest number under care at any time was 88, the smallest was 83, and the monthly average was nearly 85.

Of these 122 patients, 17 men and 17 women have been discharged, and 2 men and 2 women have died, leaving 84 patients, 40 of whom are men and 44 are women, under care at the present time.

Of the 34 patients discharged, 16 were restored, 2 were much improved, 8 were improved, and 8 were stationary. Of the 16 discharged restored, 8 were

under care for less than three months, 6 for periods varying from three to six months, and 2 from six to twelve months.

General Health.—The standard of general health of the inmates of the Asylum has been quite satisfactory during the year. The cases of acute cerebral disease which so frequently terminate fatally within a few days or weeks of their commencement, which though accompanied with great mental disturbance, yet from their acute character can scarcely be regarded as cases of insanity, have not found their way into the Asylum so frequently as in former years, and no case of the kind has been under treatment during the year. During the summer months there was a total absence of any tendency to the endemic diseases incident to warm weather, and during the winter there has been a general exemption from severe colds, catarrhs and other more serious diseases of the respiratory organs; and independent of the affections of the brain which accompany insanity, and prove fatal in so many instances, there has scarcely been a case of dangerous illness among the patients during the year. Among the patients advanced in life, spoken of in last year's report as certain to add to our mortuary list in coming years, one has since paid the debt of nature—a man about eighty-six years of age who had passed about the half of his life within the sheltering walls of the Asylum. Another case that proved fatal was that of a man about fifty years of age, who, when admitted into the Asylum, had been long affected with chronic disease of the stomach, and survived only a

few weeks. A widow sixty years of age in a condition of complete and hopeless dementia, nearly three years under care, giving evidence of obscure disease of the nervous system, gradually failed and at last died with symptoms indicating disease of the respiratory tract of the spinal cord. The last death on the list was that of a married woman, thirty-two years of age, who had been nearly three months under care in a condition of extreme melancholia, when she was seized with acute cerebral disease, terminating fatally in about ten days from its first appearance.

Statistics.—The following statistical tables have been prepared in the usual form, and give the prominent facts in the history of all the cases that have been received since the opening of the Institution.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored,	408	405	813
" Much improved,	75	79	154
" Improved,	108	122	230
" Stationary,	159	151	310
" Died,	137	130	267
Remaining,	40	44	84
Total,	927	931	1,858

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,858 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year,	529	532	1,061
From 1 to 5 years,	243	244	487
" 5 " 10 "	54	66	120
" 10 " 20 "	43	35	78
" 20 " 30 "	21	19	40
" 30 " 40 "	1	9	10
" 40 " 50 "	8	9	17
Unknown,	28	17	45
Total,	927	931	1,858

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state, so far as recorded in 1,858 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	337	346	683
Married,	457	419	876
Widowed,	47	101	148
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	927	931	1,858

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,858 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years,	54	64	118
From 20 to 30,	276	251	527
" 30 " 40,	215	211	426
" 40 " 50,	147	170	317
" 50 " 60,	135	125	260
" 60 " 70,	70	65	135
" 70 " 80,	25	32	57
" 80 " 90,	5	12	17
" 90 " 100,	0	1	1
Total,	927	931	1,858

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,858 patients.

Pennsylvania,	1,327	*Brought forward,*	1,839
New Jersey,	259	Alabama,	3
Maryland,	80	District of Columbia,	3
Delaware,	47	West Indies,	2
New-York,	36	South Carolina,	2
North Carolina,	22	Georgia,	2
Virginia,	20	Florida,	1
Massachusetts,	13	Michigan,	1
Ohio,	12	California,	1
Indiana,	5	Wisconsin,	1
Louisiana,	5	Mississippi,	1
Missouri,	4	Minnesota,	1
Rhode Island,	4	Indian Territory,	1
Canada,	5		
Carried forward,	1,839	Total,	1,858

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,061	797	1,858
" Restored, - -	697	116	813
Per centage Restored, - -	65.69	13.29	43.75

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 927 male patients, so far as recorded.

		Brought forward,	552	*Brought forward*,	611
Farmers,	220	Brokers,	7	Plasterer,	1
Merchants,	53	Shoemakers,	5	Tinman,	1
Clerks,	61	Laborers,	7	Gardeners,	2
Tanners&Curriers,	25	Publishers,	2	Confectioner,	1
Physicians,	18	Machinists,	3	Segar-makers,	2
Teachers,	14	Dentists,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Carpenters,	14	Navy Officers,	2	Hatters,	2
Lawyers,	14	Silversmiths,	2	Whip-maker,	1
Students,	16	Millers,	4	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Manufacturers,	15	Plumbers;	2	Wheelwrights,	2
Druggists,	11	Coopers,	2	Contractor,	1
Inn-keepers,	6	Engineers,	3	Sexton,	1
Blacksmiths,	9	Watch-maker,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Masons,	13	Potter,	1	Watch-case maker,	1
Operatives,	10	Shop-keepers,	2	Telegraph operator,	1
Artists,	5	Coach-trimmer,	1	Paper-hanger,	1
Printers,	11	Cashier of Bank,	1	Baker,	1
Sailors,	4	Saddler,	1	Booksellers,	2
Butchers,	10	Engravers,	3	Ship Carpenter,	1
Clergymen,	4	File-cutter,	1	Farrier,	1
Planters,	3	Brush-maker,	1	News Carriers,	2
Jewelers,	3	Dyer,	1	Coachman,	1
Painters,	4	Carmen,	3	None,	29
Tailors,	5	Brewer,	1	Unknown,	259
Cabinet-makers,	4	Overseer,	1		
Carried forward,	552	*Carried forward*,	611	Total,	927

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 826 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	58	119	177
Intemperance,	91	1	92
Domestic trouble,	26	84	110
Puerperal,		51	51
Loss of property,	27	4	31
Excitement about religion,	6	20	26
Organic disease of the brain,	24	12	36
Anxiety,	35	30	65
Disappointment,	10	19	29
Masturbation,	33	3	36
Epilepsy,	21	13	34
Over-exertion,	13	12	25
Abuse of opium,	2	9	11
Blow on the head,	9	0	9
Fear,	4	4	8
Grief,	4	23	27
Old age,	4	7	11
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	2	1	3
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	7	2	9
Syphilis,	9	1	10
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	1	0	1
Paronychia,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Total,	398	428	826

Custody of the Insane.—Whether we regard the confinement of the Insane in public Institutions as a preventive means intended for the safety and protection of the community, or simply as the most convenient and economical method of providing for their wants, it can only be regarded as beneficent in its operation, for even supposing the safety of others to be its principal object, it is manifestly to the advantage of the insane to be so confined, rather than to be permitted to be at large, and to commit acts which would render them liable to suffer the penalties of the law. But whatever obligation the state may be under to make provision for the protection of the sane portion of the population against the possible violence of the insane, such provision can scarcely be regarded as among the legitimate objects of such an Institution as ours. The duty resting upon the Asylum would seem to be rather that of making the best possible provision for the daily wants of those committed to its care, and if dangerous patients should be so committed, to take the best care that we can of them solely with reference to their own welfare and interests, and not with a view to any public advantage. It may not be out of place however, to state here in defence of the general character for harmlessness, of the insane, that no patient who has been an object of the care of the Asylum, has ever been known to do serious injury to another, and though some of the most mischievous who have ever been under its roof, whose ingenuity has defied all means of restraint, have succeeded in setting themselves at liberty, they have never, so far as is known, done harm to any one.

The custody then which the Asylum contemplates, is not deprivation of liberty in the sense of imprisonment, but in the primary sense of the word supervision, guardianship, protection, defence, and therefore means confinement, only so far as is necessary to prevent patients from straying beyond bounds, and thus placing themselves beyond the reach of its care and protection. It implies helplessness on the part of the subject, and provision for his wants on the part of the protector. It also presupposes wayward impulses on the part of patients, leading them to mischievous and disorderly conduct which might be injurious to themselves or those about them, and the corresponding duty on the part of the custodian to restrain these impulses within proper limits. So that while confinement as such may not be needful for a large majority of the insane provided for in public Institutions, a certain amount of restraint on their movements, is; and while locks and bolts and guarded windows may not be required in many cases to prevent patients from escaping beyond bounds, they are useful as safeguards against those disorderly impulses which may become mischievous even within the limited range of the premises of an Asylum.

Employment for the Insane.—Between the class of recent and excited patients whose faculties are in too perturbed a condition to admit of their being engaged in any occupation, and the large class of demented, who can scarcely by any means be aroused from their mental inertia, the number of patients in any Institution capable of being intelligently and profitably

employed in any kind of manual labor, must be comparatively small. Yet it is the existence of even this small number, that justifies and encourages the use of all proper means for furnishing employment to all classes of the insane. Not that the labor of even this class can be turned to any pecuniary profit, but the presence and example of a small number of willing workers act as a stimulus and an incentive to those whose malady is further advanced, and induce them to put forth such efforts as they are yet capable of. And though the labor of all without the assistance of the attendants in charge would be of little value, and even with that assistance gives no results that can be realized in money, yet it all tends to the advantage of the patients themselves, not only by the direct benefit they derive physically from the muscular exercise, and mentally by having their thoughts directed into healthy channels, but by that which they also receive indirectly, from the consciousness that their efforts have been directed to the accomplishment of something useful.

There is no way in which the kind of labor best adapted to the requirements of the insane can be so conveniently provided, as in the care and improvement of the land reserved as exercising grounds for the use of the patients. Fully impressed with the benefits which they derive from this kind of manual labor, we have continued during the past year the organized parties, which it has long been the custom of the Institution to send out daily in suitable weather with the object of having them so employed. Under

the care of an attendant specially detailed to have the oversight of these working parties, a capacity for useful employment has been developed which is altogether satisfactory and encouraging. These grounds with but little assistance from other sources have thus not only been kept in proper order, but have besides from year to year undergone considerable improvement. By the removal of wild and superfluous vegetation the rudeness of the primitive forest covering a large portion of these grounds has been and is being gradually subdued, and this portion of the premises made to assume a more cultivated and park-like appearance, and is thus being gradually rendered more valuable for the purposes to which it has been appropriated.

For out-door exercise in walking, varied with the games of quoits, baseball, cricket, &c., for the men, and with croquet for the women, the separate exercising grounds for the two sexes have afforded opportunities of which all classes have fully availed themselves. For in-door exercise in stormy weather the "Gymnasium" has been resorted to by the men. For entertainment within doors, a large quantity of illustrated periodicals of the best class, have been freely and regularly distributed through all the wards. A number of the patients have the daily papers furnished them by their friends. Games and puzzles occupy a portion of time that would otherwise pass unemployed. All who desire them are furnished with materials for writing to their friends.

The female patients naturally find employment in the different kinds of needlework, from the plain sewing required in the making of their own dresses, to the finer sorts of embroidery and fancy work. Their ingenuity is often displayed in designing patterns which they work into a variety of useful and ornamental articles. The "Ladies Parlor," a large room in the centre building, is resorted to daily by the quiet and convalescent female patients from the different wards, where they pass the time under the supervision of the Matron or her Assistant in the various employments above indicated. A number of patients in all the wards manifest a commendable interest in the means thus provided for their entertainment, and are far from presenting generally that appearance of stagnation and listlessness which has sometimes been spoken of as characteristic of the insane in public Institutions.

The regular magic lantern exhibitions and readings from select authors, have been continued on two evenings of each week during about six months of the past year. They have been attended by a large number of the patients, who have by their quiet deportment, manifested their appreciation of the efforts made for their entertainment. Small parties have frequently assembled after tea in the Matrons parlor and passed the evening in conversation or in social games. Two or three times during the course of the year all of the patients who were in a suitable condition to leave the wards, have been assembled in the centre building and treated to a handsome collation of fruits, ice-

creams, cakes and other refreshments—the time being filled up with promenading, speech-making, recitations and conversation. On these occasions the whole of the lower part of the house, including the Gymnasium and centre Hall, forming a promenade of nearly one hundred and thirty feet in length has been thrown open, and being brilliantly lighted and ornamented with growing plants in pots or under glass, and filled with patients and their attendants, all intent on enjoying themselves, has presented a truly animated spectacle; while general good order and propriety have been the unvarying rule among all who have been admitted to enjoy the privilege.

Repairs and Improvements.—The principal improvements made during the past year, have been the rebuilding of the structure formerly known as the Library, and the reconstruction of the Laundry. It having been deemed advisable to have the books composing the Patients' Library in a more convenient location, they were removed to a case provided for them in the main hall of the centre building whence they can be more readily distributed to those desiring the use of them. It was thereupon concluded to change the name of the building where they were formerly kept and to apply it more particularly to the purposes of a Museum of Natural History and as a resting place for the patients while going in and out on their daily walking excursions. In making this change everything connected with the old building was renewed with the exception of the solid stone walls, an entirely new design was adopted,

and a structure in all respects equal to new was the result, presenting a handsome exterior, and an inside finish which for neatness and elegance could scarcely be surpassed. The floor is composed of alternate narrow strips of black walnut and ash, the ceiling is of ash divided into panels by projecting ribs of different colored woods, the walls are wainscoted with ash, resting on a surbase of black walnut and surmounted by a neat cornice and the doors and windows are of plate glass. One end of the room which is about 18 by 28 feet in size, is occupied by cases for specimens, consisting of corals, shells, minerals and stuffed birds and animals.

The Laundry has been improved by substituting iron girders and brick arches, covered with flagging in place of the wooden floor originally laid down, and of wooden ceilings in place of those of lath and plaster. The walls of the wash-room were covered with a new coat of rough-casting, and the fixtures for washing were renewed throughout. The steam engine for pumping and washing, formerly located in the cellar of the Laundry, was removed to a new building 17 by 20 feet in size erected for the purpose—the whole constituting a very valuable improvement comprising everything that could be desired for facilitating the labors of those who are there employed.

A provision vault has been constructed in a convenient location, with walls of masonry and covered with a brick arch, having a superincumbent depth of two feet of earth. It is located in an angle of the

building visited by the sun's rays for only a short time in the morning, is well lighted, drained and ventilated, and it is expected will prove a valuable addition to the conveniences of the housekeeping department.

The granite steps to the portico, forming the principal entrance to the Asylum building, having been displaced by the action of the frost, have been reset on a firmer foundation than they had at first, which it is hoped will prove a sufficient protection against the like injury in future. The carriage way in front of the main building has been renewed by digging out the soil to the depth of ten inches, and filling up the excavation with broken granite, and finishing off with fine gravel, forming a hard and dry road-way, which with occasional repairs will last for many years. The land purchased last year has been cleared of the wilderness of superfluous vegetation with which it was encumbered, and thoroughly underdrained, and now presents at all points a dry and hard surface. Portions of the woodland forming a part of the exercising grounds of the patients, which were covered with a dense undergrowth of bushes, thus furnishing a cover for occasional trespassers, have been cleared of this growth, and at other points the lower branches of the trees have been cut away, thus giving a clear and unobstructed view over those portions of the premises. A considerable amount of labor has been expended during the year in grading on the front lawn and around the new Museum building, which has contributed materially to the improvement of the premises. This work having been done by the employees of the

Institution in the intervals of their regular employment, has been accomplished at a small expense in comparison with the advantage gained. Several hundred feet of dry and hard foot-walks have also been laid down, and a further extension of the same over the grounds occupied by the patients is contemplated.

Conclusion.—Dr. N. G. Macomber, having resigned the post of Assistant Physician, which he has acceptably filled during the last four years, Dr. John C. Hall was chosen to take his place. The former services of Dr. Hall as clerk and apothecary to the Institution, and his experience of several years in hospital and general practice, give promise of valuable services in the position to which he has been appointed. Henry Hall now fills the situation of clerk, and my sister Margaret H. Worthington, that of Matron. To all who have been associated with me in carrying out the objects of the Institution, my thanks are due for valuable services in their respective departments. My acknowledgements are also due to the attendants generally, who with few exceptions have been diligent in the performance of their duties, and faithful in their observance of the rules and regulations of the Institution.

With earnest wishes that the Asylum, in contributing to the relief of the suffering and afflicted, may long continue to fulfil the designs of its benevolent founders, this report is respectfully submitted.

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1876.

The Fifty-Ninth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

LITTLE change in the condition of affairs at the Asylum has occurred during the past year. The number of patients has averaged 85, against 87 the the previous year; there remaining in the Asylum at the present time 84; viz. 40 men and 44 women.

The officers in charge have continued to give the same intelligent and kind oversight to the patients that they have shown in former years. No change in their *personnel* has been made during the year, but the Assistant Physician, Dr. Macomber, has informed the Board of his wish to retire at the end of the present month, and Dr. John C. Hall, who, some years ago, acceptably filled the post of Apothecary in the Institution, and has since acquired the reputation of a successful practitioner of medicine, has been chosen to succeed him. Dr. Macomber carries with him, in leaving, the kind regards of the members of the Board, and their earnest wishes for his success in the private practice of his profession, to which they understand, he intends to devote himself.

During the course of the year the old Library building, on the lawn back of the Asylum, which had fallen somewhat into decay, has been repaired and altered so as to present quite an attractive appearance. The books have been removed to the main building, where they will be more accessible to the inmates, and the stuffed animals and birds have been remounted and arranged in handsome new cases. If any of our friends have in their possession specimens which are more suited to exhibit in a collection like this, than in a private residence, it would be a kindness to present them to the Asylum, so that an attractive Museum may be gradually formed. There are frequently in the Institution persons whose dormant tastes may be awakened by the sight of rare specimens of natural history and other curiosities, and with most of the patients the presentation of objects of beauty and interest, exerts a healthful influence. The building is principally used as a resting place for the patients, in their walks through the grounds, being pleasantly situated on the edge of the woods, a vista through which gives a picturesque view of the neighboring country.

There has been received from the executors of our late friend John M. Sharpless, a legacy amounting (less tax) to $2,381 25, which has been invested and added to the "Permanent Fund."

The accounts of William Kinsey, Treasurer, have been examined and found correct, there being a bal-

ance due the contributors on general account of $681 56, and on the aggregate of all the accounts of $699 75. A summary of his general account is herewith submitted.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Managers.

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 13*th*, 1876.

Summary of the Treasurer's General Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Third Month 3d, 1875, - - -	$2,094 81
From Board of Patients, Farm, &c., - - -	42,757 69
" Life Subscriptions, - - - - - - -	175 00
" Ground Rents and Interest, - - - -	281 80
" Interest on Permanent Fund, - - - -	827 75
	46.137 05

PAYMENTS.

Orders in favor of Dr. J. H. Worthington, Superintendent, - - - - - - - -	$43,872 71
Printing, Subscriptions to Newspapers, Advertising, &c.	412 55
Book-keeping, - - - - - - - - -	200 00
Trust Accounts, for Amounts Charged to those Accounts, in excess of their Receipts, - - - - - -	870 23
Insurance, - - - - - - - - - -	100 00
Balance Third Month 6th, 1876, - - - - -	681 56
	46,137 05

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, 24th and Bainbridge Streets.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

John C. Hall, M. D.

MATRON,—Margaret H. Worthington.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 North Tenth Street.
William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 631 Market Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and Twenty-Fourth and Bainbridge Streets.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
Richard W. Bacon, No. 1505 Green Street.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
William Evans, No. 325 Pine Street, and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 472 N. Third Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.†

We certify, that after a personal examination of
made within one week of the date of this Certificate, we find
to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.

M. D.

Date 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

† As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent. Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.*

I certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a legal guardian, or by a relative or friend, in case the Patient has no guardian.

I request that of aged years, who is insane, may be admitted as a patient into the "Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason."

Date 18

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was the patient born? Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity, and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

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* As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

4. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Has the patient been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has he, or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been resorted to; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

BOND.

APPLICATION is hereby made for the admission of
as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 14th of the Third month, 1877, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1876—77.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3*d month* 15*th to* 4*th month* 10*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Samuel Morris.
" 4*th month* 10*th to* 5*th month* 8*th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" 5*th month* 8*th to* 6*th month* 12*th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Samuel Bettle.
" 6*th month* 12*th to* 7*th month* 10*th.*	Samuel Bettle, James Whitall, Nathan Hilles.
" 7*th month* 10*th to* 8*th month* 14*th.*	James Whitall, Nathan Hilles, John H. Webster.
" 8*th month* 14*th to* 9*th month* 11*th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen. Henry Haines.
" 9*th month* 11*th to* 10*th month* 9*th.*	Richard J. Allen, Henry Haines, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 9*th to* 11*th month* 13*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon.
" 11*th month* 13*th to* 12*th month* 11*th.*	William Bettle, Richard W. Bacon, William Evans.
" 12*th month* 11*th to* 1*st month* 8*th*, 1877.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" 1*st month* 8*th to* 2*nd month* 12*th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 12*th to* 3*d month* 14*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.



FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

PHILADELPHIA

Sixtieth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1877.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,
S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1877.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In presenting the Sixtieth Annual Report of the Asylum, it is a satisfaction to be able to say, that the year just closed has been one of average success and prosperity. The number who have received the benefits of the Institution is greater than in any former year, with only two exceptions. The usual good results have attended the means employed for the restoration of the curable, and for the welfare and comfort of its permanent residents. A general feeling of contentment and satisfaction has been manifested by the patients of all classes. A united and harmonious effort has been evident on the part of all engaged in carrying out the objects of the Institution. General good health has prevailed; and the inmates have been preserved from all accidents and injuries to which their condition might be supposed to render them peculiarly liable. For these marks of the Divine favor and blessing, the Superintendent desires to record his grateful acknowledgments.

At the time of the last Annual Report, there were 84 patients on the list; and 37 have been received since, making a total of 121, who have been under care during the year. The greatest number at any time was 86, the smallest was 75, and the monthly average was 80.

Of these 121 patients, 23 men and 14 women have been discharged, and 4 men and 3 women have died; leaving 77, of whom 36 are men and 41 are women, under care at the present time.

Of the 37 patients discharged, 15 were restored, 3 were much improved, 8 were improved, and 11 were stationary. Of the 15 discharged restored, 9 were under care for periods varying from 1 to 3 months, 4 from 3 to 6 months, 1 for 7 months, and 1 for 11 months.

Of the 77 patients remaining, 15 have been residents in the Asylum for less than one year, 20 have been under care from 1 to 5 years, 12 from 5 to 10 years, 12 from 10 to 20 years, 13 from 20 to 30 years, 4 from 30 to 40 years, and one has resided for 43 years in the Asylum.

One is more than 80 years of age, 9 are between 70 and 80, 17 are between 60 and 70, 13 are between 50 and 60, 17 are between 40 and 50, 15 are between 30 and 40, and 5 are between 20 and 30 years of age.

In a large majority of those remaining in the House, all hope of recovery has long since passed away. In most cases they are quiet and demented, and beyond the minute personal care and attention which their general helplessness demands, give but little trouble to their attendants. They look upon the Asylum as their home, are apparently contented with their lot, and express no desire to exchange it for a residence

elsewhere. Others possessed of more mental activity, yet with intellects clouded by disease, and conscious to some extent of their own infirmity, pass their time satisfactorily to themselves in the daily routine of Asylum occupations, and by their example of ready acquiescence in the rules and regulations of the Institution, are often of much service to their fellow-patients. And there are a few who having recovered from acute attacks of Insanity are yet of that peculiar susceptible nervous temperament which unfits them for taking their places in society, or performing with propriety the ordinary duties of life. While under the care of the Asylum they are free from any manifestation of mental disorder, but when required to act for themselves, their deficiency soon becomes apparent. Such patients sometimes prefer to remain in the Institution, and there are three of this description in the House at the present time.

General Health.—In a community like this, where the greater number of patients are over fifty years of age, and where nearly all have been affected for years with incurable disease of so important an organ as the brain, it would scarcely be expected that the inmates would present a high standard of physical health. Without actual sickness, requiring the use of medicine, there are always those who are feeble, and whose condition demands special attention as regards diet and rest, who refuse food, and scarcely can be induced to take it except by actual compulsion, and others who from increasing years and infirmities are objects of special care. These all tend to lower the

average of general health among the Insane in Hospitals; yet with these exceptions and the more acute manifestations of cerebral disease often present in the early stages of Insanity, there has been but little sickness among our patients during the year. All the deaths which have been recorded were of patients who were in the House at the commencement of the year, in whose cases respectively there could not be said to have been from the first, any reasonable ground to hope for recovery. The first was that of a man 26 years of age, who lived only two months after his admission, and died of general paralysis. The second was that of a man 47 years of age, whose strength gradually gave way under the advances of cerebral disease, until he died of exhaustion six months after his admission. The third was that of a woman 76 years of age, who had been 5 years under care, and who died of congestion of the lungs. The fourth was that of a woman 69 years of age, who died from a gradual failure of the powers of life (Marasmus,) after a residence of 5 years in the Asylum. The fifth was of a man 55 years of age, who had been gradually failing for a long time under the progress of disease of of the brain, and who died after five years residence in the Asylum of general paralysis. The sixth was of a man 58 years of age, who had been 9 years under care, and who died after a lingering illness of Marasmus. The last was that of a woman 30 years of age, who had been two years under care, and who died of disease of the brain and spinal cord.

Statistics.—The following statistical information respecting the cases which have been under care since the opening of the Institution has been carefully prepared. The tables here presented are necessarily somewhat imperfect, from the fact, that in the early history of the Institution, no record was kept on some points which afterwards received greater attention. They represent matters of general, rather than of scientific interest, yet in this respect, it is believed they are not altogether valueless. Many of the facts they contain are capable of being presented with entire accuracy, such as those which relate to the age on admission, the civil state, the profession or calling in life of the patients, their nativity, residence, &c. Others, such as the duration of the disease, the age at first attack, the cause, and the results of treatment, can only be stated approximately. Yet in matters of fact, about which there can be no difference of opinion, if these statistics are read hastily and without due regard to all the circumstances, they may give wrong impressions. It might be concluded for example, when it is seen that so many more farmers and merchants are entered as patients than there are of persons of other occupations, that there must be something in their calling which renders them more liable than others to be attacked with Insanity. But when it is considered that farmers and merchants are far more numerous in the community than persons of other vocations, it will be seen that such a conclusion would not be warranted by the facts of the case.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	419	409	828
" Much improved, -	76	81	157
" Improved, - -	112	126	238
" Stationary, -	166	155	321
" Died, - -	141	133	274
Remaining, - - -	36	41	77
Total, - - - -	950	945	1,895

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,895 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	546	538	1,084
From 1 to 5 years, -	248	249	497
" 5 " 10 " - -	55	69	124
" 10 " 20 " -	43	35	78
" 20 " 30 " - -	21	19	40
" 30 " 40 " -	1	9	10
" 40 " 50 " - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	28	17	45
Total, - - - -	950	945	1,895

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state in 1,895 cases, so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single, - - - -	347	349	696
Married, - - -	470	425	895
Widowed, - - -	47	106	153
Unknown, - - -	86	65	151
Total, - - - -	950	945	1,895

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,895 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years, - - -	54	65	119
From 20 to 30, - -	281	251	532
" 30 " 40, - - -	218	216	434
" 40 " 50, - -	152	172	324
" 50 " 60, - - -	140	127	267
" 60 " 70, - -	73	67	140
" 70 " 80, - - -	27	33	60
" 80 " 90, - -	5	13	18
" 90 " 100, - - -	0	1	1
Total, - - - -	950	945	1,895

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,895 patients.

Pennsylvania, - -	1,360	*Brought forward,* -	1,875
New Jersey, -	261	Alabama, - -	3
Maryland, - -	81	District of Columbia,	3
Delaware, - -	47	West Indies, - -	2
New-York, - -	36	South Carolina, -	2
North Carolina, -	22	Georgia, - -	2
Virginia, - -	20	Florida, - -	1
Massachusetts, -	13	Michigan, - -	1
Ohio, - - -	12	California, - -	1
Indiana, - -	5	Wisconsin, - -	1
Louisiana, - -	5	Mississippi, - -	1
Missouri, - -	4	Minnesota, - -	1
Rhode Island, - -	4	Indian Territory, -	1
Canada, - -	5	Utah, - - -	1
Carried forward, -	1,875	Total, - - -	1,895

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,081	814	1,895
" Restored, - -	701	117	828
Per centage Restored, - -	64.84	14.37	43.69

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 950 male patients, so far as recorded.

		Brought forward,	572	*Brought forward*,	636
Farmers,	225	Brokers,	7	Hatters,	2
Merchants,	54	Shoemakers,	5	Wheelwrights,	2
Clerks,	66	Laborers,	7	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Tanners & Curriers,	25	Publishers,	2	Contractors,	2
Physicians,	18	Machinists,	3	Booksellers,	2
Teachers,	14	Dentists,	2	News Carriers,	2
Carpenters,	16	Navy Officers,	2	Reporter,	1
Lawyers,	14	Silversmiths,	2	Plasterer,	1
Students,	16	Millers,	4	Tinman,	1
Manufacturers,	15	Plumbers,	2	Confectioner,	1
Druggists,	11	Coopers,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Inn-keepers,	8	Segar-makers,	3	Watch-case maker,	1
Blacksmiths,	9	Watch-makers,	2	Sexton,	1
Masons,	14	Potter,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Operatives,	11	Shop-keepers,	2	Telegraph Operator,	1
Artists,	5	Coach-trimmer,	1	Paper-hanger,	1
Printers,	11	Cashier of Bank,	1	Baker,	1
Sailors,	4	Saddler,	1	Ship Carpenter,	1
Butchers,	10	Engravers,	3	Farrier,	1
Clergymen,	4	File-cutter,	1	Coachman,	1
Planters,	3	Brush-maker,	1	Surveyor,	1
Jewelers,	3	Dyer,	1	None,	29
Painters,	4	Carmen,	5	Unknown,	259
Tailors,	5	Brewer,	1		
Cabinet-makers,	4	Overseer,	1		
Engineers,	3	Gardeners,	2		
Carried forward,	572	*Carried forward*,	636	Total,	950

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 854 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	62	120	182
Intemperance,	95	1	96
Domestic trouble,	28	86	114
Puerperal,		52	52
Loss of property,	29	4	33
Excitement about religion,	6	20	26
Organic disease of the brain,	24	12	36
Anxiety,	37	31	68
Disappointment,	10	19	29
Masturbation,	33	3	36
Epilepsy,	22	13	35
Over-exertion,	13	12	25
Abuse of opium,	2	10	12
Blow on the head,	10	0	10
Fear,	4	4	8
Grief,	5	25	30
Old age,	4	9	13
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	2	1	3
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	8	2	10
Syphilis,	9	1	10
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	1	0	1
Extreme pain,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Total,	416	438	854

Curability of Insanity.—There is probably no point in the history of Institutions for the Insane on which opinions have undergone a greater change, than on that which relates to the curability of Insanity. While the experience of some of the older Hospitals has shown a proportion of eighty or ninety in the hundred of cures, the later statistics of the same Institutions present a greatly reduced per centage of recoveries. The natural inference would be either that Hospital treatment was less efficient, or that the disease was now more intractable than formerly. It is therefore a proper question for consideration whether the latter conclusion would be a correct one or not. Perhaps the readiest way to answer this question would be to examine whether there are causes which produce a form of Insanity less amenable to treatment than that produced by other causes, and whether such causes are more active now than they were at a former period. It would be difficult to obtain information bearing directly on the question whether intemperance is greatly on the increase or not, but when we take into consideration the great increase of vagabondism and crime, which in the Report of a Board of State Charities are shown to be several times greater than they were a few years ago, and reflect that these offences are dependent on intemperance as one of their most prolific sources, we are almost forced to the conclusion that intemperance itself, in one state at least, is greatly on the increase. It is well known that this vice besides being a fruitful cause of Insanity in those who indulge in it themselves, is also often the cause of the disease in their offspring, and that the mental deterioration thus

produced is in many cases permanent and hopeless. There is therefore strong ground for believing that Insanity caused directly and indirectly by intemperance, is of a peculiarly intractable character.

It is also true that where the disease is caused by fatigue, loss of sleep, over-exertion and want of sufficient nourishment, it very quickly subsides when these conditions are removed. If then at any time in the history of a Hospital, cases from one or the other of these causes predominate, the consequence will be that the number of recoveries will vary accordingly. It is not improbable, that in the State Hospitals of some of the older States, the proportion of cases of Insanity caused either directly or indirectly by intemperance, compared with those arising from the other causes named, is considerably greater than it was in the earlier periods of their history, and in this way the smaller number of recoveries may in part at least, be satisfactorily accounted for.

It will be perceived from the above, that the effects of treatment, and the fitness of a Hospital to meet all the requirements of a curative Institution, cannot be accurately measured by the number of recoveries reported. There are other reasons for this than those which have been above stated, which it would be beyond the province of a report like this to enter upon, but it may be stated that in the early history of the Asylum cases of mania-a-potu were received, and as they almost invariably recovered, they have added unduly to the proportion of cures reported during that period. As such cases have not been treated in the

Asylum during the last twenty-five years, the proportion of cures reported for that portion of the history of the Institution has been by just so much diminished. If allowance is made for this reduction, it will be found that the results obtained here during these years will compare not unfavorably with those of any former period, as well as with those of the most successful Hospitals for the care of the Insane.

Of 1895 cases received since the opening of the Institution, 828 have been discharged as restored. Of this number however, about 270 have been of *persons* who have recovered more than once, one of whom was discharged fifteen times and another thirteen times from the Asylum as restored. These cases have been referred to as not representing real recoveries—it being assumed from the fact of a second attack that the recovery from the first was incomplete—and it has been supposed that such cases give a more favorable view of the curability of Insanity than the facts really warrant. Yet if we take these 270 cases of plural recoveries and deduct them from the whole number of cures reported, we will have 558 as the number of *persons* who have recovered but once, and who, so far as the figures show, have never suffered from a second attack. And if we compare this with the number of persons, viz. 87 who furnished the 270 cases of plural recoveries, supposing them to be all who suffered from second attacks, we shall have the proportion of only about one in seven of *persons* afflicted more than once, to the whole number of *persons* discharged as restored. Admitting that in this propor-

tion the recovery is incomplete, it still leaves a majority of seven to one of cases in which the recovery is not questioned; yet it may be urged that a second attack of Insanity is of itself no surer evidence of incomplete recovery from the first, than such an attack of any other disease, is proof that the patient was not restored, though in the interval after the first attack he appeared to be entirely well.

The most interesting and important fact in relation to the curability of Insanity, is that it rapidly diminishes with the duration of the disease. The experience of some Hospitals has been as already stated that nearly every case placed under treatment in the earliest periods of the disease has recovered, and it is still probably true that nine-tenths of all cases in which there is no complication of incurable disease of the brain or other vital organs, where the treatment is instituted within six months of the commencement of the attack will be restored. But the truth is that in a considerable proportion of cases these complications are present from the first, and though they may not always be apparent in the onset of the attack, yet in the end they prevent the recovery of the patient. Disease of the brain is thus sometimes indicated by symptoms scarcely noticed by the friends, for months before the mental faculties seem to be seriously affected. In other cases the mental disorder only becomes apparent towards the close of a lingering illness which for a long time has been progressing to a fatal termination. Cases of this description have probably in increasing numbers applied for the benefits

of Institutions for the Insane, and the results of treatment may in this way have been made to appear less satisfactory than formerly—the number of recoveries having become smaller while that of deaths has been in equal proportion increased.

While the statistics of the Asylum show that about two-thirds of all cases of less than one year's duration recover, they also show that the proportion of those who recover after a longer duration is greatly diminished. It is therefore highly desirable that they should, in the early periods of the disease, be withdrawn from the scenes and associations in the midst of which it had its origin, as well as from the influence of the causes which produced it, in order that the treatment employed for its removal may be applied under the most favorable circumstances. The question of curability in any given case depends more upon this than upon any other consideration, for it cannot reasonably be expected that the patient will recover so long as he continues to be exposed to the operation of the causes which made him an invalid.

Occupation and Exercise.—It may be said with entire truth that there is no portion of the system of a well ordered Hospital for the Insane that contributes more largely to the general comfort, as well as to the individual welfare of the patients, than the provision made for their employment in such useful manual labor as they may be found capable of. As a means simply of filling up portions of time which would be otherwise unoccupied, and of affording something which they

can each day look forward to, as a measure of relief from the monotony of a comparatively aimless existence, it is of the greatest importance. The consciousness too, that though they may be for a longer or shorter time withdrawn from the cares and excitements of the busy world without, they are still able to do something by their own efforts for their own and others' benefit, is really a source of satisfaction and comfort, which it may be, in times of deep depression will tend powerfully to cheer and encourage them. And taking off their attention from painful delusions, and turning their thoughts into more healthy channels, are not the least valuable of the objects that may be accomplished by employment of this kind; so that apart from its salutary influence upon the physical health through the medium of muscular exercise, its effect directly upon the mind itself, places it among the most valuable remedies for the cure of Insanity.

It therefore enters largely into the system of moral treatment employed in the Asylum for the relief of its patients. In carrying out this system a principal object is to have for every portion of each day so far as possible, something to which they can look forward as occupation, in which, if they are disposed to inquire, they can discover an object and aim, and consequently be ready to enter upon it with a willing mind. In pleasant weather all the time of the attendants not necessarily occupied within doors, is passed in the open air in company with the patients either in walking or work on the grounds,—the morn-

ings being devoted to one, and the afternoons to the other of these exercises.

The success which has attended the efforts made to induce them to engage in manual labor has been quite satisfactory, even in cases where the patients have never been accustomed to such exercise. The employment consists of the lightest kind of labor required in taking care of the grounds, such as laying out and making walks and keeping them in repair, removing litter, and clearing away the annual tribute of fallen and decaying leaves furnished in abundance by the trees growing on the land. It is left to the free choice of every patient to engage in it or not—one of the chief incentives to rendering their assistance being the interest which they themselves feel in the improvement of the premises. It is an occupation well adapted to the capacities of the greatest number of patients, requiring but a small amount of exertion either of their mental or physical powers, and the variety afforded by the different kinds of work required as the seasons progress, preventing it from becoming wearisome or monotonous. Whatever element of profit there may be in the labor thus performed, accrues to the benefit of the patients themselves, in the improved appearance of the grounds, and the additional attractions the premises thus present as a place of residence. Yet as regards profit it may be doubted whether the efforts of the attendants bestowed exclusively on the work, instead of being diverted in part to the care of the patients engaged in it, would not be more remunerative.

The portion of the day selected for this employment varies with the seasons, being the afternoons during the spring and fall months, and the mornings in summer, at which season also the work is located in the shade of the forest trees covering a large portion of the grounds; and care is taken at all times that they are not allowed to fatigue themselves unduly.

The portion of the day not occupied in the way indicated above is passed in walking, either on the premises or on the public roads in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum, or in the various games of ball, croquet, &c., or in the warmest weather in simply resting in the shade of the trees in the woods. In inclement weather the long corridors connected with the wards, with windows on one side, overlooking a portion of the grounds, afford ample space for moving about, and the "Gymnasium" a large room well lighted and ventilated and warmed in winter, and provided with games of different kinds is resorted to whenever rain or storms or too low a temperature render outdoor exercise impossible or undesirable.

The female patients also spend as large a portion of the time as possible in the open air, in walking or resting on seats provided for them in the shade of that portion of the woods bordering the grounds set apart for them. The "Pavilion," formerly the Library, a handsome one-storied building near the centre of their grounds neatly fitted up with cases containing specimens of natural history, comfortably furnished, and warmed in winter, affords a retreat to which they daily

resort in pleasant weather. A fine croquet ground on the lawn immediately adjoining this building affords the means of engaging in this healthful exercise to all who desire it.

For occupation for the intervals of time necessarily passed within doors, a selected library of about 400 volumes of history, biography and travels, furnishes a variety of reading to those who have a taste for it. A large number of daily and weekly newspapers and other periodicals, are placed within the reach of all who desire to use them, and various kinds of games are frequently in use. Among the women, sewing, knitting, crocheting and fancy work of different kinds, are constantly resorted to by a considerable number. Some of them show an interest in drawing and painting and in making wax flowers. A large room in the centre building known as the "Ladies' Parlor" is used as a sewing room, where the patients who are well enough to have the privilege, are assembled from the different wards, and pass the time under the care of an assistant employed for the purpose, in the various occupations above named. This room is furnished comfortably and fitted up with pictures on the walls, a book case and secretary with writing materials, and a small collection of choice books, a handsome case of tropical birds, stereoscopes and plants in the windows, all of which aid in giving it a homelike and attractive appearance.

When the days are longest, the evenings, after tea, until darkness sets in, are spent on the grounds,—the

men on the front lawn, or in the grove near the west end of the building, devoting themselves to games of different kinds, and the women at the Pavilion engaged in playing croquet, or otherwise employing themselves, and no portion of the day appears to be spent more pleasantly than the hour or two thus occupied. For the long winter evenings the weekly exhibitions of dissolving views, with the magic lantern, are an unfailing source of entertainment. The large collection of pictures of the most noted buildings and scenery of this and other countries, are used for the production of a series of exhibitions which have given more real pleasure and satisfaction, than could be procured at the same cost in any other way.

Readings of interesting narratives of travel and adventure, have occupied an evening of each week during the greater part of the winter, and have been listened to with evident enjoyment. A select number of patients of both sexes have frequently been invited to spend the evenings in the Matron's parlor, where they have passed the time in reading some interesting book or in conversation. Entertainments in which all the patients who are able to conduct themselves with propriety were permitted to join, have been given on two occasions during the year. At these times choice refreshments have been provided in abundance, after partaking of which, they have passed the time till nine or ten o'clock, in cultivating the art of making themselves agreeable. The opportunities thus afforded of mingling together in pleasant social intercourse, in

tended, will present a surface easily kept in order, and which will be free from the objection of readily absorbing fluids and odors. The walls of the men's second ward have been re-papered, the floor and wood work painted anew, and a mantel piece of marbleized slate has been placed near the centre, and shelves of the same material near each end of the corridor, over the registers used for heating and for ventilation. These projections from the walls serve the double purpose of giving the ward a more cheerful and homelike appearance, and of protecting the walls at those points against injury from the thoughtless habits of the inmates.

The boiler in the basement of the laundry required for generating steam for the engine used in pumping and washing, having given signs of weakness, a new one has been provided and placed in position, so that the Institution in case of accident, may not be left without *power* for the above named necessary purposes. A new boiler for the women's baths has also been procured, and improvements made in the arrangements for heating the water, whereby the pressure at the bath-rooms has been increased, and a better supply of hot water thus obtained.

The floor of the dining-room, in the basement of the centre building having gone to decay, has been replaced by a new one, the earth having first been excavated to the depth of twenty inches, so as to allow of a free circulation of air underneath, and the brick culvert which had been in use for drainage for about 30 years, having proved objectionable on account of

furnishing a harbor for vermin, was taken up and a terra cotta drain, 10 inches in diameter, which has fully accomplished the object for which it was intended, was put in, in its place.

An interesting incident of the year just closed, was a visit to the Asylum of the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane. The assembling of this body of men, many of whom have made the welfare and interests of the Insane almost a life-long study, on the hundredth anniversary of our existence as a nation, was itself an event of no common significance. Its meeting at such a time might well be the occasion of a retrospect of the condition of the Insane not only in this country but in Europe, at the commencement of our national life. The contemplation of what it now is can only be a source of profound gratitude, that so much has been done in the interval for their benefit, so that now everything that human skill has been able to invent and Christian benevolence to supply has been freely provided for their relief and recovery. The labors of this association through a period of more than thirty years has doubtless contributed in no small degree to the results that have been obtained during these years, and the hopes of the Insane for the future must also depend in great measure on the men who shall continue to compose this body. What is now wanted more than anything else for the promotion of the interests of the Insane is that the knowledge acquired by long experience may be applied for the benefit of still increasing numbers, until it can be said in every community, that

there are none of this afflicted class in our midst, for whom suitable provision has not been made.

In regard to what has been done by the Asylum for the benefit of the Insane, it may be briefly stated, that it was founded and is carried on purely as a benevolent undertaking. The buildings and grounds have been provided at a large cost; all of the funds having been contributed by the friends of the Institution, besides considerable sums received from time to time, which have gone towards paying the current expenses which the income derived from board of patients was insufficient to meet. No one who has contributed of his means for the furtherance of its objects, has ever received any other reward than the consciousness of having aided in the relief of suffering. No excess of income which can accrue, can be used in any other way than for the benefit of the patients, either in the improvement or extension of their accommodations; or in a reduced rate of board. The weekly charge for board has seldom in any one year, been sufficient to pay the cost of maintenance, and that of ordinary repairs. During the past year it has paid out of its own funds, nearly thirty-five hundred dollars, in aid of patients whose friends were unable to defray the whole expense of keeping them in the Asylum. Though the expenditure is as low as is consistent with due regard to adequate and sufficient care, the cost is still above the means of many who would otherwise gladly avail themselves of its benefits; and we have sometimes to regret the removal on that account of patients to whom a longer continuance under its care

might be the means of recovery, as well as of others who cannot be so well taken care of elsewhere. While the obligation rests upon the State of making provision for its poor and indigent insane, there will always be those in moderate circumstances not subjects for State aid, to whom the assistance of an Institution like this must be of incalculable benefit, and yet who cannot avail themselves of it because their means are insufficient. To those who wish, either during their life-time, or on the disposal of their property by will, to make provision for the aid of this truly deserving class; the above remarks will offer a suggestion which they may desire to avail themselves of.

Conclusion.—Soon after the date of the last Annual Report, Dr. John C. Hall, who had previously been elected to fill the situation of Assistant Physician, entered upon his duties. My sister, Margaret H. Worthington, continues to fill the position of Matron, and Henry Hall that of clerk. The expectations formed from a previous acquaintance with Dr. Hall of valuable services to be rendered by him have not been disappointed. The Matron has shown her usual interest in the affairs of her department, and the clerk has spared no pains in the performance of the duties devolving on him. To all these my thanks are due, for willing aid in carrying out the objects of the Institution. The fidelity with which, with few exceptions, the attendants have discharged the onerous duties connected with the immediate personal care and oversight of the patients, deserves recognition. To the friend who sent from the distant west a valuable ad-

dition to our collection of natural history, our thanks are especially due, and to all who have aided us by contributions of any kind, we would express our sincere acknowledgments.

Trusting that the same protecting care of Divine Providence, which hitherto we believe has been freely given, may continue to be extended to the Institution, and that it may in the future as in the past, be a means of comfort and blessing to the afflicted, the Superintendent respectfully submits this report.

J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D.

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1877.

The Sixtieth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

The Officers in charge of the Asylum, as given in our last report, still remain in service, and it is a satisfaction to be able to state that, under their care and with the blessing of Divine Providence, the year has been one of average success for the Institution. The inmates have been preserved in usual good health, and we have cause for renewed thankfulness, in their freedom from epidemics.

Beyond this there is but little for the Managers to report. The financial pressure of the times, felt to some extent by our Institution in common with most others, has postponed for the present some needed improvements. When the means can be secured, it will be right for the Managers to erect a new barn, the old one having been for some time in a dilapidated condition.

For full particulars respecting the number and condition of patients in the Asylum during the past year, the contributors are referred to the interesting report of the Superintendent herewith submitted.

The number of patients has averaged 80, against 85 the previous year. There are remaining at the present time 77: viz. 36 men and 41 women.

In the Twelfth month last, our beloved and valued friend Richard W. Bacon, who for nearly eight years had served actively and usefully as a member of the Board, was removed by death.

The accounts of William Kinsey, Treasurer, have been examined and found correct, there being a balance due him on account of the several trusts, $121 41. General account of $1113 49; and on the aggregate of all the accounts of $1234 90. A statement of his account is presented herewith.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the Board.

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 12th, 1877.

Summary of the Treasurer's General Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Third Month 6th, 1876,	$681 56
From Board of Patients, Farm, &c.,	39,679 45
" Life Subscriptions,	50 00
" Ground Rents and Interest,	206 70
" Interest on Permanent Fund,	909 00
Balance due Treasurer,	1,113 49
	42,640 20

PAYMENTS.

Orders in favor of Dr. J. H. Worthington, Superintendent,	$41,590 37
Printing and Advertising,	364 75
Book-keeping,	200 00
Preparing Room for Meeting, Interest and Incidentals,	75 88
Trust Accounts,	409 20
	42,640 20

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, 24th and Bainbridge Streets.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

John C. Hall, M. D.

MATRON,—Margaret H. Worthington.

MANAGERS.

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 North Tenth Street.
William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
William Kinsey, No. 469 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 631 Market Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and Twenty-Fourth and Bainbridge Streets.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
William Evans, No. 325 Pine Street, and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 472 N. Third Street.
Thomas Scattergood, No. 502 Marshall St., and No. 22 North Front Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or, if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.†

We certify, that after a personal examination of
made within one week of the date of this Certificate, we find
to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.

M. D.

Date 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

† As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent.

Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.*

I certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a legal guardian, or by a relative or friend, in case the Patient has no guardian.

I request that of aged years, who is insane, may be admitted as a patient into the "Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason."

Date 18

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was the patient born? Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity, and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

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* As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

4. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Has the patient been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has he, or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been resorted to; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

BOND.

APPLICATION is hereby made for the admission of
as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 13th of the Third month, 1878, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1877—78.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3*d month* 14*th to* 4*th month* 9*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Samuel Morris.
" 4*th month* 9*th to* 5*th month* 14*th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" 5*th month* 14*th to* 6*th month* 11*th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Samuel Bettle.
" 6*th month* 11*th to* 7*th month* 9*th.*	Samuel Bettle, James Whitall, Nathan Hilles.
" 7*th month* 9*th to* 8*th month* 13*th.*	James Whitall, Nathan Hilles, John H. Webster.
" 8*th month* 13*th to* 9*th month* 10*th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen. Thomas Scattergood.
" 9*th month* 10*th to* 10*th month* 8*th.*	Richard J. Allen, Thomas Scattergood, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 8*th to* 11*th month* 12*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Henry Haines.
" 11*th month* 12*th to* 12*th month* 10*th.*	William Bettle, Henry Haines, William Evans.
" 12*th month* 10*th to* 1*st month* 14*th*, 1878.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" 1*st month* 14*th to* 2*nd month* 11*th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 11*th to* 3*d month* 13*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.



FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

PHILADELPHIA

Sixty-First Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1878.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,
S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1878.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The Superintendent herewith presents the Sixty-First Annual Report of the condition and operations of the Asylum, for the year just closed.

There were remaining at the time of the last Annual Report, 77 patients; of whom, 36 were men, and 41 were women; 37 have been admitted since—20 men and 17 women, making a total of 114 who have been under care during the year. The greatest number at any time was 86, and the smallest was 77, the monthly average was 81. There were 10 men and 17 women discharged, 2 men and one woman have died; leaving under care at the present time, 84 patients, 44 of whom are men and 40 are women.

Of the 27 patients discharged, 8 were restored, 4 were much improved, 3 were improved, and 12 were stationary.

Of the 8 patients discharged restored, 5 were at the Asylum for periods varying from 1 to 3 months, 2 from 4 to 5 months, and one between 5 and 6 months.

Of the patients discharged much improved, 2 were under care between 3 and 4 months, and 2 between 6 and 7 months.

Of those improved, one was under care between 3 and 4 months, one for 6 months, and one about 20 months.

Of the number discharged as stationary, 4 were under care between 2 and 3 months, one for 4 months, one 7 months, 3 between 1 and 2 years, 2 between 3 and 4 years, and one over 6 years.

During the past year the patients have been unusually free from any serious disease, and they have, with few exceptions, enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

Of the three deaths which occurred during the year, the first was that of a woman 49 years of age, who had been an inmate of the Asylum over seven years, and had been subject to attacks of epilepsy for twenty-seven years; she died from exhaustion produced by that disease.

The second was a man 54 years of age, who had been in the institution about nineteen months; the cause of death was general paralysis.

The third case was a man brought to the Asylum in the advanced stage of acute mania, and who died from exhaustion on the third day after his admission.

Statistics.—The following statistics contain most of the points usually recorded; some of the tables are imperfect on account of the record not embracing those in the early history of the Institution.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	424	412	836
" Much improved, -	78	83	161
" Improved, - -	113	127	240
" Stationary, -	168	166	334
" Died, - -	143	134	277
Remaining, - - -	44	40	84
Total, - - - -	970	962	1,932

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,932 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	562	547	1,109
From 1 to 5 years, -	251	254	505
" 5 " 10 " - -	56	70	126
" 10 " 20 " -	43	36	79
" 20 " 30 " - -	21	20	41
" 30 " 40 " -	1	9	10
" 40 " 50 " - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	28	17	45
Total, - - - -	970	962	1,932

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state in 1,932 cases, so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single, - - - -	355	357	712
Married, - - -	479	431	910
Widowed, - - -	50	109	159
Unknown, - - -	86	65	151
Total, - - - -	970	962	1,932

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,932 patients, at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years, - - -	56	65	121
From 20 to 30 years, -	286	255	541
" 30 " 40 " - -	221	223	444
" 40 " 50 " -	158	174	332
" 50 " 60 " - -	142	129	271
" 60 " 70 " -	74	68	142
" 70 " 80 " - -	28	34	62
" 80 " 90 " -	5	13	18
" 90 " 100 " - -	0	1	1
Total, - - - -	970	962	1,932

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,932 patients.

Pennsylvania, - -	1,394	*Brought forward,* -	1,913
New Jersey, -	261	District of Columbia,	3
Maryland, - -	82	West Indies, - -	2
Delaware, - -	47	South Carolina, -	2
New-York, - -	36	Georgia, - -	2
North Carolina, -	22	Florida, - -	1
Virginia, - -	20	Michigan, - -	1
Massachusetts, -	13	California, - -	1
Ohio, - - -	12	Wisconsin, - -	1
Indiana, - -	5	Mississippi, - -	1
Louisiana, - -	5	Minnesota, - -	1
Missouri, - -	4	Indian Territory, -	1
Rhode Island, - -	4	Utah, - - -	1
Canada, - -	5	Illinois, - -	1
Alabama, - -	3	West Virginia, - -	1
Carried forward, -	1,913	Total, - - -	1,932

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,103	829	1,932
" Restored, - -	707	119	826
Per centage Restored, - -	64.09	14.39	42.85

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 970 male patients, so far as recorded.

		Brought forward,	582	*Brought forward*,	648
Farmers,	225	Brokers,	7	Hatters,	2
Merchants,	57	Shoemakers,	5	Wheelwrights,	2
Clerks,	67	Laborers,	7	Livery-stable keeper,	1
Tanners & Curriers,	25	Publishers,	2	Contractors,	2
Physicians,	18	Machinists,	5	Booksellers,	2
Teachers,	14	Dentists,	2	News Carriers,	3
Carpenters,	16	Navy Officers,	2	Reporter,	1
Lawyers,	14	Silversmiths,	2	Plasterer,	1
Students,	17	Millers,	4	Tinmen,	2
Manufacturers,	15	Plumbers,	2	Confectioners,	2
Druggists,	11	Coopers,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Inn-keepers,	8	Segar-makers,	3	Watch-case maker,	1
Masons,	14	Watch-makers,	2	Sexton,	1
Blacksmiths,	9	Potter,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Operatives,	13	Shop-keepers,	2	Telegraph Operator,	1
Artists,	6	Coach-trimmer,	1	Paper-hanger,	1
Printers,	12	Cashier of Bank,	1	Baker,	1
Sailors,	4	Saddler,	1	Ship Carpenter,	1
Butchers,	10	Engravers,	3	Farrier,	1
Clergymen,	4	File-cutter,	1	Coachman,	1
Planters,	3	Brush-maker,	1	Surveyor,	1
Jewelers,	3	Dyer,	1	R. R. Employees,	2
Painters,	5	Carmen,	5	Liquor Dealers,	2
Tailors,	5	Brewer,	1	Nailor,	1
Cabinet-makers,	4	Overseer,	1	None,	29
Engineers,	3	Gardeners,	2	Unknown,	259
Carried forward,	582	*Carried forward*,	648	Total,	970

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 886 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	65	122	187
Intemperance,	97	1	98
Domestic trouble,	28	86	114
Puerperal,	0	54	54
Loss of property,	30	5	35
Excitement about religion,	7	20	27
Organic disease of the brain,	25	13	38
Anxiety,	38	31	69
Disappointment,	11	22	33
Masturbation,	33	3	36
Epilepsy,	22	13	35
Over-exertion,	17	14	31
Abuse of opium,	2	10	12
Blow on the head,	10	0	10
Fear,	4	4	8
Grief,	5	26	31
Old age,	4	9	13
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	2	1	3
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	8	2	10
Syphilis,	11	1	12
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	1	0	1
Extreme pain,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Prolonged lactation,	0	1	1
Exposure to direct rays of the sun,	1	0	1
Paralysis,	0	1	1
Uncontrolled passion,	1	0	1
Total,	434	452	886

We are often reminded of the necessity, for a more prompt resort to that treatment which a Hospital can give, in cases where the friends of patients have from various reasons delayed placing them in an Institution, until the most valuable time for treatment has passed. This error might to a great extent be remedied if our general practitioners would give more attention to mental diseases, as the majority of cases come under their observation in their early and curable stage.

The suffering and misery which the poor and destitute have to endure when stricken with this calamity, and when in consequence of the shortness of means the acute and curable stage has been allowed to pass by, and the patients name has been finally enrolled among the "chronic Insane," must enlist the sympathy of all. And certainly the benevolent and wealthy, could nowhere find objects more deserving of their charitable consideration, than in the class alluded to. How frequently too, do we see those whose circumstances are limited, soon exhaust their savings, and after a few weeks trial of treatment, find it needful to remove patients, when a longer stay in the Asylum, might have restored them to reason and good health. What an inestimable blessing it would be, and what a vast amount of good would be conferred on many deserving persons of this class, by the establishment of free beds for their benefit and relief.

As has been the custom at this Asylum, the male patients have found employment during a part of the

past year, when the weather was suitable, in clearing away the leaves and rubbish which accumulate upon the grounds, and in keeping the walks in repair. This kind of work seems to be particularly adapted to them on account of being easy to perform, and affording that out-door occupation so necessary for the health of the mind as well as the body. A part of the day is spent in walking through the grounds and resting in the shade of the woods in the summer season. During the winter, if not too stormy, they walk upon the roads in the vicinity of the Asylum, which are generally in a suitable condition; when storms prevent going out of doors, they make use of the gymnasium, where they have a number of games for amusement and recreation.

The female patients make use of the grounds back of the building which are especially appropriated for them, and have walks suitable for either summer or winter. The building known as the "Pavilion," continues to afford a pleasant resort for these patients during the whole year, and the surrounding lawn is adapted for croquet, which game is much enjoyed.

Both sexes continue to use the Library, and a number of daily and weekly newspapers, with other periodicals are distributed through the house, and are much enjoyed by all. During a part of the year the magic lantern exhibitions have afforded entertainment to the patients, and have been given on two evenings in each week except during a part of the winter, when readings were substituted. To make the even-

ings pass pleasantly, has been our aim: for without something to divert the mind of the patients, this would be the most tedious portion of the day in Hospital life.

There are but few improvements to be mentioned, as having been made during the past year. A board walk has been constructed more than a quarter of a mile in extent, surrounding a portion of the grounds for the female patients, which enables them to take sufficient exercise on almost all days in the winter season. This walk passes the "Pavilion," which is comfortably warmed, and affords a pleasant resting place.

Accommodation has been made for the male attendants who have no rooms in the wards, to sleep in the fourth story of the infirmary, and a room has been fitted up for the male employees over the carpenter shop, thus giving us more room in that part of the fourth story of the centre building formerly occupied by men, for the accommodation of some of the female attendants and employees.

The old boiler at the laundry has been repaired thoroughly, and is now in good working order; this in connection with the new one put up last year affords an abundance of steam for all purposes required.

Since the last Annual Report Dr. J. H. Worthington who had so long and ably filled the position of

Superintendent of this Institution, presented his resignation which was accepted by your Board. His successor, with that co-operation from the Managers, so essential for the full discharge of the duties of a Superintendent, will endeavor to maintain the high standard which this Asylum has so long held as a curative Institution.

Dr. Herman C. Evarts, who was recently appointed to fill the situation of Assistant Physician, has entered upon his duties, Margaret H. Worthington continues to occupy the position of Matron, and Henry Hall, that of Clerk. My thanks are especially due to them for the valuable aid rendered, in the discharge of their several duties.

It is with pleasure that I can testify to a general faithful discharge of duty on the part of our attendants.

To those friends who have contributed towards the welfare of our patients, we are especially thankful. I trust that the Asylum will under Divine blessing continue to dispense the benefits which its benevolent founders intended, and receive from a generous public, that practical recognition which it deserves.

JOHN C. HALL, M. D.

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1878.

The Sixty-First Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

The Managers of the Asylum present to the Contributors the Sixty-First Annual Report of the Institution under their care.

There were at the date of our last report 77 patients on the list, viz. 36 men and 41 women. Since then 37 have been admitted making a total of 114 who have been under treatment during the year. Of these 3 have died and 27 have been discharged, 8 of whom were restored, 4 much improved, 3 improved, and 12 stationary. The present number in the Asylum is 84, viz. 44 men and 40 women. For full detailed statistics we refer to the report of the Superintendent, herewith submitted.

In the Eleventh month last our esteemed Superintendent Dr. Joshua H. Worthington, resigned his position, and Dr. John C. Hall, who had acceptably served as Assistant Physician was appointed to fill the vacancy. Our official connection with Dr. Worth-

ington, lasting through more than thirty years, being thus terminated, we desire to place upon record our appreciation of his long and valuable services, marked as they have been by ability, faithfulness and integrity. Dr. Herman C. Evarts, was appointed Assistant Physician, to succeed Dr. Hall, and entered upon his duties last month.

The accounts of our Treasurer, William Kinsey, have been examined by a committee appointed for the purpose, and found to be correct. The balance in his hands, due the Contributors, on the aggregate of all the accounts, on the 1st. inst., was $1,910 22. His carefully prepared statement exhibiting in detail the receipts and payments for the past year is herewith submitted.

For the first time in a long series of years, we are unable to report the receipt of any legacies or large donations. The pecuniary needs of an Institution such as ours, are not only great, but necessarily increasing, if its efficiency is maintained fully up to the standard, which is now considered necessary in first class Asylums for the insane. We would therefore call the attention of our friends to the subject, trusting that the liberality so largely shown in previous years, may not be withheld in the future.

It is with thankfulness that we acknowledge the continued favor of Divine Providence during the year just closed; the large family at the Asylum having

been preserved in generally good physical health, and the attentive care of our officers having been blessed with an encouraging degree of success.

On behalf of the Board of Managers.

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 11*th*, 1878.

Summary of the Treasurer's General Account.

RECEIPTS.

From Superintendents,		$38,303 74
"	Collections by Treasurer,	4,434 25
"	Permanent Fund,	396 88
"	Interest and Ground Rents,	377 97
"	Contribution by a Friend,	50
		43,513 34

PAYMENTS.

Balance due Treasurer, Third Month 8th, 1877,	$1,113 49
Amount of Orders Paid,	37,480 44
Printing and Advertising,	375 62
Book-keeping,	200 00
Preparing Room for Meetings, Interest and Incidentals,	152 50
Mortgage Investments $966 66 and $834 25,	1,800 91
Trust Accounts,	552 88
Balance,	1,837 50
	43,513 34

General Summary.—Due the Contributors on the General Account $1,837 50. Due on Trust Account No. 5, $72 72, making a balance due the Contributors on the *Aggregate* of all the Accounts, Third Month 1st, 1878, of $1,910 22.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, 24th and Bainbridge Streets.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

John C. Hall, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

Herman C. Evarts, M. D.

MATRON,—Margaret H. Worthington.

MANAGERS.

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William Evans, No. 325 Pine Street, and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 119 Arch Street.
Thomas Scattergood, No. 502 Marshall St., and No. 22 North Front Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., a Bond must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the Bond.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.†

We certify, that after a personal examination of
made within one week of the date of this Certificate, we find
to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.

M. D.

Date 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

† As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent.

Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.*

I certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a legal guardian, or by a relative or friend, in case the Patient has no guardian.

I request that of aged years, who is insane, may be admitted as a patient into the "Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason."

Date 18

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1. Where was the patient born? Is the patient single or married? What has been the patient's occupation?

Answer.

2. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of insanity, and how did it first show itself?

Answer.

3. What has been the duration of the present attack? Have there been one or more previous attacks, and if so, of what duration and at what age?

Answer.

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* As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.

4. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals?

Answer.

5. What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

6. Has the patient been subject to Epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has he, or she received any injury of the head?

Answer.

7. What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

8. Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

9. Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure him or herself or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

10. Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

11. Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits as regards eating, sleeping, and cleanliness?

Answer.

12. Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

13. Has restraint or confinement been resorted to; if so, of what kind and how long continued?

Answer.

14. State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light on the case.

BOND.

APPLICATION is hereby made for the admission of
as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we jointly and severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay quarterly in advance to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week, for board; and not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be regularly discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding, or furniture, and to cause to be removed when discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent before the expiration of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks.

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first-day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 19th of the Third month, 1879, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1878—79.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3*d month* 13*th to* 4*th month* 8*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Richard Richardson, Samuel Morris.
" 4*th month* 8*th to* 5*th month* 13*th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" 5*th month* 13*th to* 6*th month* 10*th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Samuel Bettle.
" 6*th month* 10*th to* 7*th month* 8*th.*	Samuel Bettle, James Whitall, Nathan Hilles.
" 7*th month* 8*th to* 8*th month* 12*th.*	James Whitall, Nathan Hilles, John H. Webster.
" 8*th month* 12*th to* 9*th month* 9*th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen. Thomas Scattergood.
" 9*th month* 9*th to* 10*th month* 14*th.*	Richard J. Allen, Thomas Scattergood, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 14*th to* 11*th month* 11*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Henry Haines.
" 11*th month* 11*th to* 12*th month* 9*th.*	William Bettle, Henry Haines, William Evans.
" 12*th month* 9*th to* 1*st month* 13*th*, 1879.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" 1*st month* 13*th to* 2*nd month* 10*th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 10*th to* 3*d month* 19*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.



FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

PHILADELPHIA

Sixty-Second Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1879.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,
S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1879.

37 have been admitted since that time, 19 males and 18 females, making a total of 121 who have received the benefits of Hospital treatment during the year. The greatest number under care at any one time was 94, the smallest 81, and the monthly average 87, which number is greater with one exception, than the average of any previous twelve months in the history of the Institution. There were twenty men and fifteen women discharged, three men and one woman have died, thus leaving under care at the present time 82 patients, 40 of whom are men, and 42 are women.

Of the 35 patients who were discharged, 13 were recorded as restored, 4 much improved, 3 improved, and 15 stationary.

Of the 13 patients who were discharged restored, two were under treatment between one and two months, four from two to three months, two from four to five months, three for six months, one eleven months, and one two years. Seven of this number were admitted during the past year.

Those discharged as much improved were all admitted during the past year; one of these was an inmate two months, one two and one-half months, and two four months.

Of those recorded as improved, one was under care three and one-half months, one six months, and the third nine months.

It will be noticed that in the last two classes, those of the former were under the care of the Asylum from two to four months, and of the latter from three to nine months; in all of these cases their friends were compelled to remove them thus early, on account of limited means to meet the expense; and the same cause may be ascribed for the discharge of the unusually large number of stationary cases, ten of whom were removed to State and County Institutions.

Of those who died, one was a man 60 years of age, who had been insane over five years, and was brought to the Asylum in the advanced stage of Chronic Mania; he was weak and emaciated, and died of Marasmus thirty days after admission. Another man 30 years of age, who had been insane over one year, died six months after admission of convulsions due to Syphilitic disease. The third a man also 30 years of age, was brought to the Asylum in the early stage of Acute Mania, and died of exhaustion nineteen days after his admission. The fourth case was a woman 55 years old, who had been insane eight months, and died suddenly of heart disease, after a residence here of four months.

Statistics.—The following statistics contain most of the points usually recorded; some of the tables are imperfect on account of the record not embracing those in the early history of the Institution.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	433	416	849
" Much improved, -	81	84	165
" Improved, - -	115	128	243
" Stationary, -	174	175	349
Died, - - - -	146	135	281
Remaining, - - -	40	42	82
Total, - - - -	989	980	1,969

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 1,969 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	457	559	1,130
From 1 to 5 years, -	258	257	515
" 5 " 10 " - -	57	72	129
" 10 " 20 " -	44	36	80
" 20 " 30 " - -	22	20	42
" 30 " 40 " -	1	10	11
" 40 " 50 " - -	8	9	17
Unknown, - - -	28	17	45
Total, - - - -	989	980	1,969

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state in 1,969 cases, so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single, - - - -	362	364	726
Married, - - -	489	439	928
Widowed, - - -	52	112	164
Unknown, - - -	86	65	151
Total, - - - -	989	980	1,969

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 1,969 patients, at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years, - - -	56	65	121
From 20 to 30 years, -	289	259	548
" 30 " 40 " - -	226	225	451
" 40 " 50 " -	161	178	339
" 50 " 60 " - -	147	134	281
" 60 " 70 " -	76	71	147
" 70 " 80 " - -	29	34	63
" 80 " 90 " -	5	13	18
" 90 " 100 " - -	0	1	1
Total, - - - -	989	980	1,969

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 1,969 patients.

Pennsylvania, -	1,427	*Brought forward*, -	1,948
New Jersey, -	262	District of Columbia,	3
Maryland, - -	82	West Indies, - -	2
Delaware, - -	48	South Carolina, -	3
New-York, - -	36	Georgia, - -	2
North Carolina, -	22	West Virginia, - -	2
Virginia, - -	20	Florida, - -	1
Massachusetts, -	13	Michigan, - -	1
Ohio, - - -	12	California, - -	1
Indiana, - -	5	Wisconsin, - -	1
Louisiana, - -	5	Mississippi, - -	1
Missouri, - -	4	Minnesota, - -	1
Rhode Island, - -	4	Indian Territory, -	1
Canada, - -	5	Utah, - - -	1
Alabama, - -	3	Illinois, - -	1
Carried forward, -	1,948	Total, - - -	1,969

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,123	846	1,969
" Restored, - -	719	120	839
Per centage Restored, - -	64.02	14.18	42.61

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 989 male patients, so far as recorded.

Farmers,	227	*Brought forward*,	606	*Brought forward*,	668
Merchants,	58	Laborers,	7	Booksellers,	2
Clerks,	68	Publishers,	2	News Carriers,	4
Tanners & Curriers,	25	Machinists,	5	Reporter,	1
Physicians,	18	Dentists,	2	Plasterer,	1
Teachers,	14	Navy Officers,	2	Tinners,	2
Carpenters,	17	Silversmiths,	2	Confectioners,	2
Lawyers,	14	Millers,	5	Gold-beater,	1
Students,	17	Plumbers,	3	Watch-case maker,	1
Manufacturers,	16	Coopers,	2	Watch-maker,	1
Druggists,	12	Segar-makers,	3	Sexton,	1
Inn-keepers,	8	Potter,	1	Bookbinder,	1
Masons,	14	Shop-keepers,	2	Telegraph Operator,	1
Blacksmiths,	10	Coach-trimmer,	1	Paper-hanger,	1
Operators,	14	Cashier of Bank,	1	Baker,	1
Artists,	6	Saddler,	1	Ship Carpenter,	1
Printers,	12	Engravers,	3	Farrier,	1
Sailors,	4	File-cutter,	1	Coachman,	1
Butchers,	10	Brush-maker,	1	Surveyor,	1
Clergymen,	4	Dyer,	1	R. R. Employees,	2
Planters,	3	Carmen,	5	Liquor Dealers,	2
Jewelers,	3	Brewer,	1	Nailer,	1
Painters,	8	Overseer,	1	Cobbler,	1
Cabinet-makers,	4	Gardeners,	2	Ship Smith,	1
Tailors,	5	Hatters,	3	Whip Maker,	1
Engineers,	3	Wheelwrights,	2	Wood Carver,	1
Brokers,	7	Livery-stable keeper,	1	None,	29
Shoemakers,	5	Contractors,	2	Unknown,	259
Carried forward,	606	*Carried forward*,	668	Total,	989

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 920 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	65	125	190
Intemperance,	97	2	99
Domestic trouble,	29	87	116
Puerperal,	0	55	55
Loss of property,	33	7	40
Excitement about religion,	7	20	27
Organic disease of the brain,	26	13	39
Anxiety,	39	34	73
Disappointment,	12	23	35
Masturbation,	33	3	36
Epilepsy,	24	14	38
Over-exertion,	20	16	36
Abuse of opium,	2	11	13
Blow on the head,	11	1	12
Fear,	4	4	8
Grief,	6	26	32
Old age,	4	9	13
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	3	1	4
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	8	2	10
Syphilis,	12	1	13
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	2	0	2
Extreme pain,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Prolonged lactation,	0	1	1
Exposure to direct rays of sun,	1	0	1
Paralysis,	0	1	1
Uncontrolled passion,	1	0	1
Total,	451	469	920

In what are termed the necessaries of life, there has been during the past year a marked reduction in cost, and this has enabled us to expend more for the comfort of the patients in various ways; by a judicious expenditure above the average cost of maintenance, we are adding that much more to the efficiency of our appliances for the restoration of patients, and to the general welfare of all those who may be classed as permanent residents. That hospital which can show with every passing year some addition to its instrumentalities for promoting the cure or comfort of its inmates, some better arrangements for conducting the Institution, either in improvements of the buildings and grounds, or additions to the means of employing the patients, and furnishing them with healthy recreation, comes nearest fulfilling the leading aim in its establishment. This Asylum well fitted as it was at first for its purpose has been keeping up with modern improvements, and steadily extending its means of usefulness. To further its interests will require a continuance of that care and support which have been so judiciously bestowed in the past.

The year now closing has more fully demonstrated the great need there is in this Institution of a more ample fund for the assistance of those who are unable to pay the minimum rate of board. I would again call attention to the importance of establishing free beds for the support and care of those recent cases, who might be restored to good health, and are necessarily excluded from treatment, or receive only its

partial benefits from a limited stay in the Asylum, on account of their want of means.

The improvements made during the year, although not very extensive, have added to the comfort of the patients, and the welfare of the Institution. The plan decided upon for the general improvement of the Asylum a few years ago, contemplated the removal of all of the windows from the front of the wings on both sides of the house, and the substitution of others of an improved design, reaching nearly to the floor of the corridors, was thus much completed at that time; and during the past year the changes above referred to, have been so carried out as to render the entire front and ends of the building symmetrical.

Several of the rooms in the west end of the building have been replastered. The men's third ward was thoroughly painted early in the year, experience having proven paint to be the best covering for hospital walls, thereby preventing the absorption of noxious substances, allowing the free use of water for cleansing, and adding to the cheerfulness of the apartments. The wards in each wing have had an increased supply of furniture and carpets, and in some of them have been placed book cases with a supply of books for the use of the patients. During the early part of last summer all of the slate and tin roofing was thoroughly repaired, and the latter repainted.

A new board walk has been made to extend around

the outskirts of the women's grounds, also from the front of the house to the entrance gate, near which a gas lamp has been erected. The sewer pipe has been extended over three hundred feet, and now empties its contents into a pit, where it is utilized for fertilizing purposes.

Care has been extended to keep the appliances for use in case of fire in order at all times, with a sufficient quantity of water in the tanks. In addition to six hundred feet of hose attached to the water pipes in each wing of the building, and two Babcock Fire Extinguishers, we have lately purchased six portable extinguishers filled with a patent liquid compound, each of which is worked with a double acting pump. These arrangements will probably be sufficient to prevent serious damage by fire that might originate in any portion of the building occupied by the patients.

The product of the farm for the year has been quite satisfactory, and the garden has yielded a large crop of vegetables which were supplied to the patients in sufficient quantity and variety. The front lawn was plowed and cultivated in order to prepare it for growing a better sward; it is thought that another year's tillage will accomplish what is desired. There has been a liberal but necessary outlay in the purchase of wagons, harness, and farming implements.

To find suitable employment for all classes who can be induced to participate, is recognized to be of great benefit in the treatment of our patients. Every morn-

ing during the summer when not prevented by inclement weather, those of the male patients who could be prevailed upon to assist the attendants, have taken part in keeping the walks and grounds in order. It is not expected that the work done will be of much pecuniary value, where the majority of those engaged are unaccustomed to manual labor, yet the effort to accomplish something is useful in giving exercise to the mind as well as body, and their example may stimulate others to like exertion, and have a salutary influence upon all who are thus employed. The afternoons of this season are occupied by out-door exercise in walking through the woods, and in playing games on the front lawn, especially croquet and foot ball. During the winter season when the walking is suitable they take excursions through the neighboring country. The female patients also spend much of their time in the open air when the weather permits, and during the summer many of them play croquet on the lawn. The carriage is very frequently used for the more feeble, and by other classes when the weather is unfit for walking

When confined to the house they have been furnished with reading matter from the library, in addition to that in the wards; daily papers, as well as some of the illustrated weeklies are freely distributed among the patients.

The females engage in needle work of various kinds, and in assisting with the work of the wards, so far as is consistent with their welfare. The Assistant Phy-

sician has delivered a course of lectures upon Zoology and Geology, which have been listened to by attentive audiences, and he has spared no pains to make them interesting and instructive. In addition to this two evenings of each week have been devoted to the magic lantern exhibitions, and occasionally we have had readings; our stock of lantern slides has been increased by the purchase of over one hundred and fifty new ones. One evening of each week is devoted to social gatherings when some of the patients of each sex take tea with the officers, and spend the evening in the Matron's parlor.

The practice of deceiving patients when bringing them to the Asylum is often noticed here, and we feel should be discountenanced; it surely can be accounted for on no other ground than a want of knowledge of the right treatment for the Insane. When it is thought best to place a patient in an Institution, why use deception to accomplish the object? If such a course is pursued it will be pretty sure to awaken in his mind a feeling of general mistrust, as it is certain to increase that commonly existing; his cure may thus be retarded by the resulting want of confidence in those to whose charge he is committed; and when restored he is apt to retain an aversion to those who have been participants in the deception; on the other hand he will justify coercion, feeling that it had been necessary. Absolute physical compulsion can generally be avoided; for some one can often be found whose influence will induce the patient to go quietly, and if not, the presence of sufficient force will

be convincing evidence that opposition will be of no avail. As a rule, frankness and judicious firmness will quickly win their confidence, and command their obedience, and the patient will when under care in a hospital, soon become attached to those officers, who are candid and firm, but kind and encouraging.

A generous contribution of over thirty steel engravings neatly framed, has been received from some friends of the Institution. These have been properly distributed, and contribute not a little to the cheerfulness of the patient's apartments.

In noting the thoughtful kindness of those who have thus evinced their interest in the Institution, it is to be regretted that more do not embrace an opportunity such as is here offered, of helping even in a small degree to lighten the burden of mental affliction. A picture, a plant, a book, or specimens for our Museum will be always acceptable.

Dr. H. C. Evarts continues in the position of Assistant Physician.

The resignation of Margaret H. Worthington, over four months ago, left a vacancy in the post of Matron which has been filled by the appointment of Sarah H. Dutton. Henry Hall continues to attend to the duties of clerk, and the purchasing of supplies for the house.

To all of these officers I wish to extend my sincere thanks, for the valuable assistance they have each rendered in the performance of their several duties. It is a pleasure to refer to the faithful services of the attendants, who have at all times, with but few exceptions manifested an interest in the patients, and have performed their often onerous duties creditably, and to the satisfaction of the officers.

In entering upon a new year let us trust that the Asylum will, under the Divine blessing, continue to minister to the afflicted, giving that support and care which have been so well rendered during the many years of its existence.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. HALL,

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1879.

The Sixty-Second Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

THERE were at the date of our last Report 84 Patients on the list, viz. 44 men and 40 women. Since that time 37 have been admitted, making a total of 121 under treatment during the year. Of these, 5 have died and 35 have been discharged, 13 of whom were restored, 4 much improved, 3 improved, and 15 stationary. The present number in the Asylum is 81, viz. 39 men and 42 women. The number of patients has averaged 87, against 81 the previous year.

For fuller details respecting the number of patients under care during the year, and the results of treatment, the Contributors are referred to the Superintendent's report herewith submitted.

The accounts of our Treasurer William Kinsey, audited by a committee appointed for the purpose, are presented herewith. The balance in his hands, due the Contributors, on the aggregate of all the accounts on the 1st inst. was $3,602 01.

During the past year our efficient Matron, Margaret H. Worthington, resigned her position. The Board, after full consideration of the subject, concluded to place in the hands of the Superintendent the filling of the vacancy. Under this authority he appointed our friend Sarah H. Dutton, who entered upon her duties 11th month 16th, 1878. With the above exception, the corps of officers remain as at the time of our last report, and the Managers are glad to be able to express approval of the faithfulness of all in the discharge of their varied and important duties.

The windows in the west end of the building have been enlarged to correspond with the others in size, whereby the cheerfulness of the rooms and comfort of the patients have been much increased.

It has been concluded to devote the basement of the Amusement and Lecture Hall to the purposes of a kitchen, and to place therein a new and much larger range, the one now in use being nearly worn out, and too small for the needs of the Institution. Also to erect a brick oven for baking bread, pastry, &c. It is proposed that the room now used as a kitchen be devoted to other purposes.

Applications have not been infrequent, during the present depressed condition of commercial affairs, for the admission to Asylums, of those whose reason has been unseated through mental anxiety, their pecuniary resources being at the same time cut off. It appeals to our highest feelings to use our best efforts

to restore such to their families, with minds unclouded and their physical frames strengthened. Our Institution has unfortunately no fund at its command to enable us to take in such without charge. This is especially commended to the consideration of those whom Providence has blessed with sound faculties and ample pecuniary means.

The Managers would again commend the Institution to the thoughtful consideration of the liberal friends of afflicted humanity, hoping that by donations and legacies, its capacity for usefulness may be still further enlarged and increased.

On behalf of the Board of Managers.

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 10*th*, 1879.

Summary of the Treasurer's Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, Third month 1st, 1878, - - - - - -	$1,837 50
From John C. Hall, Superintendent, - - -	42,051 10
" Interest and Ground Rents, - - - - -	400 13
" Permanent Fund, - - - - - - -	809 00
" Principal of Bonds of Frankford and Germantown Turnpike Company, (on account,) - - -	80 00
" Life Subscription, - - - - - - -	25 00
	45,202 73

PAYMENTS.

Orders in favor of John C. Hall, Superintendent, -	$40,071 43
Trust Accounts and Clothier Fund for amounts overdrawn, - - - - - - - - -	940 74
Book-keeping, - - - - - - - - -	200 00
Printing and Advertising, - - - - - - -	345 55
Returned Surety of Patient, - - - - -	13 00
Preparing Room for Managers Meetings, - - -	30 00
Balance, - - - - - - - - - -	3,602 01
	45,202 73

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, 24th and Bainbridge Streets.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

John C. Hall, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

Herman C. Evarts, M. D.

MATRON,—Sarah H. Dutton.

MANAGERS.

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 612 Race Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
William Kinsey, No. 471 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 631 Market Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and Twenty-Fourth and Bainbridge Streets.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
William Evans, No. 325 Pine Street, and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 119 Arch Street.
Thomas Scattergood, No. 502 Marshall St., and No. 22 North Front Street.
Benjamin H. Deacon, Frankford.
James Bromley, No. 641 Franklin Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., an agreement must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the agreement for the payment of board and charges.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.

(As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.)

We certify, that after a personal examination of
of made within one week of the date of this Certificate,
we find to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.

M. D.

Dated 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent.

Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.

(As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.)

I Certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a guardian, relative or friend.

I request that the above named who is insane, may be admitted as a Patient into the "Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason."

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1.—What is the patient's age? Is the patient married or single? If children, how many?

Answer.

2.—Where was the patient born? Where is place of residence?

Answer.

3.—What have been the patient's occupation, and reputed pecuniary circumstances?

Answer.

4.—When were the first symptons of the disease manifested? and in what way?

Answer.

5.—Have there been one or more previous attacks? and, if so, of what duration, and at what age?

Answer.

6.—On what subjects and in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals? If so, do these intervals occur at regular periods?

Answer.

7.—What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

8.—Has the patient been subject to epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has received any injury of the head?

Answer.

9.—What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

10.—Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

11.—Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

12.—Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

13.—Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits, as regards eating, sleeping and cleanliness?

Answer.

14.—Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

15.—Has restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, of what kind, and how long continued?

Answer.

16.—What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?

Answer.

17.—State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light upon the case.

AGREEMENT FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOARD AND CHARGES.

(One of the signers of this Agreement must reside in or near Philadelphia.)

In Consideration of the admission of
as a patient into Friends' Asylum for the Insane, situated near Frankford, Philadelphia,—We jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to pay quarterly, in advance, to
Superintendent of
said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office,
dollars per week for board,—not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice of the Superintendent, before the end of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks; *also*, to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding or furniture; *also*, to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use while there, and in case it is not furnished when required, it is agreed that the Superintendent may purchase such as may, in his judgment, be needed, the expense thereof to be a part of this contract and added to the charge for board; *also*, to cause to be removed when discharged.

The Managers reserve the right to discharge the said patient from the Institution in case of the non-payment of said board and charges, according to the terms above stipulated.

Witness our hands and seals this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)
(L. S.)
(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 17th of the Third month, 1880, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1879—80.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3d month 19th to 4th month 14th.	Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris. Richard Richardson,
" *4th month 14th to 5th month 12th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" *5th month 12th to 6th month 9th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Thomas Scattergood.
" *6th month 9th to 7th month 14th.*	Thomas Scattergood, James Whitall, James Bromley.
" *7th month 14th to 8th month 11th.*	James Whitall, James Bromley, John H. Webster.
" *8th month 11th to 9th month 8th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen. Benjamin H. Deacon.
" *9th month 8th to 10th month 13th.*	Richard J. Allen, Benjamin H. Deacon, John C. Allen.
" *10th month 13th to 11th month 10th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Henry Haines.
" *11th month 10th to 12th month 8th.*	William Bettle, Henry Haines, William Evans.
" *12th month 8th to 1st month 12th*, 1880.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Horatio C. Wood.
" *1st month 12th to 2nd month 9th.*	Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" *2nd month 9th to 3d month 17th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.



Engd. & Engraved by J.H.Goldsmith

FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

PHILADELPHIA

Sixty-Third Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1880.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,
S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1880.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In presenting the Sixty-Third Annual Report of the Asylum, the Superintendent is gratified to be able to say, that the year just closed, has been one of average success and prosperity.

Owing to the unusually large number of admissions during the past year, those who have during this period received the benefits of treatment, have been greater than for any similar twelve months in the history of the Institution.

It is to be regretted that in so many instances the care which had been bestowed is rendered unavailing, and the hope of complete recovery which had been confidently indulged, has been blasted, through the premature removal of patients, by their relatives or friends, either on account of the expense incurred, or because, seeing so great a change effected, they are unwilling to believe that convalescence will not continue to go on, after the patient has returned to his former scenes and associates.

Thus it sometimes happens, that those who, if allowed to remain might have been permanently restored to original health, are thrown back, and if not rendered incurable, suffer much more from relapse than they did from the first attack.

There were remaining at the close of last year eighty-two patients; forty-five have been admitted since, making a total of one hundred and twenty-seven who have received the benefits of the Institution during the past year. The monthly average has been eighty-five; thirty-one have been discharged and six have died; thus leaving ninety patients in the house at the present time, forty-six of whom are men, and forty-four are women.

Of those who were discharged, thirteen were restored, ten much improved, three improved, and five stationary.

Of those discharged restored, five had been under care from one to two months, two from two to four months, three from four to ten months, and three from one to two years.

Of those discharged much improved, four have been restored to their former health after returning home, and three others were removed soon after convalescence began.

The general health of the family continues to be good, there having been no prevailing cause to invite disease or disturb the comfort of the older members of our household, and the more recent admissions have been patients who, with but few exceptions, have soon began to improve when they were under the care and treatment of the Institution.

We have to record six deaths as occurring during the past year. The first was a man thirty-eight years of age, who had been under the care of the Asylum over eight years, and during the last eighteen months has been entirely helpless, the most of this time confined to his bed; he died of general paralysis. The second case was a woman fifty-five years of age, who had been an inmate about three years, and died of consumption. The third a man thirty years of age, was a case of progressive brain disease in which the strength of the patient gradually failed, and he died from exhaustion, four months after his admission. The fourth case a woman eighty years of age, was a subject of chronic mania, and died after a residence of three years from exhaustion. The fifth was a man thirty-one years of age, who had been in the house but a few days, and died in an epileptic convulsion. The last case was a woman fifty-two years of age, who had been in a very weak condition some time before admission, and died of marasmus, after a residence here of about five months.

The following statistical tables give such information as has been usual to record. Some of the tables are imperfect on account of the failure in the early history of the Institution to preserve all of the facts now recorded.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	439	423	862
" Much improved, -	86	89	175
" Improved, - -	117	129	246
" Stationary, -	179	175	354
Died, - - - -	149	138	287
Remaining, - - -	46	44	90
Total, - - - -	1,016	998	2,014

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 2,014 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	585	568	1,153
From 1 to 5 years, - -	267	262	529
" 5 " 10 " - -	57	75	132
" 10 " 20 " -	46	37	83
" 20 " 30 " - -	23	20	43
" 30 " 40 " -	1	10	11
" 40 " 50 " - -	9	9	18
Unknown, - - -	28	17	45
Total, - - - -	1,016	998	2,014

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state in 2,014 cases, so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single, - - - -	372	370	742
Married, - - -	506	450	956
Widowed, - - -	52	113	165
Unknown, - - -	86	65	151
Total, - - - -	1,016	998	2,014

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 2,014 patients, at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years, - - -	57	65	122
From 20 to 30 years, -	292	260	552
" 30 " 40 " - -	231	231	462
" 40 " 50 " -	171	183	354
" 50 " 60 " - -	152	137	289
" 60 " 70 " -	78	73	151
" 70 " 80 " - -	29	35	64
" 80 " 90 " -	6	13	19
" 90 " 100 " - -	0	1	1
Total, - - - -	1,016	998	2,014

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 2,014 patients.

Pennsylvania, - -	1,466	*Brought forward*, -	1,993
New Jersey, -	265	District of Columbia,	3
Maryland, - -	82	West Indies, - -	2
Delaware, - -	50	South Carolina, -	3
New-York, - -	36	Georgia, - -	2
North Carolina, -	22	West Virginia, - -	2
Virginia, - -	20	Florida, - -	1
Massachusetts, -	13	Michigan, - -	1
Ohio, - - -	13	California, - -	1
Indiana, - -	5	Wisconsin, - -	1
Louisiana, - -	5	Mississippi, - -	1
Missouri, - -	4	Minnesota, - -	1
Rhode Island, - -	4	Indian Territory, -	1
Canada, - -	5	Utah, - - -	1
Alabama, - -	3	Illinois, - -	1
Carried forward, -	1,993	Total, - - -	2,014

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,146	868	2,014
" Restored, - -	729	123	852
Per centage Restored, - -	63.70	14.10	42.30

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 1,016 male patients, so far as recorded.

Farmers,	231	*Brought forward*,	628	*Brought forward*,	692
Merchants,	60	Publishers,	2	Reporter,	1
Clerks,	71	Machinists,	5	Plasterer,	1
Tanners&Curriers,	25	Dentists,	2	Tinners,	2
Physicians,	20	Navy Officers,	2	Confectioners,	2
Teachers,	15	Silversmiths,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Carpenters,	17	Millers,	7	Watch-case maker,	1
Lawyers,	14	Plumbers,	3	Watch-maker,	1
Students,	17	Coopers,	2	Sexton,	1
Manufacturers,	17	Segar-makers,	4	Bookbinder,	1
Druggists,	12	Potter,	1	Telegraph Operator,	1
Inn-keepers,	8	Shop-keepers,	2	Paper-hangers,	2
Masons,	14	Coach-trimmer,	1	Baker,	1
Blacksmiths,	10	Cashier of Bank,	1	Ship Carpenters,	3
Operators,	15	Saddler,	1	Farrier,	1
Artists,	6	Engravers,	3	Coachman,	1
Printers,	13	File-cutter,	1	Surveyor,	1
Sailors,	4	Brush-maker,	1	R. R. Employees,	3
Butchers,	10	Dyer,	1	Liquor Dealers,	2
Clergymen,	4	Carmen,	5	Nailer,	1
Planters,	3	Brewer,	1	Cobbler,	1
Jewelers,	3	Overseer,	1	Ship Smith,	1
Painters,	8	Gardeners,	2	Whip Maker,	1
Cabinet-makers,	4	Hatters,	3	Wood Carver,	1
Tailors,	5	Wheelwrights,	2	Iron Moulder,	1
Engineers,	3	Livery-stable keeper,	1	Gas Fitter,	1
Brokers,	7	Contractors,	2	None,	32
Shoemakers,	5	Booksellers,	2	Unknown,	259
Laborers,	7	News Carriers,	4		
Carried forward,	628	*Carried forward*,	692	Total,	1,016

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 957 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	65	128	193
Intemperance,	97	4	101
Domestic trouble,	30	87	117
Puerperal,	0	56	56
Loss of property,	33	8	41
Excitement about religion,	7	20	27
Organic disease of the brain,	26	13	39
Anxiety,	45	35	80
Disappointment,	13	24	37
Masturbation,	35	3	38
Epilepsy,	24	14	38
Over-exertion,	26	18	44
Abuse of opium,	2	11	13
Blow on the head,	13	1	14
Fear,	4	4	8
Grief,	6	30	36
Old age,	5	9	14
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	3	1	4
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	8	2	10
Syphilis,	14	1	15
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	2	0	2
Extreme pain,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Prolonged lactation,	0	1	1
Exposure to direct rays of sun,	2	0	2
Paralysis,	0	1	1
Uncontrolled passion,	1	0	1
Total,	473	484	957

It may not be inopportune to here recall the fact that this Institution is now closing the sixty-third year of its operations. To its benevolent founders is due the adoption of the then improved system of treatment which had been successfully established in England, by the conscientious and enlightened labors of the Tukes, and the primary object appears to have been to provide for the insane members of our religious society, a place of shelter and refuge, to which they might be taken for treatment and care suited to their condition, instead of the neglect which had previously been their portion. In 1812, motives similar to those which actuated the founders of the Retreat near York, England, induced a large number of the members of the Society of Friends, in and near Philadelphia, to attempt the establishment of a similar institution. They associated themselves together under the title of "The Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason," for the purpose as expressed in their Constitution, of providing for the suitable accommodation of that "afflicted class of our fellow members and professors with us, who are or may be deprived of the use of their reason, as well as the relief of their families and friends." This latter clause was expunged in 1822. The necessary funds were soon raised, the present site selected, a building erected to accommodate fifty patients, and opened for the reception of inmates in the spring of 1817. The first year it appears from the record of the Resident Physician, nineteen patients were admitted

and four discharged, three of whom were cured and one improved. From this time the number of admissions rapidly increased. The Asylum originally intended for the accommodation of those in membership or profession with the Society of Friends alone, continued thus exclusive until the year 1834, when the coutributors withdrew this restriction, and opened the Institution for the benefit of all, with the proviso that "in no case shall a member or professor be excluded."

Since the original building was erected, additions and alterations in the structure have frequently been made, which have been noticed from time to time in former reports. The building at the present time will accommodate ninety patients.

There has been a liberal outlay for improvements during the past year. The stone wall in front of the lawn, beginning at the entrance gate, having needed thorough repairs, was entirely rebuilt in a substantial manner. The painting of the wards and other parts of the house, has been continued during the greater part of the year. The basement of the amusement and lecture hall has been fitted up for a kitchen; this room is twenty-two by thirty-eight feet, and is well lighted by eight large windows. A new range twelve feet long, a charcoal broiler, and five steam kettles furnish accommodations for cooking. There are also three imperial urns for making tea and coffee, and heating the needful water, which work very well,

and afford a much surer and better method than that formerly in use. A refrigerator for keeping meats has been built in a room near the kitchen. A store room has been fitted up where the kitchen formerly was, which is in a convenient position. A bakery has been erected adjacent to the basement of the women's wing and dining rooms, which is now in successful operation. A boiler house twenty-five by thirty feet, has been built on the north side connecting with the laundry, with arched coal vaults on the east side of the building which open in front of the boilers. This building is one story above the boiler room, which makes a drying room twenty by thirty feet, and communicating with the wash room and ironing room. A boiler was purchased of I. P. Morris Co., and is doing good service, furnishing steam for cooking, laundry work, pumping water for the house, and heating water for the bath rooms, as well as heating by means of direct radiation the lecture room, the main hall-way of the centre building, and the room formerly used for a gymnasium, which is now furnished for a reading room to be used by the patients.

Through the liberality of a kind friend of the Institution, one thousand dollars, having been donated with the wish that one-half be appropriated to the erection of a green-house, we have been enabled to secure this long desired improvement. The building is now almost completed, and contains already a valuable collection of plants; this house is twenty-four by seventy-

four feet, twelve feet high in the centre, and heated with hot water. The old boilers formerly in use for heating water for the bath rooms, have been fitted up for use here, and have proved sufficient for the purpose, although the mildness of the winter has not fully tested them. The conservatory will doubtless prove a valuable addition to our means of recreation, especially for our female patients, being far enough from the house to require a short walk to reach it, while offering them no small inducement for going out in the winter season.

The old dumb-waiters having become much worn, it was found necessary to replace them with new ones, which have given satisfaction. The necessary repairs about the buildings and the machinery have been attended to by our carpenter and engineer, each of whom is to be commended for his interest in the welfare of the Institution.

The farm and garden produced well last year; from the latter we were supplied with an abundance of vegetables and small fruits.

The entertainments for the patients have been as heretofore during the winter season, magic lantern exhibitions one evening, and lectures upon the natural sciences two evenings of each week; one evening of each week during the entire year is devoted to social tea parties, when a number of patients of each sex take tea with the officers, and spend the

evening together, which are occasions much enjoyed. Out door exercise in walking and riding is continued throughout the year by both sexes, and the men are engaged in light employment upon the grounds during the summer season, the most of the work of keeping the lawn cleared of leaves and rubbish, devolving upon them and their attendants. The women are employed while indoors in various kinds of needle work.

The introduction of small libraries in each ward was alluded to last year, and it is gratifying to observe the increased amount of reading now done by the patients, as compared with our former practice of supplying books from the general library. Illustrated papers, a few periodicals, and daily newspapers are still furnished the patients in the several wards.

We have received during the past year another contribution to our stock of steel engravings, from some friends of the Asylum, which have been framed and hung upon the walls of the wards in each wing; quite a number of interested friends have contributed freely to our green-house, both potted plants and seeds.

A large closed two horse carriage for the use of the patients, was presented by one of the Managers, and it has proved to be a valuable acquisition; from another Manager the receipt of over one hundred yards of carpet is gratefully recorded. To all who have in any

manner contributed to the Asylum, I desire here to express my sincere thanks.

I would do injustice to my feelings did I not allude to the lively interest manifested toward the Institution, by many of our former patients after they have returned home, evidenced as this has been by the numerous letters received, and the kindly visits paid by many of them and their friends. To add to this the pleasure received in observing a gradual return of reason to the clouded mind, may well afford the highest and most grateful compensation to those laboring in such a cause as ours.

It affords satisfaction to be able to state that a commendable degree of vigilance and care has been manifested by the attendants with but few exceptions, and that as each becomes more conversant with his or her duties, and more experienced in the performance of them, our efforts are rendered much more efficient, in relieving the greatest affliction to which humanity is liable.

The officers remain the same as reported last year. Dr. H. C. Evarts, in the position of Assistant Physician, Henry Hall, that of clerk, and Sarah H. Dutton, Matron. To these individually I desire to express my sincere thanks for the valuable work done in their several departments.

In recalling the events of the past twelve months,

we have abundant cause to acknowledge the mercy and goodness of Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, while asking of Him protection and guidance for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. HALL,

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1880.

The Sixty-Third Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

To the Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason, the Managers Report:

That the present number of patients is ninety-one,* forty-six of whom are men, and forty-five are women; which is ten more than at this time last year. The average number of patients during the year was eighty-five, which is two less than last year's average.

The accounts of William Kinsey, Treasurer, an abstract of which is herewith submitted, have been examined by a committee appointed for that purpose and found correct, there being a balance in his hands on the third instant, due the Contributors on the aggregate of all the accounts of $1139 55.

Information has been received that a legacy of one

* One patient having been admitted since the date of the Superintendent's report.

thousand dollars has been bequeathed to the Contributors, by our late friend Ezra Evans.

The Officers in charge of the Institution remain the same as at the time of our last report, and the faithfulness with which they have discharged their important and arduous duties, has been gratifying to the Managers.

The decease in Ninth month last, of our beloved and valued friend and colleague, Horatio C. Wood, who had been a Manager for more than thirty-four years, caused a vacancy in the Board, which was filled by the appointment of Caleb Wood, for the remainder of the year.

Reference was made in our last report to contemplated changes in the culinary department, made desirable by much needed repairs, and the want of larger accommodations. In the Twelfth month last, the Committee who had charge of assisting the Superintendent in this work, reported it completed. These improvements include a new kitchen in the basement of the lecture room building, twenty-two by thirty-eight feet, furnished with a large range and all necessary appliances. A new and substantial stone boiler house twenty by thirty feet, has been erected joining the laundry, provided with a forty horse power boiler and hot water heater, by means of which the exhaust steam is intended to heat water for the bath rooms of the entire house. A new steam pump for feeding the boiler has been provided, which

can also be used for pumping water into the tank should the old pump fail. Steam has been conducted to the centre building and kitchen, and is now used for heating the lecture room and gymnasium, and for cooking purposes. A brick oven has also been constructed for baking bread, pastry, &c. These improvements have worked to the satisfaction of the Managers and officers.

An interested friend of the Asylum having made a donation of one thousand dollars, with the request that half of it should be applied towards the erection of a green-house, and the Managers believing that this would prove a valuable addition to the curative appliances of the Institution, a building seventy-four by twenty-four feet, has been erected for that purpose. It is partially stocked with plants, and being well adapted for the purpose, it is hoped that the liberality of our friends, will soon fill it with choice floral gifts. Flowers are often much prized by the afflicted inmates of the Asylum, and it is believed in many instances, they not only afford them pleasure, but have a real restorative influence.

For fuller details of the improvements above briefly alluded to, and also for other matters of interest and information connected with the management and history of the Institution during the past year, we refer the Contributors to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

In conclusion we earnestly desire that the Divine

blessing may continue to rest upon our efforts to restore or relieve the afflicted class of our fellow beings, who are the objects of your and our sympathy and care.

On behalf of the Board of Managers.

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 8th, 1880.

Summary of the Treasurer's Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, Third month 1st, 1879,	$3,602 01
From John C. Hall, Superintendent,	45,422 71
" Life Subscriptions,	50 00
" Ground Rents, Interest, &c.,	503 20
" Principal of Bonds,	520 00
" Dividend Enterprise Insurance Co.,	45 36
" Balance of Trusts Nos. One and Five,	30 67
" Interest of Permanent Fund,	788 50
" Donation from an interested friend,	1000 00
	$51,962 45

PAYMENTS.

Orders in favor of John C. Hall, Superintendent,	$45,224 60
Investment in Mortgage,	504 91
John C. Hall, Superintendent for Green House, being one-half the donation from an interested Friend,	500 00
Improvements at the Asylum,	2,625 00
Printing and Advertising,	363 43
Book-keeping,	200 00
Preparing Room for Managers Meetings,	30 00
Balance due Treasurer, Trusts 3 and 4	1,374 96
Balance,	1,139 55
	$51,962 45

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, 24th and Bainbridge Streets.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

John C. Hall, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

Herman C. Evarts, M. D.

MATRON,—Sarah H. Dutton.

MANAGERS.

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
William Kinsey, No. 471 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 631 Market Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and Twenty-Fourth and Bainbridge Streets.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
William Evans, Moorestown, N. J., and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 119 Arch Street.
Thomas Scattergood, No. 502 Marshall St., and No. 22 North Front Street.
Benjamin H. Deacon, Frankford.
James Bromley, No. 920 Franklin Street.
Caleb Wood, No. 524 South Second Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., an agreement must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the agreement for the payment of board and charges.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.

(As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.)

We certify, that after a personal examination of
of made within one week of the date of this Certificate,
we find to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.

M. D.

Dated 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent.

Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.

(As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.)

I Certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a guardian, relative or friend.

I request that the above named who is insane, may be admitted as a Patient into the "Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason."

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1.—What is the patient's age? Is the patient married or single? If children, how many?

Answer.

2.—Where was the patient born? Where is place of residence?

Answer.

3.—What have been the patient's occupation, and reputed pecuniary circumstances?

Answer.

4.—When were the first symptons of the disease manifested? and in what way?

Answer.

5.—Have there been one or more previous attacks? and, if so, of what duration, and at what age?

Answer.

6.—On what subjects and in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals? If so, do these intervals occur at regular periods?

Answer.

7.—What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

8.—Has the patient been subject to epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has received any injury of the head?

Answer.

9.—What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

10.—Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

11.—Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

12.—Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

13.—Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits, as regards eating, sleeping and cleanliness?

Answer.

14.—Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

15.—Has restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, of what kind, and how long continued?

Answer.

16.—What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?

Answer.

17.—State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light upon the case.

AGREEMENT FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOARD AND CHARGES.

(One of the signers of this Agreement must reside in or near Philadelphia.)

In Consideration of the admission of . as a patient into Friends' Asylum for the Insane, situated near Frankford, Philadelphia,—We jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to pay quarterly, in advance, to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, dollars per week for board,—not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice of the Superintendent, before the end of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks; *also*, to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding or furniture; *also*, to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use while there, and in case it is not furnished when required, it is agreed that the Superintendent may purchase such as may, in his judgment, be needed, the expense thereof to be a part of this contract and added to the charge for board; *also*, to cause to be removed when discharged.

The Managers reserve the right to discharge the said patient from the Institution in case of the non-payment of said board and charges, according to the terms above stipulated.

Witness our hands and seals this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited. unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 16th of the Third month, 1881, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1880—81.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3*d month* 17*th to* 4*th month* 12*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris. Richard Richardson,
" 4*th month* 12*th to* 5*th month* 10*th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" 5*th month* 10*th to* 6*th month* 14*th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Thomas Scattergood.
" 6*th month* 14*th to* 7*th month* 12*th.*	Thomas Scattergood, James Whitall, James Bromley.
" 7*th month* 12*th to* 8*th month* 9*th.*	James Whitall, James Bromley, John H. Webster.
" 8*th month* 9*th to* 9*th month* 13*th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen. Benjamin H. Deacon.
" 9*th month* 13*th to* 10*th month* 11*th.*	Richard J. Allen, Benjamin H. Deacon, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 11*th to* 11*th month* 8*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Henry Haines.
" 11*th month* 8*th to* 12*th month* 13*th.*	William Bettle, Henry Haines, William Evans.
" 12*th month* 13*th to* 1*st month* 10*th*, 1881.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Caleb Wood.
" 1*st month* 10*th to* 2*nd month* 14*th.*	Caleb Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 14*th to* 3*d month* 16*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.



Drawn & Engd by J.H. Goffe

FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

PHILADELPHIA

Sixty-Fourth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1881.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,
S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1881.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In presenting the Sixty-Fourth Annual Report of the Asylum, the Superintendent may gratefully state that the year just closed has been one of average prosperity.

There were remaining at the close of last year, ninety patients, forty-six of whom were men, and forty-four were women; forty have been admitted since, seventeen of whom were men and twenty-three were women; making a total of one hundred and thirty who have been inmates during the year. The greatest number under care at one time was ninety-eight, and the smallest number eighty-three. The monthly average has been ninety-two. Thirty-six have been discharged, and nine have died, thus leaving eighty-five on the list at the date of this report, thirty-eight of whom are men and forty-seven are women.

Of those who were discharged, fourteen were restored, six were much improved, three were improved, and thirteen were stationary.

Of those discharged restored five were under care between one and two months, three between two and four months, four from four to ten months, and one twelve months.

Of those discharged much improved, two had been under treatment three months, two between four and and seven months, one about sixteen months, and one over six years. Of those discharged stationary ten were removed to a State Hospital on account of the cost of maintenance; one of this number had been an inmate of the Asylum about forty-seven years.

A large majority of those who are at present inmates of the house, are chronic cases, in which the hope of recovery is but small. The Asylum care induces a disposition on the part of these, to willingly acquiesce in all rules, whereby regularity and proper supervision are promoted, and which have a tendency to prolong life, even among those whose malady involves so important an organ as the brain. A number of these have been residents of the Asylum more than thirty years, are now quite advanced in life, and will in all probability add to our mortuary list, as similar cases have in the past year. The general health of the patients has however been good, there having been no epidemic or endemic diseases prevalent.

Of the nine persons who died the first was a man thirty-eight years of age, suffering from progressive paralysis, who died from shock caused by a severe scald. The second case a man eighty-five years of age, had been an inmate about six weeks, and died from exhaustion due to old age. The third, a man seventy-six years of age, had been an inmate over eighteen years, and was in feeble health when he contracted bronchitis from which he soon died. The fourth, a

woman fifty years of age, had been a patient here over twenty-three years, and had for a long time been afflicted with chronic bronchitis; she died of phthisis. The fifth, a man forty-five years of age, died from organic brain disease, after a short residence in the Asylum. The sixth, was a woman forty years of age, who had been under care over six years, and died suddenly from rupture of the aorta. The seventh, a man forty-four years of age, had been under our care about two years, and died from exhaustion due to chronic mania. The eighth, a woman seventy-two years of age, was a case of chronic dementia, and had been in the Institution over twenty-six years. She died from gangrene of the foot and leg. The last death recorded was a woman forty-seven years of age, who had been an inmate of the house ten months, and died from apoplexy.

The following statistical tables give the prominent facts in the history of all the cases received since the opening of the Institution.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored,	447	429	876
" Much improved,	87	94	181
" Improved,	120	129	249
" Stationary,	187	180	367
Died,	154	142	296
Remaining,	38	47	85
Total,	1,033	1,021	2,054

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 2,054 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year,	596	582	1,178
From 1 to 5 years,	273	267	540
" 5 " 10 "	57	75	132
" 10 " 20 "	46	38	84
" 20 " 30 "	23	22	45
" 30 " 40 "	1	10	11
" 40 " 50 "	9	10	19
Unknown,	28	17	45
Total,	1,033	1,021	2,054

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state in 2,054 cases, so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	380	383	763
Married,	515	457	972
Widowed,	52	116	168
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	1,033	1,021	2,054

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 2,054 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years, - - -	58	67	125
From 20 to 30 years, -	296	266	562
" 30 " 40 " - -	234	240	474
" 40 " 50 " -	174	186	360
" 50 " 60 " - -	156	139	295
" 60 " 70 " -	79	74	153
" 70 " 80 " - -	30	35	65
" 80 " 90 " -	6	13	19
" 90 " 100 " - -	0	1	1
Total, - - - -	1,033	1,021	2,054

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 2,054 patients.

Pennsylvania, - -	1,500	*Brought forward,* -	2,034
New Jersey, -	268	West Indies, - -	2
Maryland, - -	83	South Carolina, -	3
Delaware, - -	50	Georgia, - -	2
New-York, - -	36	West Virginia, - -	3
North Carolina, -	22	Florida, - - -	1
Virginia, - -	20	Michigan, - -	1
Massachusetts, -	13	California, - -	1
Ohio, - - -	13	Wisconsin, - -	1
Indiana, - -	5	Mississippi, - -	1
Louisiana, - -	5	Minnesota, - -	1
Missouri, - -	4	Indian Territory, -	1
Rhode Island, - -	4	Utah, - -	1
Canada, - -	5	Illinois, - - -	1
Alabama, - -	3	Texas, - -	1
District of Columbia,	3		
Carried forward, -	2,034	Total, - - -	2,054

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,171	883	2,054
" Restored, - -	742	124	866
Per centage Restored, - -	63.40	14.04	42.16

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 1,033 male patients, so far as recorded.

Farmers,	234	*Brought forward*,	640	*Brought forward*,	704
Merchants,	60	Publishers,	2	Reporter,	1
Clerks,	74	Machinists,	5	Plasterer,	1
Tanners & Curriers,	26	Dentists,	2	Tinners,	2
Physicians,	21	Navy Officers,	2	Confectioners,	2
Teachers,	15	Silversmiths,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Carpenters,	17	Millers,	7	Watch-case maker,	1
Lawyers,	14	Plumbers,	3	Watch-maker,	1
Students,	17	Coopers,	2	Sexton,	1
Manufacturers,	17	Segar-makers,	4	Bookbinder,	1
Druggists,	12	Potter,	1	Telegraph Operators	2
Inn-keepers,	8	Shop-keepers,	2	Paper-hangers,	2
Masons,	14	Coach-trimmer,	1	Bakers,	2
Blacksmiths,	10	Cashier of Bank,	1	Ship Carpenters,	3
Operators,	17	Saddler,	1	Farrier,	1
Artists,	6	Engravers,	3	Coachman,	1
Printers,	13	File-cutter,	1	Surveyor,	1
Sailors,	4	Brush-maker,	1	R. R. Employees,	3
Butchers,	10	Dyer,	1	Liquor Dealers,	2
Clergymen,	4	Carmen,	5	Nailer,	1
Planters,	3	Brewer,	1	Cobbler,	1
Jewelers,	3	Overseer,	1	Ship Smith,	1
Painters,	8	Gardeners,	2	Whip Maker,	1
Cabinet-makers,	4	Hatters,	3	Wood Carver,	1
Tailors,	5	Wheelwrights,	2	Iron Moulder,	1
Engineers,	3	Livery-stable keeper,	1	Gas Fitter,	1
Brokers,	7	Contractors,	2	None,	35
Shoemakers,	5	Booksellers,	2	Unknown,	259
Laborers,	9	News Carriers,	4		
Carried forward,	640	*Carried forward*,	704	Total,	1,033

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 991 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	66	131	197
Intemperance,	101	7	108
Domestic trouble,	31	87	118
Puerperal,	0	59	59
Loss of property,	34	8	42
Excitement about religion,	7	20	27
Organic disease of the brain,	26	13	39
Anxiety,	46	36	82
Disappointment,	13	27	40
Masturbation,	35	3	38
Epilepsy,	25	14	39
Over-exertion,	27	21	48
Abuse of opium,	2	11	13
Blow on the head,	16	1	17
Fear,	4	4	8
Grief,	6	33	39
Old age,	5	9	14
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	3	1	4
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	8	2	10
Syphilis,	15	1	16
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	2	0	2
Extreme pain,	0	1	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Prolonged lactation,	0	1	1
Exposure to direct rays of sun,	3	0	3
Paralysis,	0	1	1
Uncontrolled passion,	1	0	1
Total,	488	503	991

In examining the social relations of those admitted during the year, we find the relative proportion of single patients to be much greater than usual, being over fifty per cent.; their ages ranging from eighteen to forty-five years, three of whom are under twenty, and ten between twenty and thirty years of age. Thirty-four of the forty patients admitted this year came from Pennsylvania.

The percentage of recoveries of recent cases to the number admitted during the year is 52. It will be seen from Table VI. that the percentage restored is 63.40 in the same class of cases; this record embraces the number admitted in sixty-four years, and is higher than has been the experience of the last few years.

In considering the causes of insanity among those admitted last year, we find seven patients, four men and three women, whose disease was attributable directly to intemperance. I believe its influence in the production of insanity to be rather understated than otherwise. If those cases could be numbered in our statistical tables where the indirect effects of this vice can certainly be traced, the list would be augmented.

The improvements made during the year have added materially to the comfort of the inmates, and the efficient working of the Institution. Among these may be mentioned the renovation of the end of the men's wing, known as the infirmary, by replastering the wall, and renewing the wood work. About one-

half of the basement corridor has been plastered, and a composition pavement laid upon the old bricks, which makes a smooth floor continuous with the passage which leads to the kitchen.

The entrance to the basement in front has been enlarged by cutting the wall out and filling up the space with sash doors and windows on each side. Most of the rooms in the basement of the centre building have been repaired and painted, making accommodation for the house-keeper, a room for sorting and mending clothes, and a dining-room for the employees. The vestibule at the rear of the centre building was enclosed with sash, which adds to the cheerfulness of the reading-room. A new summer kitchen and other improvements have been added to the Superintendent's house.

Additional hot water pipes were placed in the greenhouse, together with a boiler of larger size to substitute one formerly there, thus securing against frost in the most severe weather. The past cold winter has proved the need of such additional heating surface.

Steam coils and radiators have been placed in the halls and in some of the rooms of the basement of the centre building, as well as in the hall way of the first and second stories of the same building.

Additional improvemnts have been made at the laundry, by the removal of the old wooden floor in one-half of the washroom, putting in iron joists to

support brick arches upon which the floor of flagging is laid in cement. The removal of the shafting in the old boiler-room below, the cutting down of the windows and digging out an area on each side, have made a light and airy room for the engineer's work shop. The painting of the walls on the inside of the main building has been continued, and most of the repairs of the house have been attended to by our own workmen. During the past summer a dam for increasing the supply of ice was constructed on the south side of the farm. This required excavation and grading together with the building of a stone wall over one hundred and fifty feet long, to support the bank at the lower end. This pond will be filled by springs above, and will probably furnish abundance of ice for the future needs of the Asylum.

In order to enable us to effect all desirable improvements that may be deemed necessary, or beneficial in promoting the welfare and comfort of our patients, a large expenditure is required, to meet which, however, we trust we may rely upon the wonted liberality of our friends. Among the improvements now under consideration may be mentioned a change in the method of heating and ventilating the entire building. We are also desirous of increasing the number of books, &c. in the Ward libraries of the Institution.

During the long evenings of winter, the means made use of to amuse and entertain our patients, consist largely of lectures, magic lantern exhibitions, readings, &c. For employment and recreation during the

summer months, the male patients as heretofore assist in the care of the grounds, taking walks through our ample woodland or the surrounding country, playing at various games upon the lawn, or resting under the shade of the grove. The indoor employment best adapted to the female patients is needle work in its varieties; daily out door exercise is insisted upon, and is generally willingly undertaken, particularly during the summer season, when games upon the lawn can be enjoyed, or walks through the grounds which are very inviting. We endeavor to procure a variety of suitable reading matter for most of the wards, and indoor past-times or social parties help to while away the long winter evenings.

It is however, much more difficult in the case of either sex suitably to occupy the days of winter. To withdraw the patients whenever practicable from the wards, and to engage them in healthful recreation, or some light employment suited to their varying strength and tastes, should be a constant aim. More ample accommodations adapted to these purposes are desirable, and I trust may soon be provided.

It is a pleasure to refer to the liberality of our many friends in supplying the means for adding to our appliances for recreation or entertainment. We have been thus enabled to secure an excellent magic lantern for the production of dissolving views, two large gas tanks, retort and other fixtures; and also to add several hundred pieces to our assortment of photographic slides. Some of our friends have contributed to our

stock of green-house plants and seeds, while others supplied the means to furnish books for our ward libraries, thus placing reading matter directly before the patients where it is most appreciated. A kind friend has presented some fine steel engravings, and to another we are indebted for a very valuable clock, which is placed over the rear doorway of the reading-room in the centre building, and is a source of much interest to our patients.

The resignation Dr. H. C. Evarts, who had with fidelity filled the position of Assistant Physician for nearly three years was accepted, and he left the Asylum in the Twelfth month last.

The duties of clerk have been acceptably performed by Henry Hall, and those of Matron by Sarah H. Dutton. These officers have devoted their best energies toward the work of the Institution, and much of the success of the past year is due to their assistance. The attendants and employees generally, have discharged their duties with faithfulness and satisfaction. Trusting that the same protecting care of an all-merciful Providence may continue to be bestowed upon us during the coming year, as it has been in the past, this Report is respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. HALL,

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1881.

The Sixty-Fourth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

THE Managers Report, that forty patients have been received into our Institution during the year; making, with those under care at the time of our last report, a total of one hundred and thirty-one who have been treated in the Asylum in the past twelve months. Of these forty-two have been discharged or have died, leaving the number of inmates at the date of this report eighty-nine.

The new State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pa., having been opened for the reception of patients at much lower rates of board than those which we are obliged to charge, quite a number of our inmates have been removed by their friends and placed in that Institution. This has afforded a welcome relief to our Asylum, and has enabled us to receive into our wards nearly all who have applied for admission during the year.

With one exception, our corps of officers remains unchanged. Dr. H. C. Evarts, our Assistant Physician, having resigned his position, was released in

the Twelfth month last, to assume the duties of Assistant Physician in the New York City Lunatic Asylum. He carries with him to this larger field of usefulness, the good wishes of the Board. Dr. Milton U. Gerhard, has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

The accounts of our Treasurer, William Kinsey, have been examined by a committee appointed for the purpose, and found correct, there being a balance of $213 91 due him from the Contributors on the 1st. inst. An abstract of the account is presented herewith.

During the year, acceptable legacies, as follows, have been received, viz. one thousand dollars in full, being the amount of the bequest of our late friend Ezra Evans. Five hundred dollars, less tax $25 00, making $475 00 net, bequeathed by our late friend Joseph Watson Hibbs.

There have also been donations of $100 00, $25 00, and one dollar, and our Superintendent has received at the Asylum, donations for specific purposes amounting to several hundred dollars additional.

Such practical evidences of interest and approval on the part of friends of the Asylum, are gratifying and encouraging to the Managers.

Believing that it is wise to guard as fully as possible against loss by fire; additional insurance has been ef-

fected during the year, as follows: on Laundry and fixtures, $8,500. On Museum and contents $3,000. The amount of insurance is now so large, and is divided in such a manner, as to afford ample protection, in our opinion, against any loss which is at all likely to occur.

For full information respecting the results of treatment at the Asylum, and other matters of interest relating to the Institution, we would refer to the Annual Report of our efficient Superintendent, herewith submitted.

Signed by direction of the Board of Managers.

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Tenth Month 14*th*, 1881.

Summary of the Treasurer's Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, Third month 1st, 1880,	$1,139 55
From John C. Hall, Superintendent,	50,177 74
" Life Subscriptions,	175 00
" Legacies and Donations,	1,601 00
" Interest and Ground Rents,	378 45
" Permanent Fund,	991 50
Third month 1st, 1881, due Treasurer,	213 91
	$54,677 15

PAYMENTS.

Orders in favor of John C. Hall, Superintendent,	$51,073 42
Advanced to ditto do	1,050 00
Printing, Advertising, &c.,	426 95
Insurance,	332 00
Balance due Treasurer, from Trust No. 1,	96 47
" " " " " " 3 and 4,	1,268 31
Book-keeping,	200 00
Incidentals,	230 00
	$54,677 15

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, No. 634 South Twenty-Fourth Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

John C. Hall, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

Milton U. Gerhard, M. D.

MATRON,—Sarah H. Dutton.

MANAGERS.

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
William Kinsey, No. 471 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 631 Market Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and No. 634 South Twenty-Fourth Street.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
William Evans, Moorestown, N. J., and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 119 Arch Street.
Thomas Scattergood, No. 3515 Powelton Avenue and 22 North Front Street.
Benjamin H. Deacon, Frankford.
James Bromley, No. 920 Franklin Street.
Caleb Wood, No. 914 Pine Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., an agreement must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the agreement for the payment of board and charges.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.

(As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.)

We certify, that after a personal examination of
of made within one week of the date of this Certificate,
we find to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.

M. D.

Dated 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent.

Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.

(As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.)

I Certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a guardian, relative or friend.

I request that the above named who is insane, may be admitted as a Patient into the "Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason."

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1.—What is the patient's age? Is the patient married or single? If children, how many?

Answer.

2.—Where was the patient born? Where is place of residence

Answer.

3.—What have been the patient's occupation, and reputed pecuniary circumstances?

Answer.

4.—When were the first symptons of the disease manifested? and in what way?

Answer.

5.—Have there been one or more previous attacks? and, if so, of what duration, and at what age?

Answer.

6.—On what subjects and in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals? If so, do these intervals occur at regular periods?

Answer.

7.—What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

8.—Has the patient been subject to epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has received any injury of the head?

Answer.

9.—What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

10.—Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

11.—Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

12.—Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

13.—Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits, as regards eating, sleeping and cleanliness?

Answer.

14.—Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

15.—Has restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, of what kind, and how long continued?

Answer.

16.—What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?

Answer.

17.—State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light upon the case.

AGREEMENT FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOARD AND CHARGES.

(One of the signers of this Agreement must reside in or near Philadelphia.)

In Consideration of the admission of
as a patient into Friends' Asylum for the Insane, situated near Frankford, Philadelphia,—We jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to pay quarterly, in advance, to
Superintendent of
said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office,
dollars per week for board,—not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice of the Superintendent, before the end of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks; *also*, to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding or furniture; *also*, to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use while there, and in case it is not furnished when required, it is agreed that the Superintendent may purchase such as may, in his judgment, be needed, the expense thereof to be a part of this contract and added to the charge for board; *also*, to cause to be removed when discharged.

The Managers reserve the right to discharge the said patient from the Institution in case of the non-payment of said board and charges, according to the terms above stipulated.

Witness our hands and seals this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connexions, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 15th of the Third month, 1882, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1881—82.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3d month 16th to 4th month 11th.	Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris. Richard Richardson,
" *4th month 11th to 5th month 9th.*	Richard Richardson, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" *5th month 9th to 6th month 13th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Thomas Scattergood.
" *6th month 13th to 7th month 11th.*	Thomas Scattergood, James Whitall, James Bromley.
" *7th month 11th to 8th month 8th.*	James Whitall, James Bromley, John H. Webster.
" *8th month 8th to 9th month 12th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen. Benjamin H. Deacon.
" *9th month 12th to 10th month 10th.*	Richard J. Allen, Benjamin H. Deacon, John C. Allen.
" *10th month 10th to 11th month 14th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Henry Haines.
" *11th month 14th to 12th month 12th.*	William Bettle, Henry Haines, William Evans.
" *12th month 12th to 1st month 9th*, 1882.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Caleb Wood.
" *1st month 9th to 2nd month 13th.*	Caleb Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" *2nd month 13th to 3d month 15th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.



Engd by J.H.Goffin

PHILADELPHIA ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

THE Superintendent herewith submits the Sixty-Fifth Annual Report, representing the condition and operations of the Asylum for the past year.

At the date of the last annual report there remained in the Institution eighty-five patients, thirty-eight of whom were men, and forty-seven were women. Forty-six have been admitted since, twenty-four of whom were men and twenty-two were women. Thirty-three have been discharged, and eight have died, thus leaving ninety patients in the house, forty of whom are men and fifty are women. The greatest number under care at one time during the year was ninety, and the smallest number was eighty-one. The monthly average was eighty-six.

Of those discharged, fifteen were restored, seven were much improved, three were improved and eight were stationary.

Of those discharged restored two had been under care between one and two months, eight between two and six months, one eleven months, and four between one and two years.

The general health of the inmates has been good, no prevailing diseases peculiar to the different seasons

having appeared, and the mortality has been about the average of the past few years.

Of the eight deaths that occurred, the first was a woman fifty-four years of age, who died of organic disease of the brain. The second a man thirty years of age died of chronic meningitis, the result of a blow upon the head. The third, a man aged fifty-one, died from suicide. The fourth, a man sixty-seven, had been an inmate over four years and died of marasmus. The fifth case a man who had been an inmate about ten years died of peritonitis. The sixth a woman seventy years of age, and the seventh a man aged seventy-seven years, each died of serous apoplexy. The last case, a man twenty-eight years old, died from the exhaustion of acute mania.

The following tables have been prepared, which contain facts capable of being presented in this way, in the history of the patients who have been under care in the Asylum, so far as the records of the Institution will show.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	453	438	891
" Much improved, -	91	97	188
" Improved, - -	122	130	252
" Stationary, -	191	184	375
Died, - - - -	160	144	304
Remaining, - - -	40	50	90
Total, - - - -	1,057	1,043	2,100

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 2,100 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	OTAL.
Less than one year, - -	607	600	1,207
From 1 to 5 years, -	283	267	552
" 5 " 10 " - -	59	75	134
" 10 " 20 " -	46	40	86
" 20 " 30 " - -	24	22	46
" 30 " 40 " -	1	10	11
" 40 " 50 " - -	9	10	19
Unknown, - - -	28	17	45
Total, - - - -	1,057	1,043	2,100

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state of 2,100 cases, so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single, - - - -	392	389	781
Married, - - -	527	468	995
Widowed, - - -	52	121	173
Unknown, - - -	86	65	151
Total, - - - -	1,057	1,043	2,100

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 2,100 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years, - - -	59	68	127
From 20 to 30 years, -	302	269	571
" 30 " 40 " - -	242	247	489
" 40 " 50 " -	178	189	367
" 50 " 60 " - -	158	141	299
" 60 " 70 " -	80	76	156
" 70 " 80 " - -	32	38	70
" 80 " 90 " -	6	14	20
" 90 " 100 " - -	0	1	1
Total, - - - -	1,057	1,043	2,100

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 2,100 patients.

Pennsylvania, - -	1,533	*Brought forward*, -	2,078
New Jersey, -	276	West Indies, - -	2
Maryland, - -	83	South Carolina, -	3
Delaware, - -	51	Georgia, - -	2
New-York, - -	36	West Virginia, - -	4
North Carolina, -	23	Florida, - - -	1
Virginia, - -	20	Michigan, - -	1
Massachusetts, -	13	California, - -	1
Ohio, - - -	14	Wisconsin, - -	1
Indiana, - -	5	Mississippi, - -	1
Louisiana, - -	5	Minnesota, - -	1
Missouri, - -	4	Indian Territory, -	1
Rhode Island, - -	4	Utah, - -	1
Canada, - -	5	Illinois, - - -	1
Alabama, - -	3	Texas, - -	2
District of Columbia,	3		
Carried forward, -	2,078	Total, - - -	2,100

TABLE VI.—Showing the per centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,194	906	2,100
" Restored, - -	754	127	881
Per centage Restored, - -	63.23	14.02	41.95

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 1,057 male patients, so far as recorded.

Farmers,	238	*Brought forward,*	659	*Brought forward,*	724
Merchants,	62	Machinists,	5	Tinners,	3
Clerks,	79	Dentists,	2	Confectioners,	2
Tanners&Curriers,	26	Navy Officers,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Physicians,	22	Silversmiths,	2	Watch-case maker,	1
Teachers,	15	Millers,	7	Watch-maker,	1
Carpenters,	17	Plumbers,	3	Sexton,	1
Lawyers,	14	Coopers,	2	Bookbinders,	2
Students,	17	Segar-makers,	4	Telegraph Operators	2
Manufacturers,	18	Potter,	1	Paper-hangers,	2
Druggists,	12	Shop-keepers,	2	Bakers,	3
Inn-keepers,	9	Coach-trimmer,	1	Ship Carpenters,	3
Masons,	14	Cashier of Bank,	1	Farrier,	1
Blacksmiths,	10	Saddler,	1	Coachman,	1
Operators,	18	Engravers,	3	Surveyor,	1
Artists,	6	File-cutter,	1	R. R. Employees,	3
Printers,	13	Brush-maker,	1	Liquor Dealers,	2
Sailors,	4	Dyer,	1	Nailer,	1
Butchers,	11	Carmen,	5	Cobbler,	1
Clergymen,	4	Brewer,	1	Ship Smith,	1
Planters,	3	Overseer,	1	Whip Maker,	1
Jewelers,	3	Gardeners,	2	Wood Carver,	1
Painters,	8	Hatters,	3	Iron Moulder,	1
Cabinet-makers,	4	Wheelwrights,	3	Gas Fitter,	1
Tailors,	5	Livery-stablekeeper,	1	Finisher of goods,	1
Engineers,	3	Contractors,	2	Fisherman,	1
Brokers,	7	Booksellers,	2	None,	36
Shoemakers,	5	News Carriers,	4	Unknown,	259
Laborers,	10	Reporter,	1		
Publishers,	2	Plasterer,	1		
Carried forward,	659	*Carried forward,*	724	Total,	1,057

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 1031 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	68	137	205
Intemperance,	105	8	113
Domestic trouble,	33	87	120
Puerperal,	0	60	60
Loss of property,	34	8	42
Excitement about religion,	7	20	27
Organic disease of the brain,	26	13	39
Anxiety,	47	38	85
Disappointment,	13	29	42
Masturbation,	36	3	39
Epilepsy,	27	14	41
Over-exertion,	30	22	52
Abuse of opium,	2	11	13
Blow on the head,	20	1	21
Fear,	4	4	8
Grief,	6	35	41
Old age,	5	10	15
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	3	1	4
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	8	2	10
Syphilis,	15	1	16
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	2	0	2
Extreme pain,	1	0	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Prolonged lactation,	0	1	1
Exposure to direct rays of sun,	3	0	3
Paralysis,	2	3	5
Uncontrolled passion,	1	0	1
Injury to spine,	0	1	1
Total,	509	522	1031

Work upon the changes in the heating arrangements as contemplated in last year's report, was commenced the early part of last summer, and has been successfully completed. These changes consisted in the removal of all the hot air furnaces, twelve in number, from the basement of the building, and the erection of suitable appliances for heating thoroughly with steam. Two tubular boilers, one fourteen feet long, and sixty inches in diameter, the other twelve feet long and fifty inches in diameter, furnished by the I. P. Morris Co., were set in brick masonry by the side of the old boiler. It being found necessary to build a new smoke-stack in order to accommodate the increased number of fires, one of brick was erected eighty feet high above the stone foundation. The outer wall is eight feet square at the base, having in the centre a circular flue forty-two inches in diameter, thus leaving an air space between it and the outside wall which could be made useful for ventilation.

From the boiler-house to the end of the women's wing, a distance of about one hundred and fifty feet, an underground passage-way, arched above, has been made, in which are hung the steam and hot-water pipes leading to the basement of the main building. From the point where this passage-way joins the main building, an underground air-duct four feet square commences, and running near the outside wall it extends to the farther end of the men's wards, decreasing somewhat in size after passing the centre building. Throughout its entire length this duct is arched and paved with brick laid in mortar. At the point of its

commencement is a fan nine feet in diameter and three and one-half feet wide, made by B. F. Sturtevant of Boston, Mass., which is run by a small upright engine.

The main steam-pipe is four inches in diameter to the centre building and is gradually reduced from this point to the farther extremity. The radiators are of the McConn pattern, set in benches under the flues, and enclosed in galvanized sheet-iron boxes. The old flues were used where it was suitable, and many new ones constructed, in order to give heat to every room in the house. The old smoke-flues of the furnaces have been used for the purpose of ventilation, and at the bottom of each has been placed a coil of steam-pipe to insure a more perfect upward current of air. In the rooms and corridors occupied by patients, new registers were placed of the pattern made by the Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, N. Y., known as the "Asylum Lock Register," the valves of which are operated by a key.

There has been an addition made to the laundry, by building back of the boilers a stone structure one story high above the basement, making a large room for an ironing room, on the same floor with the drying room. To the east end of this building over the pump house, is a sleeping apartment for the engineer. Two steam pumps have been erected near the boiler room, one to be used exclusively for a boiler feed, the other of the Davidson's patent, is so connected that it can be used for sending either hot water into the boilers, or cold water from either of the wells to the tank on

the house. By this arrangement we duplicate our means of feeding the boilers and lifting water to the tanks.

Owing to the extreme drouth of the past season, the water supply was not sufficient for our daily wants. To remedy this deficiency the old well near the engine house was deepened about eight feet, and a new caloric pump placed at the spring by the carpenter shop; a pipe being laid from this to connect it with the main supply pipe in the basement of the centre building. This pump will discharge about six hundred gallons per hour into the tank, and has done good service.

In excavating for the air-duct it was found necessary to remove that portion of the main water-pipe in the basement passage-way. To make the necessary connections for the kitchen and male wing outside of the building, a line of pipe was laid from the laundry to the area near the kitchen, and back of the point where the upright pipe leads to the tank. This also allows of making a connection for the women's wards through the passage-way under the fourth ward, and dispenses with the connections to each wing from the tank on the house through the corridors of the third ward. The removal of the old furnaces gives great relief from the noise and dirt which accompanied them, and the room they occupied is now valuable for storage purposes.

The floor of the main corridor in the basement has been laid with a Neufchatel pavement with a base of

concrete made of broken stone, grouted with lime and cement. New floors of yellow pine have been laid in four of the large rooms in the centre building. Midway and in front of the women's wing, a projection was made about fourteen feet square opening on each corridor, and having four windows on each floor, which makes a pleasant outlook on the front lawn. The floors of the second story, and about one half of the first story corridors were renewed, as well as the plastering of the second story hall, which adds much to their appearance and comfort.

The painting of the inside walls has been going on as fast as was practicable without interfering with other work.

Two new tenant houses under one roof were built on the north-east corner of the Asylum farm, near the site of the old cottage, which has been removed. These are divided by a brick wall, each contains seven rooms, and a good cellar. The outer walls are of stone quarried upon the premises, the masonry is neatly pointed, and the roof is of slate.

During the past year the Asylum has been the recipient of a generous donation of five thousand dollars, from the Executors of the Jesse George Estate, the income from which is to establish a free bed. It is the first donation for this excellent purpose in the history of our Institution, although is has been in active operation over sixty-five years.

To those who have contributed in various ways towards assisting us in the care of our patients, and affording more ample means for their amusement and occupation, I desire to express many thanks.

There has been but little change in the general plan adopted and carried out in former years to so occupy and amuse the patients as to make their time pass more pleasantly. During the summer season out-door exercise is easily obtained, and it may be said that there are very few of our inmates who cannot take advantage of walking or driving during fair weather. The men are given light employment by assisting in the care of the grounds, and have a variety of exercise in walking, and the various games upon the lawn, which are used for their diversion. During the winter season in-door amusements must be employed, and we have varied these by lectures, magic lantern exhibitions, and readings, with occasional social gatherings in which patients of both sexes join. The women find employment in needle-work, and both sexes are supplied with a variety of wholesome reading matter. The advantages to be derived from a properly organized system of occupation for our patients, that would afford the necessary recreation as well as healthful bodily exercise, would, I think, be very great.

To carry this into effect would require suitable accommodation for a variety of employments, and care in the selection of the proper means adapted to individual cases.

Some changes have occurred among the officers during the year. Dr. Gerhard resigned his position as Assistant Physician in the sixth month last, and left the Asylum on account of failing health. His place was filled in the ninth month by the appointment of Dr. Charles M. Franklin, who has since that time acceptably attended to the duties. Henry Hall left the Asylum last month, after having filled the position of clerk for more than six years. By earnest work, and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties, he won both respect and confidence, and he carries with him our best wishes for his prosperity. Sarah H. Dutton continues to serve in the position of Matron with fidelity and satisfaction. To the officers who have assisted me in our work my thanks are due, in view of the responsibilities attached to their respective duties. The employees have, with few exceptions, shown an unusual interest in the affairs of the Asylum, for which they deserve to be especially commended.

In closing the labors of the past year, we cannot but recognize the protecting care that has ever been extended over us, and we enter upon another year with the hope of doing good and that our labors may again be blessed.

Respectfully Submitted,

JOHN C. HALL,

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1882.

The Sixty-Fifth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

THE Managers Report that during the past year 44 patients have been admitted into the Asylum, making with those under care at the time of our last report a total of 133 who have been treated during the past 12 months. Of these 42 have been discharged or have deceased, leaving the number of inmates at this date 91.

Soon after their appointment, your Board turned their attention to the subject of heating, which had been growing in importance for several years and now seemed to demand immediate care. After a thorough inspection of the furnaces, it was found that many of them required extensive repairs, some needed renewal, and the best of the others were not in first class condition. They had at times of unusually cold weather been inadequate to warm the apartments properly, and it seemed that the time had fully come to make a complete change in the system and appliances for furnishing heated air throughout the Asylum building. Competent counsel having been taken on the subject, it was concluded to introduce steam heating by means of indirect radiation. During the summer and early

autumn this was accomplished, and the experience of the past winter has shown the entire success of the plan, so that the house is better warmed and better ventilated than heretofore, and the risk of fire has been reduced to a minimum. Four boilers of ample capacity at the laundry supply the necessary steam to numerous "benches" of radiators systematically located in the lower story of the building, at the bases of flues communicating with each apartment in the house; these are also connected with a large air-duct through which air is forced, drawn from outside the building. By these means a constant supply of fresh warmed air is distributed throughout the Asylum. While these improvements were being introduced, the opportunity was availed of to erect a small addition to the western (or female) wing of the building by which is provided an alcove for each of the three wards located therein, thus increasing the space available for sitting and reading rooms and making a cheerful and desirable adjunct to these wards. A new chimney stack about 80 feet high was constructed and several much needed rooms were added to the laundry. An underground passage-way connecting this building with the Asylum was also excavated. These alterations and additions are found to contribute greatly to the efficiency of this department.

Two new tenant houses, one for the farmer and the other for the engineer, have been substantially built of stone during the past year, and constitute a valuable improvement to the property.

The sufficiency of the water supply was closely tested during last summer, and as it proved necessary to increase the quantity, the main well was deepened about 8 feet, and the spring which several years ago contributed the chief part of the supply to the house was also utilized. It is hoped these additions will prove to be all that will be required even in time of great drought.

The expenses incurred by these changes and betterments have amounted to about $32,000, and have been partly defrayed by subscriptions from interested friends amounting to $14,200, leaving nearly $18,000 which has been paid from the proceeds of temporary loans made by the Treasurer with the approval of the Board. It is hoped that the liberality which has been heretofore bestowed upon this and other Institutions for the relief of the sick and the helpless, will be continued to this Asylum, and we would again respectfully present this Institution to philanthropic and charitable citizens and Friends, as one deserving of donations and bequests. Opened in 1817 for the reception of patients, it was at that time the only Asylum in America intended and devoted *exclusively* to the care and treatment of the insane. From time to time such changes have been made as have kept it abreast of the modern improvements in the methods of treating insanity, and have maintained it in the first rank of curative establishments. We believe its efficiency was never greater than at the present time, though if means were at command the Managers would be glad to erect buildings and introduce additional appliances for the occupation and amusement of the patients.

Until last year there was no provision whatever for the care of patients at the Asylum who are wholly unable to pay for their board; by the wise liberality of the Executors of the Estate of the late Jesse George, the Managers were then enabled to establish a free bed known as "the Jesse George Free Bed," for the future occupancy of which suitable rules have been adopted. As there are numerous cases presenting from time to time of a curable character unable to pay even the lowest regular charges, it is highly desirable that means should be afforded to accomodate additional free patients.

The Managers also gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a cash donation of $1,000, applicable to the general purposes of the Institution, which has since been carried to the "Improvement Fund."

During the year the health of Dr. M. U. Gerhard so far failed as to necessitate his withdrawal from active duty at the Asylum as Assistant Physician, and Dr. Charles M. Franklin has been appointed in his stead.

Henry Hall, who has for several years acceptably filled the position of clerk at the Asylum, has recently resigned, purposing to engage in mercantile business. Ira Frame has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

For statistics of the treatment of the 2,102 patients who have been cared for at the Asylum, and for other interesting information, the Board refers to the

accompanying report of our efficient Superintendent, Dr. J. C. Hall.

For the details of the receipts and expenses at the Asylum, we refer to the accompanying account of our Treasurer, which has been audited by a committee appointed for the purpose.

By direction of the Board of Managers.

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 13*th*, 1882.

Summary of the Treasurer's Account.

RECEIPTS.

Donations,	$1,011 00
Superinterdent's receipts, including $31,000 on improvement account,	78,321 16
Ground Rents and Interest,	339 75
Life Subscriptions,	125 00
From Permanent Fund,	933 50
Balance due Treasurer,	902 67
	$81,633 08

PAYMENTS.

Balance due Treasurer Third mo. 1st, 1881,	$213 91
Orders paid J. C. Hall, Superintendent,	78,422 93
John C. Hall, Superintendent,	1,000 00
Donation of a Friend to Improvement Account,	1,000 00
Printing, and Advertising,	387 60
Book-keeping and preparing room for Managers,	225 00
Trust Accounts,	383 64
	$81,633 08

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

Thomas Scattergood, No. 22 North Front Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, No. 634 South Twenty-Fourth Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

John C. Hall, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

Charles M. Franklin, M. D.

MATRON,—Sarah H. Dutton.

MANAGERS.

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
William Kinsey, No. 471 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 631 Market Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and No. 634 South Twenty-Fourth Street.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
John H. Webster, near Frankford.
William Evans, Moorestown, N. J., and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 119 Arch Street.
Thomas Scattergood, No. 3515 Powelton Avenue and 22 North Front Street.
Benjamin H. Deacon, M. D., Frankford.
James Bromley, No. 920 Franklin Street.
Caleb Wood, No. 914 Pine Street.
Edward Bettle, Jr., No. 110 North Twentieth St, and No. 8 N. Front Street.

*

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient, with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., an agreement must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians' Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the agreement for the payment of board and charges.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.

(As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.)

We certify, that after a personal examination of
of made within one week of the date of this Certificate,
we find to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.

M. D.

Dated 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent.

Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.

(As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.)

I Certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a guardian, relative or friend.

I request that the above named who is insane, may be admitted as a Patient into the "Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason."

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1.—What is the patient's age? Is the patient married or single? If children, how many?

Answer.

2.—Where was the patient born? Where is place of residence?

Answer.

3.—What have been the patient's occupation, and reputed pecuniary circumstances?

Answer.

4.—When were the first symptons of the disease manifested? and in what way?

Answer.

5.—Have there been one or more previous attacks? and, if so, of what duration, and at what age?

Answer.

6.—On what subjects and in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals? If so, do these intervals occur at regular periods?

Answer.

7.—What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

8.—Has the patient been subject to epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has received any injury of the head?

Answer.

9.—What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

10.—Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

11.—Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

12.—Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

13.—Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits, as regards eating, sleeping and cleanliness?

Answer.

14.—Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

15.—Has restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, of what kind, and how long continued?

Answer.

16.—What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?

Answer.

17.—State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light upon the case.

AGREEMENT FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOARD AND CHARGES.

(One of the signers of this Agreement must reside in or near Philadelphia.)

In Consideration of the admission of
as a patient into Friends' Asylum for the Insane, situated near Frankford, Philadelphia,—We jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to pay quarterly, in advance, to
Superintendent of
said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office,
dollars per week for board,—not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice of the Superintendent, before the end of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks; *also*, to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding or furniture; *also*, to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use while there, and in case it is not furnished when required, it is agreed that the Superintendent may purchase such as may, in his judgment, be needed, the expense thereof to be a part of this contract and added to the charge for board; *also*, to cause to be removed when discharged.

The Managers reserve the right to discharge the said patient from the Institution in case of the non-payment of said board and charges, according to the terms above stipulated.

Witness our hands and seals this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connections, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest at six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on fourth-day, the 14th of the Third month, 1883, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1882—83.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3*d month* 15*th to* 4*th month* 10*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris, James Bromley.
" 4*th month* 10*th to* 5*th month* 8*th.*	James Bromley, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" 5*th month* 8*th to* 6*th month* 12*th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Thomas Scattergood.
" 6*th month* 12*th to* 7*th month* 10*th.*	Thomas Scattergood, James Whitall, Edward Bettle, Jr.
" 7*th month* 10*th to* 8*th month* 14*th.*	James Whitall, Edward Bettle, Jr. John H. Webster.
" 8*th month* 14*th to* 9*th month* 11*th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen, Dr. Benj'n H. Deacon.
" 9*th month* 11*th to* 10*th month* 9*th.*	Richard J. Allen, Dr. Benj'n H. Deacon, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 9*th to* 11*th month* 13*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Henry Haines.
" 11*th month* 13*th to* 12*th month* 11*th.*	William Bettle, Henry Haines, William Evans.
" 12*th month* 11*th to* 1*st month* 8*th*, 1883.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Caleb Wood.
" 1*st month* 8*th to* 2*nd month* 12*th.*	Caleb Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 12*th to* 3*d month* 14*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.



Engd by J.H.G.Sims

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

PHILADELPHIA

Sixty-Sixth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1883.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,

S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1883.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

In presenting the Sixty-Sixth Annual Report, it is a satisfaction to be able to record the year just closed as having been one of average success and prosperity.

The number receiving the benefits of the Institution has been so great as to tax the capacity of the Asylum in ministering to the afflicted who have come under its care.

In the restoration of the curable, good results have been obtained, and the comfort and welfare of all have been in a good degree secured.

There has been an effort made during the past year, as well as heretofore to continue to foster that feeling of comfort and satisfaction among all classes of patients that makes its home-like feeling so appreciated.

There have been no serions accidents to record, and no epidemic diseases have appeared in our midst. For the general good health which has prevailed, and the many blessings we have to record, we wish to express our acknowledgements of the Divine favor.

At the time of the last Annual Report, there were ninety patients on the list, forty of whom were men

and fifty were women. Forty-seven have been admitted since, making a total of one hundred and thirty-seven who have received the benefits of the Institution during the year. The greatest number at any one time, was ninety-three, and the smallest was eighty-four, and the monthly average was eighty-eight.

Of the one hundred and thirty-seven patients, twenty men and sixteen women have been discharged, six men, and five women have died, leaving ninety patients under care at the present time, thirty-seven of whom are men, and fifty-three are women.

Of the thirty-six patients discharged sixteen were restored, five were much improved, three were improved, and twelve were stationary; of those discharged restored, twelve were under care for periods varying from three weeks to three months, three were from three to four months, and one between five and six months.

Of those who died, two were from convulsions, due to serous effusion, one from marasmus, one from senile dementia, one from epileptic convulsions, three from exhaustion due to acute mania, one sudden death, due to valvular disease of the heart, one from peritonitis, and one from exhaustion due to chronic diarrhœa.

Statistics.—The following statistical information, respecting the cases which have been under care since the opening of the Institution, has been carefully prepared. These tables represent matters of general interest, and to some extent they are of scientific importance.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored,	461	446	907
" Much improved,	95	98	193
" Improved,	124	131	255
" Stationary,	197	190	387
Died,	166	149	315
Remaining,	37	53	90
Total,	1,080	1,067	2,147

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 2,147 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year,	624	616	1,240
From 1 to 5 years,	288	274	562
" 5 " 10 "	59	77	136
" 10 " 20 "	47	40	87
" 20 " 30 "	24	22	46
" 30 " 40 "	1	11	12
" 40 " 50 "	9	10	19
Unknown,	28	17	45
Total,	1,080	1,067	2,147

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state of 2,147 cases, so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	407	399	806
Married,	535	476	1,011
Widowed,	52	127	179
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	1,080	1,067	2,147

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 2,147 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years,	60	68	128
From 20 to 30 years,	309	274	583
" 30 " 40 "	248	252	500
" 40 " 50 "	182	194	376
" 50 " 60 "	161	144	305
" 60 " 70 "	81	80	161
" 70 " 80 "	33	40	73
" 80 " 90 "	6	14	20
" 90 " 100 "	0	1	1
Total,	1,080	1,067	2,147

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 2,147 patients.

Pennsylvania,	1,569	*Brought forward,*	2,123
New Jersey,	278	West Indies,	2
Maryland,	84	South Carolina,	3
Delaware,	54	Georgia,	2
New-York,	37	West Virginia,	6
North Carolina,	23	Florida,	1
Virginia,	22	Michigan,	1
Massachusetts,	13	California,	1
Ohio,	14	Wisconsin,	1
Indiana,	5	Mississippi,	1
Louisiana,	5	Minnesota,	1
Missouri,	4	Indian Territory,	1
Rhode Island,	4	Utah,	1
Canada,	5	Illinois,	1
Alabama,	3	Texas,	2
District of Columbia,	3		
Carried forward,	2,123	Total,	2,147

TABLE VI.—Showing the per-centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,227	920	2,147
" Restored, - -	769	128	897
Per centage Restored, - -	62.76	13.91	41.78

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 1,080 male patients, so far as recorded.

Farmers,	239	*Brought forward*,	672	*Brought forward*,	739
Merchants,	65	Machinists,	7	Tinners,	3
Clerks,	83	Dentists,	2	Confectioners,	2
Tanners&Curriers,	26	Navy Officers,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Physicians,	22	Silversmiths,	2	Watch-case maker,	1
Teachers,	15	Millers,	7	Watch-maker,	1
Carpenters,	17	Plumbers,	3	Sexton,	1
Lawyers,	14	Coopers,	2	Bookbinders,	2
Students,	18	Segar-makers,	4	Telegraph Operators	2
Manufacturers,	18	Potter,	1	Paper-hangers,	2
Druggists,	13	Shop-keepers,	2	Bakers,	3
Inn-keepers,	9	Coach-trimmer,	1	Ship Carpenters,	3
Masons,	14	Cashier of Bank,	1	Farrier,	1
Blacksmiths,	10	Saddler,	1	Coachman,	1
Operators,	19	Engravers,	3	Surveyor,	1
Artists,	6	File-cutter,	1	R. R. Employees,	3
Printers,	13	Brush-maker,	1	Liquor Dealers,	3
Sailors,	4	Dyer,	1	Nailer,	1
Butchers,	11	Carmen,	5	Cobbler,	1
Clergymen,	4	Brewer,	1	Ship Smith,	1
Planters,	3	Overseer,	1	Whip Maker,	1
Jewelers,	3	Gardeners,	2	Wood Carver,	1
Painters,	8	Hatters,	3	Iron Moulder,	1
Cabinet-makers,	4	Wheelwrights,	3	Gas Fitter,	1
Tailors,	5	Livery-stable keeper,	1	Finisher of goods,	1
Engineers,	3	Contractors,	2	Fisherman,	1
Brokers,	7	Booksellers,	2	Miner,	1
Shoemakers,	5	News Carriers,	4	Agents,	2
Laborers,	12	Reporter,	1	None,	40
Publishers,	2	Plasterer,	1	Unknown,	259
Carried forward,	672	*Carried forward*,	739	Total,	1,080

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 1063 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	70	142	212
Intemperance,	110	8	118
Domestic trouble,	34	88	122
Puerperal,	0	60	60
Loss of property,	34	8	42
Excitement about religion,	7	20	27
Organic disease of the brain,	26	15	41
Anxiety,	47	42	89
Disappointment,	14	30	44
Masturbation,	36	3	39
Epilepsy,	27	15	42
Over-exertion,	35	23	58
Abuse of opium,	2	11	13
Blow on the head,	21	1	22
Fear,	4	4	8
Grief,	7	36	43
Old age,	5	10	15
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	3	1	4
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	8	2	10
Syphilis,	15	1	16
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	2	0	2
Extreme pain,	1	0	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Prolonged lactation,	0	1	1
Exposure to direct rays of sun,	3	0	3
Paralysis,	2	3	5
Uncontrolled passion,	1	0	1
Injury to spine,	0	1	1
Total,	526	537	1063

By examining the records of various Institutions, for the care of the Insane, as given in their Annual Reports, it will be observed that the percentage of recoveries is not so great as was recorded some years ago.

This reduced percentage would lead us to infer that Hospital treatment was less efficient, or that mental disease was more intractable than formerly. It might be inferred also, that there are causes which now operate to produce insanity less amenable to treatment, and that these causes are more active now than they were at a former period.

That intemperance is a fruitful cause of insanity cannot be questioned; and not only do we see this result in those who indulge in it themselves, but it is no doubt often the cause of the disease in their offspring; and the mental trouble thus produced is in many cases permanent and hopeless. We have strong grounds for beleiving that insanity caused directly or indirectly by intemperance is of a peculiarly intractable character. When the disease is caused by fatigue, loss of sleep, over-exertion, &c., the removal of the cause is generally sufficient to produce favorable results.

In the history of a Hospital where there is a preponderance of one or the other of these causes, the number of recoveries would vary accordingly. It may also occur that the number of cases received into a Hospital where the disease was caused either di-

rectly or indirectly by intemperance, compared with those arising from other causes, is greater than it was in their earlier history, and in this way the smaller number of recoveries may in part be satisfactorily accounted for.

The number of recoveries reported by a Hospital must be influenced greatly by the character of cases received.

It may be said with truthfulness that the results obtained from treatment at this Asylum during the past year have compared favorably with former periods, as well as with those of the most successful Hospitals for the care of the Insane.

An analysis of the record of recovered cases will occasionally show extraordinary recurrence of mental disturbance of such a tractable character as yields readily to treatment, there being on our records one instance of fifteen and another of thirteen recoveries. Each of these cases appears on the list each time as a separate admission, and the cures are also recorded without reference to their duplication. In computing the percentages of cures it is well to bear in mind that the record of separate *cases* is not necessarily identical with the number of different individuals.

When we take into consideration the recognized fact that the curability of insanity rapidly diminishes with the duration of the disease, and that from experience we see most of the cases placed under treatment

in the early period of disease are likely to recover, and also that the advanced stages of brain disease do frequently lead to serious complications rendering the prospects of recovery in such cases almost hopeless, we are forced to the conclusion that measures should be taken to have patients placed under the most favorable surroundings for treatment in the early stage of the disease.

To secure this it will be necessary first to recognize the disorder in the early stage and then to provide for the requirements of the case by adopting a judicious plan of treatment, which in most cases is best carried out by removal from home, introducing the patient to new scenes, and withdrawal from the associations in the midst of which the mental disturbance had its origin, as well as from the influences of all the causes which produced it, thus diverting the mind at a time when the disease has made but little progress and greatly enhancing the chances of recovery.

Owing to the great reluctance felt to placing persons in a Hospital for the treatment of mental diseases, patients are frequently allowed to remain at home until the most favorable time for treatment has passed by, and a class of cases is received at Hospitals which materially affects the record of recoveries, and the number of deaths has been increased in the same proportion.

Those who have had the greatest experience will concede that occupation in some form should enter into the mode of treatment of Hospital patients; and

this would require care and judgment, to meet the needs of individnal cases.

A desirable addition to the means of employing our patients would require a separate building which should be so arranged as to furnish room for work-shops and suitable places for exercise. We must, however, depend upon the benevolent to furnish the means, before we can make this valuable addition.

During the winter months the monotony of Institution life is necessarily the greatest. The female patients can, however, find employment during this time in the various forms of needle work.

Those who are able to walk are expected to take out-door exercise daily when the weather is favorable.

Magic Lantern exhibitions are given on two evenings of each week during the winter season; these relieve the monotony of Hospital life, and our large collection of views makes this a desirable and pleasant means of illustrating lectures upon travels, &c.

These exhibitions have been occasionally interspersed with readings.

One evening, of each week during the entire year, is devoted to the Officers tea-parties, and is looked forward to with pleasure by those patients who are invited to be present. The time after tea is spent socially in our large sitting room in the rear of the

centre building, which is well adapted for such companies.

Entertainments, in which all the patients, who are able to conduct themselves with propriety, are permitted to join, have been given on several occasions during the year, at which times refreshments are provided, and pleasant social intercourse is encouraged.

Out door employment and recreations during the summer months are readily obtained, our spacious grounds furnishing ample opportunities for the patients to walk, thus enabling them to spend most of their time in the open air.

Lawn games of various kinds are encouraged, and the men can find light employment in giving assistance in the care of the grounds.

Our green house continues to be a source of great satisfaction, furnishing cut flowers during the winter season, and affording opportunities for propagating plants to be used in ornamenting the grounds during the summer.

There have been some improvements made during the year, at a moderate expense, among which may be mentioned the erection of porticos over the entrance doors of the new tenement houses; and to their rear has been added one story frame buildings to be used for summer kitchens.

The laundry has been further improved by furnishing the ironing-room with substantial tables and a large steam mangle. A new floor has been laid in the second story of this building, and this room is now occupied by the laundry girls for a sleeping apartment, a bath-room having been erected adjacent for their use. Underneath this bath-room, on the ground floor, a similar one has been made for the male employees.

There has been quite an addition made to the hot bed sash, a number having been placed on the south side of the green house. The painter has during the year repainted all of the outside wood work of the house, which gives the building an improved external appearance; on the inside the work of painting the walls has been continued.

The past winter has given us ample opportunities for testing the heating appliances mentioned in last year's report. During the coldest weather the house has been amply warmed, and the fan which has been run night and day has afforded complete ventilation throughout the building. These valuable improvements were absolutely demanded for the safety and comfort of the inmates, and have given much satisfaction since their completion.

A liberal addition has been made to our library, and to the list of periodicals supplied for the use of the patients.

To the friends of the Asylum, who have aided us

in providing entertainments for the patients, or have contributed in other ways towards the objects of the Institution, I desire to express my thanks.

During the year Dr. Chas. M. Franklin, who had filled the position of Assistant Physician, resigned, in order that he might go abroad to further pursue his medical studies. Dr. Edw. W. Marshall was appointed in his place, and has acceptably filled the position. Ira S. Frame has been serving as clerk for the past year with satisfaction, and the position of Matron continues to be ably filled by Sarah H. Dutton.

To those who have assisted in carrying on the work of the Institution during the past year, my thanks are especially due.

The fidelity with which the attendants have discharged their onerous duties, connected with the immediate personal care and oversight of the patients, deserves more than passing recognition.

In entering upon a new year, I trust the Asylum will, under the Divine blessing, continue to dispense its benefits to the afflicted, and receive a generous recognition from those who appreciate the philanthropic objects of the Institution.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN C. HALL,

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1883.

The Sixty-Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

SINCE the first of the Third month 1882, 47 patients have been admitted, which with 90 then under our care, makes 137 who have received hospital treatment during the year. 36 have been discharged, and 11 have died, leaving 90 in the Asylum on the 1st instant. Of those discharged, 16 were restored, and 5 were much improved.

During the past year but little out of the usual routine has transpired. The affairs of the Institution have been conducted in a satisfactory manner. The physical health of the inmates has been up to the average of former years, and their condition has been fully as comfortable as is possible for this afflicted class.

The Institution is in charge of the same efficient officers, as at the time of our last report, with the exception of the assistant physician. Dr. Franklin, who then occupied the position, resigned in order to pursue his studies abroad, and his place has been acceptably filled by Dr. Edw. W. Marshall, who was appointed in Eleventh month last.

The tables have been abundantly supplied with vegetables and fruits raised in our own gardens. In cultivating and gathering these products, several of the patients have found congenial and healthful employment during the Spring and Summer months, greatly to their advantage. Besides a constant and liberal supply of small fruits for daily consumption, the gardens yielded a large surplus which was properly preserved for Winter use. Acceptable assistance in this employment also was rendered by several patients. The superior healthfulness and excellence of these home-grown garden products are greatly appreciated by the patients, and the cost to the Institution is considerably less than if these important articles of diet were purchased.

A Legacy of One Thousand Dollars, clear of Collateral Inheritance Tax, has been received during the year from the Estate of our late friend William S. Vaux;—and a cash donation of the same amount from our friend James J. Lord of Gloucester County, New Jersey, subject to an annuity of $50 during the life of the donor. These acceptable gifts are both applicable to the general purposes of the Institution.

For the financial operations of the year, we refer to the accompanying report of our Treasurer, Wm. Kinsey. The report has been duly audited and found correct.

The new heating and ventilating appliances having now been in operation through a second Winter (which

has been a particularly inclement one) we can speak more confidently of their success than at the time of our last Report. They continue to give a high degree of satisfaction, furnishing all parts of the building with an abundant supply of pure warm air, and thus contributing to the health and comfort of the inmates.

The expense attending the introduction of the heating apparatus, the erection of dwellings for the Farmer and the Engineer, and several other permanent betterments at the Asylum as mentioned in our Report of last year, brought the Institution under a large debt. About half of the cost has been defrayed by voluntary subscriptions.

For the liquidation of the remainder, we are under the necessity of appealing to the liberality of the friends of the Institution. The expenses of the Asylum have been kept within the current receipts, but for these extraordinary expenditures we have no resources other than the generosity of those who appreciate the sad condition of the afflicted class we are striving to relieve, and the great advantages of the improvements introduced.

The comparatively small number of patients accommodated by us, renders it practicable for each case to receive much personal attention from the officers, and should make our Asylum rank among the most desirable Institutions of its kind.

Through the Divine blessing resting upon our efforts,

we frequently are permitted to see individuals restored to their families and friends, who under the less enlightened treatment of former years, would have been doomed to lives of wretchedness and misery.

We therefore trust that our appeal on behalf of these for pecuniary aid, will not be unheeded.

Signed on behalf of the Board.

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 12*th*, 1883.

Summary of the Treasurer's Account.

RECEIPTS.

From Dr. John C. Hall, Superintendent, - - -	$50,548 00
" Income, Permanent Fund, - - - - -	870 58
" Interest and Ground Rents, - - - - -	402 20
" Life Subscriptions, - - - - - -	100 00
" Legacies and Donations, - - - - - -	2,001 00
" Frankford and Germantown Turnpike Bonds paid off, - - - - - - - - -	200 00
	$54,121 78

PAYMENTS.

Balance due Treasurer Third mo. 1, 1882, - - -	$902 67
Dr. Jno. C. Hall, Superintendent, on orders, - -	50,883 60
Insurance, - - - - - - - - - - -	226 00
Printing, Advertising and Board refunded, - - -	548 50
Preparing Room for Managers, - - - - -	25 00
Due Treasurer from Trusts Nos. 3 and 4, - - -	569 70
Balance in hands of Treasurer, - - - - -	966 31
	$54,121 78

There is due the other Trust Accounts, the sum of $175 38, and due the Treasurer on the Improvement Account $539 83, leaving the balance in his hands, $498 96.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

Thomas Scattergood, No. 22 North Front Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, No. 634 South Twenty-Fourth Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

John C. Hall, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

Edward W. Marshall, M. D.

MATRON,—Sarah H. Dutton.

MANAGERS.

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
William Kinsey, No. 471 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 631 Market Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and No. 634 South Twenty-Fourth Street.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
John H. Webster, Kensington and Indiana Avenues, Philadelphia.
William Evans, Moorestown, N. J., and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 115 Arch Street.
Thomas Scattergood, No. 3515 Powelton Avenue and 22 North Front Street.
Benjamin H. Deacon, M. D., Frankford.
James Bromley, No. 920 Franklin Street.
Caleb Wood, No. 914 Pine Street.
Edward Bettle, Jr., No. 110 North Twentieth St., and No. 8 N. Front Street.

*

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient, with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., an agreement must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for Physicians' Certificate, for the Request for Admission, and for the agreement for the payment of board and charges.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.

(As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.)

We certify, that after a personal examination of

of made within one week of the date of this Certificate, we find to be insane, and a proper subject for Asylum treatment.

M. D.

M. D.

Dated 18

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent.

Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER.

(As required by Law of Pennsylvania, approved Fourth month 20th, 1869.)

I Certify that the foregoing Certificate was duly acknowledged and to before me, this day of , 18 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of respectability.

[L. S.]

REQUEST

For the admission of a Patient, to be signed by a guardian, relative or friend.

I request that the above named who is insane, may be admitted as a Patient into the "Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason."

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1.—What is the patient's age? Is the patient married or single? If children, how many?

Answer.

2.—Where was the patient born? Where is place of residence?

Answer.

3.—What have been the patient's occupation, and reputed pecuniary circumstances?

Answer.

4.—When were the first symptons of the disease manifested? and in what way?

Answer.

5.—Have there been one or more previous attacks? and, if so, of what duration, and at what age?

Answer.

6.—On what subjects and in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational at intervals? If so, do these intervals occur at regular periods?

Answer.

7.—What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?

Answer.

8.—Has the patient been subject to epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has received any injury of the head?

Answer.

9.—What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?

Answer.

10.—Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?

Answer.

11.—Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure or others? If so, in what manner?

Answer.

12.—Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?

Answer.

13.—Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits, as regards eating, sleeping and cleanliness?

Answer.

14.—Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?

Answer.

15.—Has restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, of what kind, and how long continued?

Answer.

16.—What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?

Answer.

17.—State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?

Answer.

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light upon the case.

AGREEMENT FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOARD AND CHARGES.

(One of the signers of this Agreement must reside in or near Philadelphia.)

In Consideration of the admission of
as a patient into Friends' Asylum for the Insane, situated near Frankford, Philadelphia,—We jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to pay quarterly, in advance, to
Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office,
dollars per week for board,—not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice of the Superintendent, before the end of three calendar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks; *also*, to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding or furniture; *also*, to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use while there, and in case it is not furnished when required, it is agreed that the Superintendent may purchase such as may, in his judgment, be needed, the expense thereof to be a part of this contract and added to the charge for board; *also*, to cause to be removed when discharged.

The Managers reserve the right to discharge the said patient from the Institution in case of the non-payment of said board and charges, according to the terms above stipulated.

Witness our hands and seals this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connections, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest at six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on Fourth-day, the 19th of the Third month, 1884, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1883—84.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAY.

From 3d month 14th to 4th month 9th.	Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris, Thomas Scattergood.
" *4th month 9th to 5th month 14th.*	Thomas Scattergood, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" *5th month 14th to 6th month 11th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, James Bromley.
" *6th month 11th to 7th month 9th.*	James Bromley, James Whitall, Edward Bettle, Jr.
" *7th month 9th to 8th month 13th.*	James Whitall, Fdward Bettle, Jr. John H. Webster.
" *8th month 13th to 9th month 10th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen, Dr. Benj'n H. Deacon.
" *9th month 10th to 10th month 8th.*	Richard J. Allen, Dr. Benj'n H. Deacon, John C. Allen.
" *10th month 8th to 11th month 12th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Henry Haines.
" *11th month 12th to 12th month 10th.*	William Bettle, Henry Haines, William Evans.
" *12th month 10th to 1st month 14th*, 1884.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Caleb Wood.
1st month 14th to 2nd month 11th.	Caleb Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" *2nd month 11th to 3d month 19th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.

Sixty-Seventh Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1884.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,

S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1884.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

THE Superintendent herewith presents the Sixty-Seventh Annual Report showing the condition and operations of the Asylum during the past year.

During this period there has been no unusual sickness. The average number of patients has been greater than during any previous year since the opening of the Institution.

The welfare of the patients has been constantly kept in view, and good order, with a feeling of contentment has prevailed.

At the close of last year there were ninety patients under treatment, thirty-seven of whom were men, and fifty-three were women. There were admitted during the year seventeen men and sixteen women; thus making one hundred and twenty-three patients who have received the benefits of Hospital treatment during the year. The greatest number at any one time was ninety-eight, and the smallest ninety, the monthly average was over ninety-five.

Of the one hundred and twenty-three patients, eight men and thirteen women have been discharged, and five men and two women have died, thus leaving under care at the present time ninety-five patients, forty-one of whom are men, and fifty-four are women.

Of the twenty-one patients discharged, eight were restored, four were much improved, one was improved, and eight were stationary. Of those discharged restored, five were under care less than three months, and three from five to nine months.

Of those who died, one was due to apoplexy, one to rupture of the æsophagus, one to convulsions from cerebral effusion, one to chronic menengitis, one to exhaustion from progressive brain disease, and two to senile dementia.

The following statistics, prepared from the records of the Institution, so far as they are complete, represent matters of general interest, and to some extent they are of scientific importance.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored,	464	451	915
" Much improved,	97	100	197
" Improved,	124	132	256
" Stationary,	200	195	395
Died,	171	151	322
Remaining,	41	54	95
Total,	1,097	1,083	2,180

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 2,180 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year,	637	628	1,265
From 1 to 5 years,	291	278	569
" 5 " 10 "	60	77	137
" 10 " 20 "	47	40	87
" 20 " 30 "	24	22	46
" 30 " 40 "	1	11	12
" 40 " 50 "	9	10	19
Unknown,	28	17	45
Total,	1,097	1,083	2,180

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state of 2,180 cases, so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	418	404	822
Married,	541	484	1,025
Widowed,	52	130	182
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	1,097	1,083	2,180

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 2,180 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years, - - -	62	68	130
From 20 to 30 years, -	312	279	591
" 30 " 40 " - -	253	256	509
" 40 " 50 " -	182	197	379
" 50 " 60 " - -	165	144	309
" 60 " 70 " -	82	81	163
" 70 " 80 " - -	35	43	78
" 80 " 90 " -	6	14	20
" 90 " 100 " - -	0	1	1
Total, - - - -	1,097	1,083	2,180

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 2,180 patients.

Pennsylvania, -	1,597	*Brought forward,* -	2,155
New Jersey, -	280	West Indies, - -	2
Maryland, - -	84	South Carolina, -	3
Delaware, - -	55	Georgia, - -	2
New-York, - -	37	West Virginia, - -	6
North Carolina, -	23	Florida, - - -	1
Virginia, - -	22	Michigan, - -	1
Massachusetts, -	14	California, - -	1
Ohio, - - -	14	Wisconsin, - -	1
Indiana, - -	5	Mississippi, - -	1
Louisiana, - -	5	Minnesota, - -	1
Missouri, - -	4	Indian Territory, -	1
Rhode Island, - -	4	Utah, - -	1
Canada, - -	5	Illinois, - - -	1
Alabama, - -	3	Texas, - -	2
District of Columbia,	3	Kansas, - - -	1
Carried forward, -	2,155	Total, - - -	2,180

TABLE VI.—Showing the per-centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,252	928	2,180
" Restored, - -	777	128	905
Per centage Restored, - -	62.06	13.79	41.09

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 1,097 male patients, so far as recorded.

Farmers,	240	*Brought forward*,	691	*Brought forward*,	766
Merchants,	67	Dentists,	2	Gold-beater,	1
Clerks,	84	Navy Officers,	2	Watch-case maker,	1
Tanners & Curriers,	26	Silversmiths,	2	Watch-maker,	1
Physicians,	24	Millers,	7	Sexton,	1
Teachers,	15	Plumbers,	3	Bookbinders,	2
Carpenters,	17	Coopers,	2	Telegraph Operators	2
Lawyers,	14	Segar-makers,	4	Paper-hangers,	2
Students,	18	Potter,	1	Bakers,	3
Manufacturers,	18	Shop-keepers,	2	Ship Carpenters,	3
Druggists,	13	Coach-trimmer,	1	Farrier,	1
Inn-keepers,	9	Cashier of Bank,	1	Coachman,	1
Masons,	15	Saddler,	1	Surveyor,	1
Blacksmiths,	10	Engravers,	3	R. R. Employees,	4
Operators,	21	File-cutter,	1	Liquor Dealers,	3
Artists,	7	Brush-maker,	1	Nailer,	1
Printers,	13	Dyer,	1	Cobbler,	1
Sailors,	4	Carmen,	5	Ship Smith,	1
Butchers,	11	Brewer,	1	Whip Maker,	1
Clergymen,	5	Overseer,	1	Wood Carver,	1
Planters,	3	Gardeners,	2	Iron Moulder,	1
Jewelers,	3	Hatters,	3	Gas Fitter,	1
Painters,	8	Wheelwrights,	3	Finisher of goods,	1
Cabinet-makers,	4	Livery-stable keeper,	1	Fisherman,	1
Tailors,	5	Contractors,	2	Miner,	1
Engineers,	3	Booksellers,	2	Agents,	2
Brokers,	7	News Carriers,	4	Policeman,	1
Shoemakers,	5	Reporter,	1	None,	43
Laborers,	12	Plasterer,	1	Unknown,	259
Publishers,	2	Tinners,	3		
Machinists,	8	Confectioners,	2		
Carried forward,	691	*Carried forward*,	766	Total,	1,097

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 1088 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	70	144	214
Intemperance,	110	8	118
Domestic trouble,	34	88	122
Puerperal,	0	65	65
Loss of property,	34	8	42
Excitement about religion,	7	20	27
Organic disease of the brain,	26	15	41
Anxiety,	48	43	91
Disappointment,	15	31	46
Masturbation,	36	3	39
Epilepsy,	27	15	42
Over-exertion,	40	23	63
Abuse of opium,	2	11	13
Blow on the head,	26	1	27
Fear,	4	4	8
Grief,	7	37	44
Old age,	5	10	15
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	3	1	4
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	8	2	10
Syphilis,	18	1	19
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	2	0	2
Extreme pain,	1	0	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Prolonged lactation,	0	1	1
Exposure to direct rays of sun,	3	0	3
Paralysis,	2	3	5
Uncontrolled passion,	1	0	1
Injury to spine,	0	1	1
Total,	541	547	1088

During a great part of the year we were unable for want of room to receive patients, hence the number of admissions has not been so large as formerly, and a corresponding decrease in the number of those discharged has materially lessened our list of recoveries.

There have been but few additions or alterations to the building during the past year.

By contributions from a number of friends of the Asylum, we have been enabled to erect a rose house, also a propagating house adjacent to it.

To heat this new building and also the conservatory, the hot water appliances formerly in use in the latter have been removed, and both buildings are now heated by steam from the boiler-house. This plan will, it is thought, be more economical, and thus far has proved to be very satisfactory in its results.

The washing machine in the laundry having become disabled was replaced by two smaller ones, which are doing the work well.

The machinery in this department is now so complete that with competent help the work can be done satisfactorily.

The heating arrangements during the past winter have proved to be efficient; but little trouble was experienced during the coldest weather of the winter in keepnig all parts of the house warm and comfortable.

Where there was reason to think that more heating surface would be a benefit, the fact has been noted, and the arrangement will be made to meet all demands for the most severe weather.

There has been a very good yield from the farm and garden during the past year, from the latter especially a great abundance and variety of vegetables and small fruits were obtained for the use of the house.

Our entertainments consist mostly of magic lantern exhibitions which have, with but few exceptions, occupied two nights of each week during the winter. This has been under the care of the Assistant Physician, who has spared no pains, in his descriptions of the views, to make these occasions interesting and instructive. Occasional readings and other forms of amusements have been resorted to. One evening of the week during the entire year has been devoted to the officers tea-parties, at which a few of the men and women patients are invited to tea in rotation, and during the evening a larger party assemble in the sitting-room of the centre building, where they mingle socially and engage in various kinds of games. Occasions like these, where the patients are thus brought together, have a tendency to foster that home-like feeling so pleasant to observe, and so greatly appreciated.

Out door recreation is chiefly relied upon as a means of diversion during the summer season.

The ample grounds with shaded walks, and the well kept lawns, ornamented with a great variety of flowers and foliage plants, afford a pleasant and restful means for passing the time. Lawn games of various kinds are made use of by patients of both sexes.

To obtain definite and systematic employment for either sex is a more difficult task. The men have as heretofore assisted in the care of the grounds, in which

a few have been employed to their advantage. The women depend principally upon the various kinds of needle work.

It continues to be a matter of regret that ample arrangements are not at hand to afford employment for such patients of both sexes as might be induced to do *something*. In again bringing this subject before you, it is with an earnest desire that the means may be secured at no distant day, to erect a building, which will be adapted to the wants of a variety of patients, thus securing opportunities for conducting the kind of employment best adapted to their individual tastes and conditions.

By this means that much needed recreation for body and mind could be secured, and the monotony of daily indoor life during the winter season be broken.

Several books have been added to the libraries in the different wards, which are used by a large number of patients. The list of periodicals and daily papers formerly in use, with a few additions, continue to be supplied.

To those who have contributed in various ways to the Institution and to the comfort of the patients, I wish to express my sincere thanks.

The good that is thus done cannot be so well expressed, as it is fully felt and appreciated by the patients.

The reception of a book or a picture, any addition to our means of amusement or recreation indeed, or to the furniture and the improvement of the buildings and grounds, enhances just so much the value of the Asylum as a curative resort. A more general interest

manifested in the Institution would secure its increasing usefulness in the field it has so long been working.

It is due to the attendants and employees to express my appreciation, of their often times self sacrificing work.

There has been no change in the officers of the Institution during the past year. Dr. E. W. Marshall continues in the position of Assistant Physician, and has shown a marked interest in the welfare and comfort of the prtients. Ira S. Frame still acceptably acts as clerk. Sarah H. Dutton remains in the position of Matron and has contributed her best energies towards the work of her department with gratifying results.

The labors of the past have been greatly lightened by the willing advice and support received from your Board, for which I desire to express my thanks.

Trusting that the same care of an all-wise Providence may be extended over us in the future, as has been in the past, with renewed hope we enter upon the labors of another year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. HALL,

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1884.

The Sixty-Seventh Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

THE number of patients on the list at the time of our last Report was 90. Since then 33 have been admitted, and 28 have been discharged or died, leaving 95 in the Institution at the present time, 41 of whom are men, and 54 are women. The greatest number of patients at any one time during the year was 98, and the smallest number was 90. The average number was 95 this year against 86 last year, being an increase of 9.

The same efficient officers remain in charge as at the time of our last report, and continue to give the patients that careful and intelligent oversight which is so requisite to their comfort and recovery, and which tends to create a home-like feeling even in those whose mental condition forbids the probability of their ever mingling with the outer world.

The Managers believing that considerable advantage would arise from having the Institution connected with the Telephone system of the city, the Superintendent was authorized to have it done on the best terms which he could obtain from the Company, which was accordingly done. The poles for the wires were contributed by a friend of the Institution.

By a recent Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania relating to the Supervision of Hospitals for the Insane, some changes in our mode of admitting patients, and in the manner of keeping the records concerning them, and other general matters, were rendered necessary. The Board, through a committee appointed for the purpose, has given the subject the requisite attention, and such alterations have been made in the above respects, as it is believed will comply with the requirements of the new Act.

From the administrator of the estate of our late friend Hannah W. Richardson, there has been received a bequest amounting to $1,000, the income from which is to be applied to purposes indicated by the donor.

From our esteemed friend Joseph Warrington, M. D., we have received a generous donation of securities, the par value of which is $3,000, upon certain specified terms and conditions acceptable to the managers; the principal being available for the benefit of the Asylum in such way as the contributors through the Managers may deem best.

In the Report of last year, reference was made to the need of further contributions to liquidate the indebtedness incurred in providing the improved heating and ventilating arrangements at the Asylum. It is pleasant to be able to state that this appeal has been responded to by interested friends of the Institution who have contributed the sum of $4,493 for the purpose mentioned, thus reducing our debt materially.

We trust the foregoing examples of liberality may induce others, who may have the means, to remember

the urgent needs of our Institution, which is dependent for all improvements and betterments upon the liberality of its friends.

For many years the Managers and officers have felt the importance of having a work-shop and hall for gymnastic exercises, detached from the main building, in which such of the patients as were capable, could interest themselves and find employment, especially in inclement weather. The male patients, particularly, need some provision of this kind, as they do not take to many indoor employments which are appropriate and natural to the female patients. The Managers, however, are unable to provide this desirable addition for want of means, and must remain so, until some kind friend or friends supply the funds for the purpose.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Asylum for the year, as prepared by our Treasurer, William Kinsey, and audited by a committee of this Board, is herewith submitted.

Signed on behalf of the Board.

JOHN E. CARTER,

CLERK.

Philadelphia, Third Month 10*th*, 1884.

Summary of the Treasurer's Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance Third month 8, 1883, - - - - - -	$966 31
From Dr. John C. Hall, Superintendent, - - -	57,721 07
" Legacy, Hannah W. Richardson, - - -	1,000 00
" Special Subscriptions, Fund for Improved Heating, &c., including Life Subscriptions, $575, -	4,493 00
" Bonds and Mortgage paid off, - - -	900 00
" Interest and Ground Rents, - - - - -	503 32
" Income, Permanent Fund, - - - -	806 00
" Balances due Trust Accounts, - - - -	333 75
	$66,723 45

PAYMENTS.

Dr. John C. Hall, Sup't. on orders, -	$55,818 34	
On account of Fund for Improved Heating,	5,156 70	
Investment, Bond and Mortgage, - -	1,500 00	
Life Subscriptions appropriated to Fund for Improved Heating, &c., by direction of Managers, - - - - - -	575 00	
Printing and Advertising, - - -	430 23	
Care of Rooms, - - - - - -	25 00	
Annuity, - - - - - - -	50 00	$63,555 27
Balance due Contributors, Third month 1st, 1884,		$3,168 18

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

Thomas Scattergood, No. 22 North Front Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, No. 634 South Twenty-Fourth Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

John C. Hall, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

Edward W. Marshall, M. D.

MATRON,—Sarah H. Dutton.

MANAGERS.

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
William Kinsey, No. 471 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 631 Market Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and No. 634 South Twenty-Fourth Street.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
John H. Webster, Kensington and Indiana Avenues, Philadelphia.
William Evans, Moorestown, N. J., and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 115 Arch Street.
Thomas Scattergood, No. 3515 Powelton Avenue and 22 North Front Street.
Benjamin H. Deacon, M. D., Frankford.
James Bromley, No. 920 Franklin Street.
Caleb Wood, No. 914 Pine Street.
Edward Bettle, Jr., No. 110 North Twentieth St., and No. 8 N. Front Street.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient, with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., an agreement must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for the Request for Admission, for Physicians' Certificates, and for the agreement for the payment of board and charges.

Request for the Admission of a Patient into the "Friends' Asylum," to be signed by a Guardian, Relative or Friend.

(State Degree of Relationship, or other circumstances of Connection with the Patient.)

I, the undersigned, hereby request that —— ——, an insane person, be received as a patient into the "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," believing that such detention is necessary for h benefit.

Subjoined is a statement respecting the said —— ——.

——— ———

——— ———

Dated this day of , one thousand eight hundred and eighty .

To —— ——, Superintendent of "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," near Frankford.

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent. Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.

We, the undersigned, residents of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that we have within one week prior to the respective dates hereinafter mentioned, at in the county of separately examined —— ——, of and do verily believe that the said —— —— is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that the person shall be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment.

We further certify that we have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, and that we are not related by blood or marriage to the said —— ——, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital, or other establishment in which it is proposed to place the aforesaid.

Signed, —— ——, M. D.

Residence,.....

Dated this day of 188

Signed, —— ——, M. D.

Residence,.....

Dated this day of 188

CERTIFICATE OF A JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE.

I, —— ——, of county, of the State of Pennsylvania, do certify that the foregoing certificate was duly before me, by the above named —— ——, and on this day of 188 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of good standing and repute.

——— ———. [SEAL.]

LUNACY LAW OF 1883.

The Certificate must be signed by at least two Physicians, and made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a Judge or Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the County where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.

And any person falsely certifying as aforesaid, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and also be liable civilly to the party aggrieved.

STATEMENT.

[If any particulars in this statement be not known, the fact to be so stated.]

1.—Name of patient, with Christian name at length.

2.—Sex and age.

3.—Residence for the past year, or so much thereof as is known.

4.—Occupation, trade or employment.

5.—Parents, if living.

6.—Husband or wife.

7.—Children.

8.—Brothers and sisters, and the residences of each of these persons.

9.—If not more than one of these classes is known, the names and residence of such of the next degree of relations as are known.

10.—A statement of the time at which the insanity has been supposed to exist, and the circumstances that induce the belief that insanity exists.

11.—Name and address of all medical attendants of the patient during the last two years.

Signed, ——— ———.

[When the person signing the statement is not the person who signs the order, the following particulars concerning the person signing the statement are to be added, viz:]

Occupation, if any.

Residence.

Degree of relationship, if any, or other circumstances of connection with the patient.

AGREEMENT FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOARD AND CHARGES.

(One of the signers of this Agreement must reside in or near Philadelphia.)

In Consideration of the admission of
as a patient into Friends' Asylum for the Insane, situated near Frankford, Philadelphia,—We jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to pay quarterly, in advance, to
Superintendent of
said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office,
dollars per week for board,—not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice of the Superintendent, before the end of three calen-

dar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks; *also*, to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding or furniture; *also*, to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use while there, and in case it is not furnished when required, it is agreed that the Superintendent may purchase such as may, in his judgment, be needed, the expense thereof to be a part of this contract and added to the charge for board; *also*, to cause to be removed when discharged.

The Managers reserve the right to discharge the said patient from the Institution in case of the non-payment of said board and charges, according to the terms above stipulated.

Witness our hands and seals this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1.—What is the patient's age? Is the patient married or single? If children, how many?—*Answer.*

2.—Where was the patient born? Where is place of residence?—*Answer.*

3.—What have been the patient's occupation, and reputed pecuniary circumstances?—*Answer.*

4.—When were the first symptons of the disease manifested? and in what way?—*Answer.*

5.—Have there been one or more previous attacks? and, if so, of what duration, and at what age?—*Answer.*

6.—On what subjects and in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational

at intervals? If so, do these intervals occur at regular periods?—*Answer.*

7.—What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?—*Answer.*

8.—Has the patient been subject to epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has received any injury of the head?—*Answer.*

9.—What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?—*Answer.*

10.—Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?—*Answer.*

11.—Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure or others? If so, in what manner?—*Answer.*

12.—Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?—*Answer.*

13.—Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits, as regards eating, sleeping and cleanliness?—*Answer.*

14.—Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?—*Answer.*

15.—Has restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, of what kind, and how long continued?—*Answer.*

16.—What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?—*Answer.*

17.—State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?—*Answer.*

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light upon the case.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connections, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest at six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on Fourth-day, the 18th of the Third month, 1885, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1884—85.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAYS.

From 3d month 19th to 4th month 14th.	Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris, Thomas Scattergood.
" *4th month 14th to 5th month 12th.*	Thomas Scattergood, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" *5th month 12th to 6th month 9th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, James Bromley.
" *6th month 9th to 7th month 14th.*	James Bromley, James Whitall, Edward Bettle, Jr.
" *7th month 14th to 8th month 11th.*	James Whitall, Fdward Bettle, Jr. John H. Webster.
" *8th month 11th to 9th month 8th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen, Dr. Benj'n H. Deacon.
" *9th month 8th to 10th month 13th.*	Richard J. Allen, Dr. Benj'n H. Deacon, John C. Allen.
" *10th month 13th to 11th month 10th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Henry Haines.
" *11th month 10th to 12th month 8th.*	William Bettle, Henry Haines, William Evans.
" *12th month 8th to 1st month 12th*, 1885.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Caleb Wood.
1st month 12th to 2nd month 9th.	Caleb Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" *2nd month 9th to 3d month 18th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.



FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Sixty-Eighth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1885.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,
S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1885.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The time having arrived to present the Sixty-Eighth Annual Report, it is a satisfaction to be able to say, that the year just closed has been one of average success and prosperity. Good order and contentment have been manifested, and no unusual sickness has occurred. The average number of patients has been higher than during any previous year in the history of the Institution. Many applicants have been refused admission on account of the want of room. Enquiries are more frequently made for the best accommodations, the demand for which seems to be yearly increasing.

The results of treatment among the recent cases have compared favorably with former years, and all classes have been made comfortable. An united effort on the part of those engaged in carrying out the objects of the Institution has been marked, and has not failed in producing good results. The frequent mingling of patients of both sexes, as well as the daily social intercourse with the officers, produces a home like feeling, which has long been recognized as a feature particularly applicable to our Hospital.

At the close of last years' Report there were ninety-five patients under care, forty-one of whom were men and fifty-four women; twenty-three men and seven

women have been admitted since, thus making one hundred and twenty-five who have received the benefits of the Institution during the year. The greatest number under care at any one time was one hundred, and the lowest, ninety-two; the monthly average was over ninety-six. Eighteen men and six women have been discharged, and two men and three women have died, thus leaving ninety-six patients under care at the present time, forty-four of whom are men and fifty-two are women.

Of those who were discharged, five were restored, three were much improved, six were improved and ten were stationary.

Of those discharged restored, one was under care two weeks, two for two months, one five months, and one fifteen months.

Of the remaining number discharged, the most of them were removed after a short residence in the Asylum on account of want of means to pay for their support. Nine of this number were taken to State Hospitals.

The number of deaths has not been so large as in some former years. One woman who was admitted with an attack of acute mania, died from exhaustion after being in the house one week. Two women died of marasmus, one of whom had been in the house twelve years, and the other twenty-three years. One man who had been under our care three weeks died

from intestinal obstruction. The other case was a man suffering from general paralysis who had been with us one year, and died from exhaustion due to his disease.

The following statistical information respecting the cases which have been under care since the opening of the Institution has been carefully prepared. The tables here presented are necessarily somewhat imperfect, from the fact, that in the early history of the Institution, no record was kept on some points which afterwards received greater attention.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	467	453	920
" Much improved, -	98	102	200
" Improved, - -	130	132	262
" Stationary, -	208	197	405
Died, - - - -	173	154	327
Remaining, - - -	44	52	96
Total, - - - -	1,120	1,090	2,210

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 2,210 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	654	633	1,287
From 1 to 5 years, -	296	280	576
" 5 " 10 " - -	60	77	137
" 10 " 20 " -	48	40	88
" 20 " 30 " - -	24	22	46
" 30 " 40 " -	1	11	12
" 40 " 50 " - -	9	10	19
Unknown, - - -	28	17	45
Total, - - - -	1,120	1,090	2,210

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state of 2,210 cases, so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single, - - - -	429	408	837
Married, - - -	552	486	1,038
Widowed, - - -	53	131	184
Unknown, - - -	86	65	151
Total, - - - -	1,120	1,090	2,210

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 2,210 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years, - - -	63	68	131
From 20 to 30 years, -	320	283	603
" 30 " 40 " - -	260	257	517
" 40 " 50 " -	185	198	383
" 50 " 60 " - -	167	144	311
" 60 " 70 " -	82	82	164
" 70 " 80 " - -	37	43	80
" 80 " 90 " -	6	14	20
" 90 " 100 " - -	0	1	1
Total, - - - -	1,120	1,090	2,210

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 2,210 patients.

Pennsylvania, - -	1,624	*Brought forward,* -	2,185
New Jersey, -	281	West Indies, - -	2
Maryland, - -	84	South Carolina, -	3
Delaware, - -	55	Georgia, - -	2
New-York, - -	38	West Virginia, - -	6
North Carolina, -	23	Florida, - - -	1
Virginia, - -	23	Michigan, - -	1
Massachusetts, -	14	California, - -	1
Ohio, - - -	14	Wisconsin, - -	1
Indiana, - -	5	Mississippi, - -	1
Louisiana, - -	5	Minnesota, - -	1
Missouri, - -	4	Indian Territory, -	1
Rhode Island, - -	4	Utah, - -	1
Canada, - -	5	Illinois, - - -	1
Alabama, - -	3	Texas, - -	2
District of Columbia,	3	Kansas, - - -	1
Carried forward, -	2,185	Total, - - -	2,210

TABLE VI.—Showing the per-centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,274	936	2,210
" Restored, - -	780	130	910
Per centage Restored, - -	61.22	13.88	41.17

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 1,120 male patients, so far as recorded.

Farmers,	242	*Brought forward*,	708	*Brought forward*,	774
Merchants,	68	Navy Officers,	2	Watch-maker,	1
Clerks,	89	Silversmiths,	2	Sexton,	1
Tanners&Curriers,	26	Millers,	7	Bookbinders,	2
Physicians,	24	Plumbers,	3	Telegraph Operators	2
Teachers,	15	Coopers,	2	Paper-hangers,	2
Carpenters,	17	Segar-makers,	4	Bakers,	4
Lawyers,	16	Potter,	1	Ship Carpenters,	3
Students,	18	Shop-keepers,	2	Farrier,	1
Manufacturers,	18	Coach-trimmer,	1	Coachman,	1
Druggists,	14	Cashier of Bank,	1	Surveyor,	1
Inn-keepers,	9	Saddler,	1	R. R. Employees,	4
Masons,	15	Engravers,	3	Liquor Dealers,	3
Blacksmiths,	10	File-cutter,	1	Nailer,	1
Operators,	23	Brush-maker,	1	Cobbler,	1
Artists,	7	Dyer,	1	Ship Smith,	1
Printers,	13	Carmen,	5	Whip Maker,	1
Sailors,	4	Brewer,	1	Wood Carver,	1
Butchers,	12	Overseer,	1	Iron Moulder,	1
Clergymen,	5	Gardeners,	2	Gas Fitter,	1
Planters,	3	Hatters,	3	Finisher of goods,	1
Jewelers,	3	Wheelwrights,	3	Fisherman,	1
Painters,	8	Livery-stablekeeper,	1	Miner,	1
Cabinet-makers,	4	Contractors,	3	Agents,	3
Tailors,	5	Booksellers,	2	Policemen,	2
Engineers,	3	News Carriers,	4	None,	43
Brokers,	7	Reporter,	1	Turner,	1
Shoemakers,	6	Plasterer,	1	Architect,	1
Laborers,	12	Tinners,	3	Janitor,	1
Publishers,	2	Confectioners,	2	Unknown,	260
Machinists,	8	Gold-beater,	1		
Dentists,	2	Watch-case maker,	1		
Carried forward,	708	*Carried forward*,	774	Total,	1,120

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 1109 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	72	145	217
Intemperance,	113	8	121
Domestic trouble,	34	88	122
Puerperal,	0	66	66
Loss of property,	34	8	42
Excitement about religion,	7	20	27
Organic disease of the brain,	26	15	41
Anxiety,	54	44	98
Disappointment,	15	31	46
Masturbation,	37	3	40
Epilepsy,	27	15	42
Over-exertion,	42	23	65
Abuse of opium,	2	11	13
Blow on the head,	28	1	29
Fear,	4	4	8
Grief,	7	37	44
Old age,	6	10	16
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	3	1	4
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	8	2	10
Syphilis,	19	1	20
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	2	0	2
Extreme pain,	1	0	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Prolonged lactation,	0	1	1
Exposure to direct rays of sun,	3	0	3
Paralysis,	2	3	5
Uncontrolled passion,	1	0	1
Injury to spine,	0	1	1
Total,	559	550	1109

There have been but few improvements to record during the past year. In the fifth month last our barn was destroyed by fire together with its contents, the live stock and most of the carriages only having been saved. The necessity of providing accommodation for our stock made it apparent that we must rebuild at once. A frame barn 40 by 45 feet was first erected which is of sufficient size to hold our hay and grain, and furnish stabling for our cows and farm horses.

In addition to this a stable and coach house 32 feet six inches by 39 feet has been commenced, and will, so soon as the weather permits be speedily completed. In this building there will be ample room for our coach horses and carriages; and the second story apartments will be finished to accommodate the coachman and his family. The first story of this building is brick, the remaining portion frame; and when completed will present a neat and ornamental appearance.

The bath room in the second story of the centre building has been improved by the renewing of the fixtures, relaying a new floor, wainscoating the wall, which is finished in hard wood, and adds greatly to its usefulness and appearance.

A new floor was also laid in one of the centre rooms, also a cement floor in a small room adjoining the bakery.

During the greater part of the year a painter has

been employed, and has been at work the most of the time in the corridors and rooms occupied by the patients.

Our heating appliances having been well tested during the cold weather of the past winter, have continued to give entire satisfaction.

Additional radiators were placed in the fourth story of the centre building, and now all parts of the house are comfortably warmed.

The fan is kept running night and day during the winter season and only during the day in the summer, thus ensuring perfect ventilation.

The rubber hose attached to the water pipes in each ward having from age become unfit for use, have been replaced by those made of leather, and are readily accessible at all times. In addition to the above, we have purchased five dozen of the Harden Star Hand Grenades, which have been placed in different parts of the house.

With these appliances, and the water supply in the tanks on the house, which have a combined capacity of fifteen thousand gallons, we feel that ordinary precautions have been taken to extinguish fire should such an unfortunate event occur.

Our conservatory and rose house have been a source of pleasure having been visited frequently by the pa-

tients. A large quantity of cut flowers has been distributed through the house weekly, and plants are furnished to ornament the wards, rooms and hallways occupied by the patients. During the past year we received a generous donation of green house plants from a kind friend of the Institution; a part of which were placed in the conservatory, and others in the hallway of the centre building. These have proved to be a very valuable addition to our collection and I desire here to express my thanks to the donor.

We have also been remembered by other kind friends, who have contributed to our entertainments, and have added to our stock of books, pictures, &c., to all of whom our grateful acknowledgement is due.

In order to make the evenings pass pleasantly we have had a variety of entertainments, chief among which as heretofore has been the magic lantern exhibitions, conducted by the Assistant Physician, who has used his best endeavors to make these evenings both entertaining and instructive.

The social tea party continues to be given by the officers one evening of each week during the entire year, and is perhaps more appreciated than any other occasion.

We feel under obligation to our neighbors who have at different times kindly invited parties of our own patients to spend an evening at their residences.

These visits have been very much appreciated, the enjoyment and diversion thus afforded being a healthy digression from the ordinary monotony of Hospital life.

During the summer season our patients enjoy out door life on the ample grounds, which are tastefully decorated with flowers and foliage plants, and upon our well kept lawns they play a variety of games.

Around the outskirts of the wood land is a board walk long enough to afford plenty of exercise, and is used during all parts of the year.

To a limited extent we find occupation for some of the men during the summer season in assisting to keep the grounds in order. During the past winter we have formed a class under the direction of a teacher for the purpose of modelling in clay, and also a class in light gymnastics. The success in the former undertaking more particularly has been beyond our sanguine expectations, in the interest which has been awakened, and the pleasure it affords. There is in this effort sufficient to encourage us to make greater exertions in order that a variety of employments may be devised to meet the individual needs of the patients. If we were provided with rooms and the proper appliances, there are many varieties of work that might be introduced, and an interest awakened that would add new life to the patients. It would not only ameliorate their condition by the healthy exercise it would afford, but in many cases would be an aid to recovery. It is

to be hoped that the attention of those who feel like aiding us may be drawn to this important subject.

The yield from the farm and garden during the past year has been satisfactory, from the latter we have had an abundance of small fruits and vegetables to supply the house.

We continue to receive accessions to our library, and the usual number of periodicals and daily papers are to be found upon our tables.

The Telephone which was introduced last year has proven to be a great convenience to us, and has to a certain extent been made available by the friends of patients to ascertain their welfare.

The position of Assistant Physician continues to be filled by Dr. E. W. Marshall, and that of Matron by Sarah H. Dutton.

Soon after the last report, Ira S. Frame, who had been serving as clerk left us, and the vacancy thus caused was for a short time filled by A. B. Cranstone, who in turn was succeeded by Isaac Forsythe the present incumbent.

To all of the officers I wish to express my sincere thanks for the valuable aid they have given me in their several departments.

In closing the labors of the past year let us trust,

that, under Divine Blessing this Institution may continue to dispense good to the afflicted, and receive that practical recognition from a generous public that it so well deserves.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. HALL,

Superintendent.

Frankford, Third Month 1*st*, 1885.

The Sixty-Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

In presenting their Sixty-Eighth Annual Report the Managers thankfully acknowledge that under the Divine Blessing the past year has been a successful and satisfactory one. The number of patients under care has been 125, viz: at time of last Report 95, admitted from 3d mo. 1st, 1884, to 3d mo. 1st, 1885, 30, of whom there have been discharged 24. Died 5; under treatment 3d mo. 1st, 1885, 96. The average number under care having been about 96 as compared with 95 last year. There has been no change in the officers since last Report; the excellent condition of the Institution throughout attests their efficiency.

The patients receive that unremitting care from the physicians and attendants, which is demanded by the nature of their disorder; they are generally quiet and contented, and it is very rarely that even the most restless make any attempt to leave their pleasant and comfortable surroundings, which are felt to be as homelike and attractive as any place of the kind can well be made.

The course of gentle and considerate treatment pursued, the absence of physical restraint, the retirement and quiet, varied at suitable intervals with pleasant social gatherings and entertainments, lawn games in proper seasons, lectures, displays of stereopticon views, etc., tend to cheer the despondent, calm the excited, and promote the mental health and vigor of all. It is a point constantly before the Managers and Executive Officers to employ the hands and the minds of the patients who are capable of being thus occupied in such manner as will relieve the tedium and monotony which is to a considerable extent inseparable from Hospital life.

To this end, in addition to the use of small select libraries in each ward, and many engravings and pictures displayed on the walls throughout the Institution, light work in gardening, gathering fruits, and carpentering, furnish occupation for the men, and for the women, the usual sewing, knitting and similar household work, with occasional pencil sketching and the gathering and arranging of flowers from the greenhouses. During the early summer many of the patients took great interest in tending silk worms, and also in a not very successful effort with incubators in hatching chickens.

Lately, several of both sexes have been actively engaged under a tutor employed for the purpose, in modelling in clay; some of their work, mostly copied from patterns, shows skill and good taste, such as might be expected from persons of refinement and culture.

This employment is very much appreciated by the more gentle and refined patients, but it is scarcely so well adapted to a considerable number in the Asylum, whose early education has not been among artistic and elegant surroundings, and yet who are not of the mechanic and laboring classes; for these there are devised the occupations noted above.

The Asylum is still lacking in adequate provision for employments and amusements adapted to a large number of patients both male and female. A building separate from the Institution, yet near at hand in the grounds adjacent, is much needed, where suitable apparatus could be provided for light carpenter work, turning, carving, scroll-sawing, modelling, decorating, mosaic work and other mechanical occupations for both sexes. Such an Employment and Amusement Hall as has been suggested in previous years, would afford the facilities desired and would furnish the Asylum with valuable aid toward the restoration of many of its inmates, to usefulness in their respective social circles. This view is abundantly confirmed by the experience of other Institutions, and the Managers of the Asylum earnestly hope that means may be provided at no distant day for making this most important addition to its curative appliances.

There appears to be a time in the convalescence of many patients, when the need of modified treatment is apparent, such as is very difficult of application in the wards of a Hospital. As the mental disorder diminishes, always a gradual process, the patient reverts to

his former and accustomed surroundings, pleasures and companions, and as he becomes more fully aware of the restraint in the wards, he is oppressed thereby, and by the forced companionship of the other inmates. To such a person, on the verge of recovery, removal to a homelike retreat, where privacy can be more easily attained, and where the surroundings would partake more of the character of home and less of that of the Hospital, becomes of great utility, and restoration to a state of health is rendered more speedy and thorough. At present the Asylum has so few rooms adapted to the best treatment of such cases, that the private apartments of the officers have frequently been (voluntarily) devoted to patients in order for their restoration.

The Superintendent and Managers are deeply impressed with the desirableness of having, as an adjunct to the Asylum and administered in connection with it, a separate house, perhaps not immediately contiguous, for the accommodation of a limited number, to which patients could be introduced for a time, before resuming their positions in the home circles.

Such a Convalescent Home, if established would also be available for the reception of another class of patients, who while undoubtedly in need of Hospital treatment, are not considered by their friends to be sufficiently deranged to be subjected to all the restraints and associations incident to a residence at an Institution for the care of the Insane. Certain cases of nervous prostration or of temporary excitement,

resulting perhaps from overwork or connected with a highly nervous temperament, (excluding all forms of alcoholism) are such as would be suitable for the curative influences of comparative isolation and rest, and such treatment as may be administered at the discretion of an expert practitioner in mental disorders.

It is the opinion of the Officers and Managers of the Asylum that the medical profession would avail themselves of such a Retreat to a liberal degree, as it would afford an opportunity for such treatment as is not now provided hereabouts, and is unattainable in private practice, unless at such heavy expense as precludes its adoption by any except the wealthy. It is anticipated, that if such an adjunct were established it would prove entirely self sustaining. Perhaps the time may not be distant when the Friends' Asylum can extend its usefulness in this direction, and thereby supply an urgent need which has long been apparent to many citizens as well as medical practitioners.

Although the Asylum has no means at its command at present to apply in this direction, the Managers are impressed with the belief that a satisfactory commencement could be made at a comparatively small outlay.

The attention of the philanthropic friends of the Institution is hereby called to the subject.

The Lunacy Commission of the State Board of Public Charities having requested that the Friends' Asylum should become regularly licensed by it, in

conformity with the law of 1883, application was duly made and a license granted, authorizing the reception of a maximum of one hundred patients. On several occasions this number has been under care, thereby taxing fully the capacity of our wards.

On the 24th of Fifth month last, about midnight, the large barn on the Asylum farm was destroyed by fire, the source of which is unknown. The flames were discovered in time to admit of removing all the live stock, and most of the carriages and wagons housed in the barn and under the adjacent shedding. There was not much farm produce in store, but all there was, together with the frame work and sheds, was totally destroyed; the stone walls were cracked and crumbled under the intense heat so as to render them of no further value. There were insurances to the full amount upon the barn and contents, a part of which was promptly paid. During the summer a new stone and frame barn, 40 feet by 45 feet was erected, nearly upon the site of the previous structure, and later in the year a separate building was built of brick and frame 32½ feet by 39 feet to serve as a stable and carriage house with accommodations for a coachman's family. These new buildings constitute a decided betterment to the property, and will add greatly to the comfort of the stock and convenience of attending to it.

The recent destruction by fire of several buildings in which the Insane were cared for, has stimulated in this Board a most careful examination of the means

of escape from and the extinguishment of fires in the Asylum. It is believed that the three large stairways from the uppermost rooms to the basement supplemented by two others connecting the upper and middle stories, afford sufficient means of escape from fire should it occur. The means of extinguishing fire are also thought to be ample, and consist of hose, and fire extinguishers in each ward, and pipes connecting with pumps and tankage for many thousand gallons of water. The large number of employees in proportion to the patients is also an assurance that none would be uncared for in the event of a sudden alarm from fire in the building.

For a few years past it has been customary for the Board to hold its stated meetings in the Sixth month at the Asylum, where the day is generally spent in social intercourse with the officers of the Institution and such of the patients as are well enough, and in an inspection of the buildings and adjacent grounds and gardens. These occasions have been very gratifying to all who have participated; it is believed advantage results from the practice.

On the 20th of Eighth month last, our esteemed fellow Manager, James Bromley, departed this life. He had been a useful member of this Board for about five years. By his will he directed a legacy of $5000 to be paid to the Asylum, of which due notice has been forwarded by his Executors.

Alexander C. Wood was appointed to the vacancy in the management occasioned by his decease.

The Managers take this opportunity of again laying before the friends of the Asylum the need which is frequently manifested of additional funds, the income of which could be applied to the payment of board and charges of persons who are unable to meet these expenses. The "Jesse George Free Bed" is the only one at the disposal of the management, and the occupancy of it is restricted to a resident of Philadelphia.

Early in the fiscal year the Treasurer was enabled, with funds especially donated for the purpose, to repay the last of the money which had been borrowed from outside sources on account of the expense of the improvements in heating and ventilation which were completed in 1882. There is however still due our Trust Funds a small balance on this account. It is satisfactory to record in this connection that the appliances then introduced have continued to be entirely efficient in their operation, and have not failed to adequately warm every part of the house, even under the severe trials to which the sudden and extreme changes of temperature of the past winter have subjected them.

A statement of the income and expenses of the past year prepared by the Treasurer is herewith submitted; his accounts having as usual been duly audited and found correct by a committee of the Managers.

On behalf of the Board.

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 9th, 1885.

Summary of the Treasurer's Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance Third month 4, 1884,	$4,037 00
From Dr. John C. Hall, Superintendent,	62,418 06
" Income, Permanent Fund,	768 00
" Interest and Ground Rents,	480 85
" Life Subscriptions and Donations,	3,526 00
" Bonds, Frankford and Germantown Turnpike, paid off,	500 00
" Insurance on Old Barn,	1,000 00
	$72,729 91

PAYMENTS.

Dr. John C. Hall, Superintendent, on orders,	$62,107 51
On account of New Barn and Coach House,	4,000 00
Printing and Advertising,	333 40
Insurance,	430 75
Adjusting Books,	250 00
Annuity,	180 00
Preparing Room for Managers,	25 00
On account of Fund for Improved Heating,	4,590 45
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	812 80
	$72,729 91

There is due the Trust Accounts $741 14, making the total balance in the Treasurer's hands on all accounts, $1,553 94.

WILLIAM KINSEY, *Treasurer.*

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

Thomas Scattergood, No. 22 North Front Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, No. 634 South Twenty-Fourth Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

John C. Hall, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

Edward W. Marshall, M. D.

MATRON,—Sarah H. Dutton.

MANAGERS.

William Bettle, No. 426 North Sixth Street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
William Kinsey, No. 471 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 631 Market Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and No. 634 South Twenty-Fourth Street.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
John H. Webster, Kensington and Indiana Avenues, Philadelphia.
William Evans, Moorestown, N. J., and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 115 Arch Street.
Thomas Scattergood, No. 3515 Powelton Avenue and 22 North Front Street.
Benjamin H. Deacon, M. D., Frankford.
Caleb Wood, No. 914 Pine Street.
Edward Bettle, Jr., No. 151 North Tenth Street.
Alexander C. Wood, Camden, N. J.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient, with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., an agreement must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for the Request for Admission, for Physicians' Certificates, and for the agreement for the payment of board and charges.

Request for the Admission of a Patient into the "Friends' Asylum," to be signed by a Guardian, Relative or Friend.

(State Degree of Relationship, or other circumstances of Connection with the Patient.)

I, the undersigned, hereby request that —— ——, an insane person, be received as a patient into the "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," believing that such detention is necessary for h benefit.

Subjoined is a statement respecting the said —— ——.

——— ———

——— ———

Dated this day of , one thousand eight hundred and eighty .

To —— ——, Superintendent of "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," near Frankford.

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent.

Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.

We, the undersigned, residents of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that we have within one week prior to the respective dates hereinafter mentioned, at in the county of separately examined —— ——, of and do verily believe that the said —— —— is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that the person shall be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment.

We further certify that we have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, and that we are not related by blood or marriage to the said —— ——, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital, or other establishment in which it is proposed to place the aforesaid.

Signed, —— ——, M. D.

Residence,.....

Dated this day of 188

Signed, —— ——, M. D.

Residence,.....

Dated this day of 188

CERTIFICATE OF A JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE.

I, —— ——, of county, of the State of Pennsylvania, do certify that the foregoing certificate was duly before me, by the above named —— ——, and on this day of 188 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of good standing and repute.

——— ———. [SEAL.]

LUNACY LAW OF 1883.

The Certificate must be signed by at least two Physicians, and made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a Judge or Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the County where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.

And any person falsely certifying as aforesaid, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and also be liable civilly to the party aggrieved.

STATEMENT.

[If any particulars in this statement be not known, the fact to be so stated.]

1.—Name of patient, with Christian name at length.

2.—Sex and age.

3.—Residence for the past year, or so much thereof as is known.

4.—Occupation, trade or employment.

5.—Parents, if living.

6.—Husband or wife.

7.—Children.

8.—Brothers and sisters, and the residences of each of these persons.

9.—If not more than one of these classes is known, the names and residence of such of the next degree of relations as are known.

10.—A statement of the time at which the insanity has been supposed to exist, and the circumstances that induce the belief that insanity exists.

11.—Name and address of all medical attendants of the patient during the last two years.

Signed, ——— ———.

[When the person signing the statement is not the person who signs the order, the following particulars concerning the person signing the statement are to be added, viz:]

Occupation, if any.

Residence.

Degree of relationship, if any, or other circumstances of connection with the patient.

AGREEMENT FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOARD AND CHARGES.

(One of the signers of this Agreement must reside in or near Philadelphia.)

In Consideration of the admission of
as a patient into Friends' Asylum for the Insane, situated near Frankford, Philadelphia,—We jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to pay quarterly, in advance, to
Superintendent of
said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office,
dollars per week for board,—not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice of the Superintendent, before the end of three calen-

dar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks; *also,* to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding or furniture; *also,* to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use while there, and in case it is not furnished when required, it is agreed that the Superintendent may purchase such as may, in his judgment, be needed, the expense thereof to be a part of this contract and added to the charge for board; *also,* to cause to be removed when discharged.

The Managers reserve the right to discharge the said patient from the Institution in case of the non-payment of said board and charges, according to the terms above stipulated.

Witness our hands and seals this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1.—What is the patient's age? Is the patient married or single? If children, how many?—*Answer.*

2.—Where was the patient born? Where is place of residence? —*Answer.*

3.—What have been the patient's occupation, and reputed pecuniary circumstances?—*Answer.*

4.—When were the first symptons of the disease manifested? and in what way?—*Answer.*

5.—Have there been one or more previous attacks? and, if so, of what duration, and at what age?—*Answer.*

6.—On what subjects and in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational

at intervals? If so, do these intervals occur at regular periods?—*Answer.*

7.—What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?—*Answer.*

8.—Has the patient been subject to epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has received any injury of the head?—*Answer.*

9.—What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?—*Answer.*

10.—Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?—*Answer.*

11.—Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure or others? If so, in what manner?—*Answer.*

12.—Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?—*Answer.*

13.—Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits, as regards eating, sleeping and cleanliness?—*Answer.*

14.—Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?—*Answer.*

15.—Has restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, of what kind, and how long continued?—*Answer.*

16.—What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?—*Answer.*

17.—State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?—*Answer.*

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light upon the case.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connections, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest at six per cent. thereon is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason, and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on Fourth-day, the 17th of the Third month, 1886, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1885—86.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAYS.

From 3*d month* 18*th to* 4*th month* 13*th.*	Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris, Thomas Scattergood.
" 4*th month* 13*th to* 5*th month* 11*th.*	Thomas Scattergood, William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle.
" 5*th month* 11*th to* 6*th month* 8*th.*	William B. Cooper, Edward Bettle, Alexander C. Wood.
" 6*th month* 8*th to* 7*th month* 13*th.*	Alexander C. Wood, James Whitall, Edward Bettle, Jr.
" 7*th month* 13*th to* 8*th month* 10*th.*	James Whitall, Fdward Bettle, Jr. John H. Webster.
" 8*th month* 10*th to* 9*th month* 14*th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen, Dr. Benj'n H. Deacon.
" 9*th month* 14*th to* 10*th month* 12*th.*	Richard J. Allen, Dr. Benj'n H. Deacon, John C. Allen.
" 10*th month* 12*th to* 11*th month* 9*th.*	John C. Allen, William Bettle, Henry Haines.
" 11*th month* 9*th to* 12*th month* 14*th.*	William Bettle, Henry Haines, William Evans.
" 12*th month* 14*th to* 1*st month* 11*th*, 1886.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Caleb Wood.
1*st month* 11*th to* 2*nd month* 8*th.*	Caleb Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" 2*nd month* 8*th to* 3*d month* 17*th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.



Engd by J.H.Goffin

FRIENDS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

PHILADELPHIA

Sixty-Ninth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1886.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,
S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1886.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the Asylum is herewith submitted, showing the condition and operation of the Institution during the past year.

It is a satisfaction to be able to record the general health of the patients as having been good, and that the efforts of those employed in contributing to their welfare have been commendable for the care and vigilance constantly shown, while the results of treatment have compared favorably with former years. Owing to the fact that the accommodations for patients have been enlarged, the average number under treatment has been greater than during any similar period in the history of the Asylum.

At the close of last years' Report there were ninety-six patients under care, forty-four of whom were men, and fifty-two were women; twenty men and twenty-eight women have been admitted since, thus making one hundred and forty-four who have received the benefits of the Institution during the past year. The greatest number under care at any one time was one hundred and twelve and the lowest ninety-four; the monthly average was over one hundred and four. Eleven men and fifteen women were discharged, and four men and three women have died; thus leaving one hundred and eleven under care at the present

time, forty-nine of whom are men and sixty-two are women.

Of those who were discharged, eleven were restored, three were much improved, five were improved and seven were stationary.

Of those discharged as restored, six were under care from one to three months, three for less than six months, one for eight months, and one for eighteen months.

Of the seven deaths, one was a woman seventy-nine years of age, who had been under our care eleven years and died of marasmus. One man who had been in the Institution nine years died of congestion of the lungs in the seventy-fourth year of his age. One man had been under care but six weeks suffering from acute brain disease, and died suddenly from an attack of cerebral hemorrhage. Another man had been under our care two years suffering with general paralysis, and died from exhaustion due to that disease, and another died from exhaustion due to acute mania on the third day following his admission. One woman died from an acute attack of peritonitis, and another seventy-nine years of age died from an attack of pneumonia.

The following statistical tables have been prepared representing the cases which have been under care since the opening of the Institution.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored,	471	460	931
" Much improved,	100	103	203
" Improved,	132	135	267
" Stationary,	211	201	412
Died,	177	157	334
Remaining,	49	62	111
Total,	1,140	1,118	2,258

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 2,258 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year,	668	652	1,320
From 1 to 5 years,	301	285	586
" 5 " 10 "	60	77	137
" 10 " 20 "	48	43	91
" 20 " 30 "	24	22	46
" 30 " 40 "	1	12	13
" 40 " 50 "	9	10	19
Unknown,	29	17	46
Total,	1,140	1,118	2,258

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state of 2,258 cases, so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single,	439	418	857
Married,	559	500	1,059
Widowed,	56	135	191
Unknown,	86	65	151
Total,	1,140	1,118	2,258

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 2,258 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years, - - -	66	68	134
From 20 to 30 years, -	325	288	613
" 30 " 40 " - -	263	267	530
" 40 " 50 " -	189	206	395
" 50 " 60 " - -	170	146	316
" 60 " 70 " -	84	84	168
" 70 " 80 " - -	37	44	81
" 80 " 90 " -	6	14	20
" 90 " 100 " - -	0	1	1
Total, - - - -	1,140	1,118	2,258

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 2,258 patients.

Pennsylvania, - -	1,664	*Brought forward,* -	2,233
New Jersey, -	284	West Indies, - -	2
Maryland, - -	84	South Carolina, -	3
Delaware, - -	55	Georgia, - -	2
New-York, - -	39	West Virginia, - -	6
Virginia, - -	26	Florida, - - -	1
North Carolina, - -	23	Michigan, - -	1
Ohio, - -	15	California, - -	1
Massachusetts, - -	14	Wisconsin, - -	1
Indiana, - -	5	Mississippi, - -	1
Louisiana, - -	5	Minnesota, - -	1
Missouri, - -	4	Indian Territory, -	1
Rhode Island, - -	4	Utah, - -	1
Canada, - -	5	Illinois, - - -	1
Alabama, - -	3	Texas, - -	2
District of Columbia,	3	Kansas, - - -	1
Carried forward, -	2,233	Total, - - -	2,258

TABLE VI.—Showing the per-centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,313	945	2,258
" Restored, - -	787	133	920
Per centage Restored, - -	59.98	14.07	40.76

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 1,140 male patients, so far as recorded.

Farmers,	242	*Brought forward*,	719	*Brought forward*,	787
Merchants,	71	Navy Officers,	2	Watch-maker,	1
Clerks,	91	Silversmiths,	2	Sexton,	1
Tanners&Curriers,	26	Millers,	7	Bookbinders,	2
Physicians,	24	Plumbers,	3	Telegraph Operators	2
Teachers,	15	Coopers,	2	Paper-hangers,	2
Carpenters,	17	Segar-makers,	5	Bakers,	4
Lawyers,	16	Potter,	1	Ship Carpenters,	3
Students,	18	Shop-keepers,	2	Farrier,	1
Manufacturers,	18	Coach-trimmer,	1	Coachman,	1
Druggists,	15	Cashier of Bank,	1	Surveyor,	1
Inn-keepers,	10	Saddler,	1	R. R. Employees,	4
Masons,	15	Engravers,	3	Liquor Dealers,	3
Blacksmiths,	10	File-cutter,	1	Nailer,	1
Operators,	23	Brush-maker,	1	Cobbler,	1
Artists,	7	Dyer,	1	Ship Smith,	1
Printers,	14	Carmen,	5	Whip Maker,	1
Sailors,	4	Brewer,	1	Wood Carver,	1
Butchers,	12	Overseer,	1	Iron Moulder,	1
Clergymen,	5	Gardeners,	2	Gas Fitter,	1
Planters,	3	Hatters,	4	Finisher of goods,	1
Jewelers,	3	Wheelwrights,	3	Fisherman,	1
Painters,	8	Livery-stablekeeper,	1	Miner,	1
Cabinet-makers,	4	Contractors,	3	Agents,	4
Tailors,	6	Booksellers,	2	Policemen,	2
Engineers,	3	News Carriers,	4	None,	45
Brokers,	7	Reporter,	1	Turner,	1
Shoemakers,	6	Plasterer,	1	Architect,	1
Laborers,	14	Tinners,	3	Janitor,	1
Publishers,	2	Confectioners,	2	Marble Cutter,	1
Machinists,	8	Gold-beater,	1	Conveyancer,	1
Dentists,	2	Watch-case maker,	1	Unknown,	262
Carried forward,	719	*Carried forward*,	787	Total,	1,140

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 1148 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	74	148	222
Intemperance,	117	9	126
Domestic trouble,	34	90	124
Puerperal,	0	69	69
Loss of property,	35	8	43
Excitement about religion,	7	21	28
Organic disease of the brain,	26	15	41
Anxiety,	55	45	100
Disappointment,	15	32	47
Masturbation,	39	3	42
Epilepsy,	27	15	42
Over-exertion,	46	26	72
Abuse of opium,	2	11	13
Blow on the head,	28	1	29
Fear,	4	4	8
Grief,	9	43	52
Old age,	6	11	17
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	3	1	4
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	8	2	10
Syphilis,	19	1	20
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	2	0	2
Extreme pain,	1	0	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Prolonged lactation,	0	1	1
Exposure to sun,	3	0	3
Paralysis,	2	3	5
Uncontrolled passion,	1	0	1
Injury to spine,	0	1	1
Abortion,	0	1	1
Total,	575	573	1148

The desire expressed in the last Annual Report of the Managers to widen the scope of usefulness for the Asylum, has since been partially realized by the establishing of a Convalescent Home at Atlantic City.

For this purpose a house known as "Gurney Cottage," situated on Virginia Avenue, was leased in the fifth month last, for a period of three years, and was at once fitted up for the reception of patients. This however required a considerable expenditure in making the house comfortable for the winter, and in other respects adapted to our needs.

The erection of two bath-rooms and two small rooms for nurses, the introduction of the city gas and water, the building of hot air flues, and the remodeling of some of the rooms and stair-ways, fitting up a laundry and other work, has made the house comfortable and attractive.

We have now at this place accommodation for twelve patients. The establishment is presided over by a matron, and a sufficient number of nurses are employed to care for the patients. It is under the supervision of your Superintendent who visits the place every week, and in the interval the immediate care and medical treatment of the patients is confined to Dr. John E. Sheppard of Atlantic City, who makes daily visits, and attends to calls at all times. By means of a telephone placed in the Cottage, which is connected with the Exchange at Atlantic City and the Institution at Frankford, communication between the two families is made easy and direct.

Early in the 7th mo. last, we received the first patients into the Cottage, since which time seven men

and twenty-one women have been admitted, and nine patients are at the present time under care there. Among those discharged seven have been restored. The results of the treatment at the sea shore have been thus far highly satisfactory. The good effects of a change of air, the comparative freedom from restraint, and the home life felt and appreciated by all, has had a marked effect upon the patients and contributed greatly to their recovery.

Those thus far admitted have mainly been patients transferred from the Asylum who have remained for a time, some of these having again returned to the Institution feeling benefitted by the change. Others have belonged to our convalescent class, who were invariably benefited and returned to their friends; whilst a few cases of mild mental disease have been received directly from their homes. In all cases so far admitted we have complied with the laws of Pennsylvania requiring either the certificate of two Physicians or the formality of a self commitment.

There is however a certain number of patients requiring treatment away from home, where mental derangement may not be so apparent as to warrant the Physician in attendance in signing a certificate of insanity, yet who would willingly take advantage of the care to be found in a house like this.

It is confidently hoped that such arrangements can be made, that the Managers will feel at liberty to receive mild cases of mental diseases, as well as other forms of nervous disorders, without the formality of commitments as already alluded to.

Our eight months experiment in caring for patients

as we have done at Atlantic City, proves to me the desirability of the method, and that it offers many advantages not to be found in the usual Hospital treatment. It is to be hoped that the interest of those who can assist us, will be elicited in this good work, and such pecuniary aid given as will allow it to be successfully continued.

During the past year we have some improvements to note at the Asylum. The Coach House has been finished, and is found to be convenient in its arrangements.

For sometime past better bathing facilities for the patients, and more satisfactory sanitary arrangements for water closets have been much needed. It was concluded therefore to erect for the men's department, a building in the angle made by the main wing and the Infirmary, adjacent to the hall-ways leading to the wards, which is four stories high; the first, second and third stories to be devoted to bath rooms and closets, and the fourth floor to contain a tank having a capacity of about nine thousand gallons for supplying the rooms below with an abundance of water.

Between this water tower and the main wing is located a fire proof stair way, which is outside of the main walls of the building having doors opening into it from each ward, and extending from the fourth story to the basement floor, with an outside exit on the first landing. The steps and platforms are slate built into solid masonry, and when completed it will be a great improvement over the present inside stairway which is to be then removed.

A part of the Infirmary only two stories high has

been raised another story, making in that part four commodious rooms; which with the apartments now used for bathing purposes, will make six additional rooms for patients.

A building one story high for bath room accommodations has been erected adjoining the fourth ward. Work upon these improvements was commenced late in the autumn, and they were under roof before the severe winter weather came upon us. During the summer we hope to complete these, and erect like buildings for the Women's Department.

During the year a fire alarm signal box, connecting with the city system has been placed in the Asylum, the expense of putting up the line of wire between here and Frankford being paid by the Institution, the city furnishing the alarm box.

The farm and garden have produced an average yield; the dairy has furnished a large supply of milk, and the garden has given us an abundance of small fruits and vegetables in their season.

The landscape and floral gardening on our front and back lawns during the summer elicited admiration for the pleasing effect thus produced, and was greatly enjoyed by the patients, who, in favorable weather spend much of their time upon our pleasure grounds.

The entertainments have consisted of lectures and social gatherings, while small parties have been at different times taken to the city to attend lectures and visit places of interest.

The lectures given at the Asylum have consisted chiefly of those illustrated by the magic lantern under

the care of the Assistant Physician, who has spared no pains to make them instructive and entertaining occasions.

Weekly tea parties have continued to hold a valuable place in the household, and are probably the most enjoyed of any of our entertainments.

To devise employment for a variety of patients is a difficult task, yet one we endeavor to fulfil with the limited resources at our command.

The women can find in the varieties of needle work something to do at all times. The men during the summer months spend much of their time out of doors, and give some assistance in the garden and the care of the pleasure grounds.

During the winter a class, consisting of a few of both sexes have been engaged in modelling in clay, painting, &c. under the instruction of a tutor employed for the purpose, and with even better results than were obtained last year.

That much good would result to our patients by a more systematic arrangement for their employment and recreation during the winter season admits no longer a doubt. An Employment and Amusement Hall such as has been suggested in previous Reports would afford the facilities so long desired, and would be a valuable aid to the restoration of many of the convalescent class, as well as giving much pleasure and a wholesome change to others who may be considered more permanent inmates.

I cannot but hope that the day is not distant, when the means for suitable occupation may be furnished for our patients generally, thus relieving to a great

extent the tedious life of the inmates and adding materially to our curative appliances.

The custom of holding the stated meeting of the Board in the sixth month at the Asylum was observed last year, and, as heretofore, the occasion proved to be a pleasant one alike to the officers and patients, aside from the good thus derived by a free interchange of thoughts relative to the conduct of the Institution. In this connection it gives me pleasure to recur to the very acceptable visit of the Board at Gurney Cottage on the occasion of their stated meeting in the ninth month last, which was held there.

We have received donations for our library and other purposes which places us under renewed obligations to our many friends.

With qute a good collection of books, and a number of periodicals and daily papers constantly furnished the patients, the various wards have been well supplied with reading matter.

Soon after the last Annual Report, Dr. E. W. Marshall resigned the position of Assistant Physician on account of poor health, and his place was filled in the fifth month by the appointment of Dr. William Evans, who has since then acceptably filled the situation. Dr. Marshall carried with him the good wishes of the officers with whom he had been associated, as well as of our patients.

Sarah H. Dutton continues to hold the place of Matron, and is assiduous in the care of the department under her direction in which she is ably assisted by Lydia Sharpless.

Sarah M. Richie has been appointed Matron at

Gurney Cottage, and has faithfully attended to her duties since she entered upon them.

Isaac Forsythe continues to act as clerk, and has in the discharge of the varied duties devolving upon him, given satisfaction.

I desire to express my appreciation of the unwearied services of many of the attendants, who have, often under trying circumstances, accomplished their work in a satisfactory manner.

With a renewed expression of my obligations to the Board of Managers, for their many acts of kindness, and a reverent trust that the blessings of Providence may continue to rest upon our labors, we enter upon the work of another year.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. HALL,

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1886.

The Sixty-Ninth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

To the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, the Managers present their Sixty-Ninth Annual Report.

The number of patients reported on the list 3d mo. 1st, 1885 was 96, since which time 48 have been admitted, making a total of 144 under care during the year. Of this number 26 have been discharged, and 7 have died, leaving 111 under care 3d mo. 1st, 1886, which is 15 more than one year ago. The average number under care during the year was 104 which is the largest average in the history of the Institution. This is partly due to our increased accommodations, to which reference will be made in its proper place. For fuller detailed statistics we refer to the Superintendent's Report, herewith submitted.

The same officers remain in charge as at the time of our last report, with the exception of Dr. E. W. Marshall, who resigned his position in fourth month last on account of ill health, his place has been satisfactorily filled by Dr. William Evans, who was appointed in the sixth month. We have pleasure in

bearing testimony to their continued efficiency and faithfulness in the discharge of the very responsible duties devolving upon them.

In our last report reference was made to the great desirableness, amounting almost to a necessity, of establishing a "Retreat," or "Convalescent Home" for the treatment of a class of patients whose nervous disorders are of a mild type, and who, while undoubtedly needing hospital treatment, are not sufficiently deranged to be subject to all the restraints and associations of an Institution for the Insane. To this class belong many cases of nervous prostration brought on perhaps by overwork, or temporary excitement, which do not amount to insanity, but are liable to run into it unless proper and timely care is exercised. For such as these, the curative influence of rest and comparative isolation, under judicious and experienced medical attention, will often effect a speedy and complete restoration. It was also thought that such a Home would be of great advantage to those of our patients who, having been subjected to regular hospital treatment, had so far recovered as to be nearly ready for their discharge, and yet to whom the too sudden change to entire liberty might prove injurious; the gradual change brought about by a short stay in such a Home as was proposed, would be a great boon to these, preparing them with greater certainty for the full enjoyment of their nearly recovered faculties.

The Managers are pleased to be able to announce to the Contributors, that they have leased a suitable Cottage at Atlantic City, and having fitted it up for

the purpose, have established such a "Home," which was opened for the reception of patients on the 25th of sixth month last. It is under the direct supervision of our Superintendent Dr. J. C. Hall, assisted by Dr. J. E. Sheppard of Atlantic City, as attending physician, who is expected to make daily visits to the Cottage; and in case of his inability to attend immediately on being called, Dr. Thomas K. Reed has consented to visit the house at the request of the officers.

Sarah M. Richie has been appointed by the Superintendent to act as Matron at the "Home".

The Cottage is in communication with the Atlantic City telephone exchange, and through it with Philadelphia, and the Superintendent at the Asylum. Up to the present time 28 patients have partaken of its benefits; the usual number there at one time being from 8 to 10. The results thus far have been satisfactory to the Managers, their expectations of the advantages of such an adjunct to the Asylum, having been fully realized. Many of the patients have shown an appreciation of, and have been much benefitted by the change from the somewhat monotonous life at the Asylum to the pleasant and home-like surroundings at Gurney Cottage, and the invigorating air of the sea shore; while the experience with those admitted direct to the Cottage has been equally encouraging.

Upon opening the Cottage it was thought best to confine its use at first to those patients only who had been regularly admitted to the Asylum and were convalescent. But it is now the desire of the Managers

to enlarge the scope of its usefulness, as well as that of the Asylum by arranging for the admission of that milder class of patients previously referred to, without their having to go through the usual course of obtaining physicians' certificates.

The bath rooms and water closets which are situated in each end of the Asylum building having become by long use and other causes, unsatisfactory and difficult to keep in a condition that would be safe, the Managers concluded that it was most prudent to remove them altogether from the present buildings. In order to accomplish this, and also to provide means of escape for the inmates in the event of fire, it was decided to erect separate outside fire proof structures in the angles formed by the extensions from the main building, for both departments, and connected with the main buildings by means of passage ways from each floor.

The advantage expected to be derived from these additions are fourfold, viz: 1st, to secure excellent bath and water closet arrangements with thorough drainage, and complete ventilation by connections with the large stack at the boiler house. 2d. To provide substantial and safe outside stair ways as a means of escape in case of fire. 3rd. To furnish in the upper parts of these buildings provision for water tanks of ample size, thus giving a needed increased storage capacity for water to upwards of 30,000 gallons. 4th. It will afford the opportunity to convert the space now occupied by the bath rooms, etc. into desirable apartments for the use of patients, some of

these being on the east and west corners of the front of the main building; the number of rooms gained by these changes and improvements will be twelve.

The addition at the men's end was commenced last fall and is now up and partially plastered and the heating arrangements are nearly completed. It is proposed to commence work on that at the women's end during the coming spring or summer. Much of the carpenter work, gas and steam fitting and plumbing on these improvements is being done by the regular employees of the Institution, thus materially reducing the expense of construction.

The attention of the Board having been called to the damp condition of that part of the basement next to the front of the east wing of the building, it was thought best to remove the earth from the outside and make an area uniform with that west of the central entrance, putting in windows to admit abundance of light and air. The earth removed therefrom was utilized in filling up and grading around the new stable and carriage house which was completed during the early part of last summer; the upper story of this house is arranged as a dwelling and is now occupied by the coachman and his family.

The patients have continued to receive during the past year the diligent care of the physicians and attendants; this, combined with their cheerful and comfortable surroundings, has no doubt largely assisted in promoting the general quiet and contentment that have prevailed among them, which is of itself an important curative influence.

There is still felt to be an urgent need for greater facilities for the occupation and entertainment of both men and women, as referred to in our report of last year, and the Managers trust that the time is not far distant when sufficient funds may be placed at their disposal to put up an Employment and Amusement Hall to meet the requirement.

Increased interest has been shown by many of the patients of both sexes in modeling in clay which continues to be appreciated by, and is thought to be very useful to, quite a number of those of cultivated and refined tastes.

Within the last few years it has become apparent to those connected with Hospitals for the Insane that in the near future the Public or State Institutions will be filled with indigent patients, to the exclusion almost entirely of those who are able to pay for their board and treatment. The friends of the latter class therefore will be compelled to apply to Asylums of the character of that under our care; the pressure of such application is already being felt, and the Managers apprehend it may become their duty to endeavor to enlarge the capacity of the Asylum in order to meet it.

This could be effectively done by the erection of a few comparatively small, separate structures or wards, somewhat apart from the main building and specially adapted to the needs of the class of patients occupying them, but the Managers while they have thought it right to point out the probable necessity for somewhat enlarging the capacity of the Asylum, have no funds at their disposal to carry the suggestion into

effect, their object being to bring the subject to the notice of those who have hitherto generously aided them, and to all others who may feel drawn towards promoting this deeply interesting object of benevolence.

We gratefully acknowledge the reception of a legacy of $5000 left by our esteemed friend and fellow manager James Bromley; also one of the same amount less the collateral inheritance tax, from Mary Ann Heston, late of Bucks county, Pa.

We also acknowledge the reception of a liberal donation of $1000 from our friend Henry Draper, which is to be applied to the payment of expenses incurred in the establishment of our Ward at Atlantic City.

The accounts of our Treasurer, William Kinsey, have been examined by a committee of this Board appointed for the purpose, and found correct, there being a balance in his hands due the Contributors on the aggregate of all the accounts, on the 5th inst. of $9806 24. His carefully prepared statement is herewith submitted.

Our esteemed friend and fellow manager William Bettle was removed by death on the 8th of first month last. At the time of his decease he had been the longest under appointment of any member of the Board, having been a useful member thereof for about forty-two years.

In conclusion, the Managers thankfully believe that at no time in its history has the Asylum been more useful in relieving the distress of that afflicted portion of the community for whose benefit and restora-

tion it was established, than at the present; and we desire that under the Divine blessing its usefulness may become more and more extended, as the Managers are from time to time able to add to its requirements.

On behalf of the Board,

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month 9th, 1886.

At a Stated Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the Use of their Reason, held 17th of Third Mo. 1886, *the following Minute was adopted, viz:*

Upon carefully considering the proposal of the Board to extend the benefits of treatment at the Asylum or its outlying Wards, to certain forms of nervous disorder, it is concluded to authorize the Managers to receive and treat such cases at their discretion at such places and under such rules and regulations in conformity with law as they may hereafter adopt; believing that the beneficent motives which prompted the founding of the Asylum will thereby be promoted, and the usefulness of the Institution in the community increased.

Taken from the Minutes,

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD,

Clerk.

Summary of the Treasurer's Account.

RECEIPTS.

Balance Third month 7, 1885,		$812 80
Superintendent, Farm and Family,	64,158 61	
From Treas'r a'ct of Improvements,	3,500 00	67,658 61
Legacies—Mary Ann Heston, less Tax,	4,745 00	
James Bromley,	5,000 00	9,745 00
Life Subscriptions and Donations,		1,288 28
Interest and Ground Rents,		135 86
Bonds and Mortgages paid off,		1,166 67
Income, Permanent Fund,		787 00
Balances due Trust Accounts,		1,507 40
		$83,101 62

PAYMENTS.

Superintendent, Farm and Family,	$67,627 42
Improvements,	4,000 00
Care of Room,	25 00
Printing and Advertising,	269 54
Insurance,	96 00
Rent, Gurney Cottage, 6 months,	450 00
Annuity,	183 05
Interest allowed Trust Accounts,	644 37
Balance due Contributors, 3d mo. 8th, 1886,	9,806 24
	$83,101 62

WILLIAM KINSEY, *Treasurer.*

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

Thomas Scattergood, No. 22 North Front Street.

TREASURER,

William Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine Streets.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, No. 634 South Twenty-Fourth Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

John C. Hall, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

William Evans, M. D.

MATRON,—Sarah H. Dutton.

MANAGERS.

John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
William Kinsey, No. 471 Marshall St., and S. W. corner Third and Vine Sts.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 631 Market Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and No. 634 South Twenty-Fourth Street.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
John H. Webster, Kensington and Indiana Avenues, Philadelphia.
William Evans, Moorestown, N. J., and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 309 Market Street.
Thomas Scattergood, No. 3515 Powelton Avenue and 22 North Front Street.
Caleb Wood, No. 914 Pine Street.
Edward Bettle, Jr., No. 151 North Tenth Street.
Alexander C. Wood, Camden, N. J.
William Scattergood, West Chester, Pa.
James Emlen, No. 707 Market Street, and No. 2024 Spruce Street.
George S. Webster, Frankford, Philada.

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient, with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., an agreement must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for the Request for Admission, for Physicians' Certificates, and for the agreement for the payment of board and charges.

Request for the Admission of a Patient into the "Friends' Asylum," to be signed by a Guardian, Relative or Friend.

(State Degree of Relationship, or other circumstances of Connection with the Patient.)

I, the undersigned, hereby request that —— ——, an insane person, be received as a patient into the "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," believing that such detention is necessary for h benefit.

Subjoined is a statement respecting the said —— ——.

——— ———

——— ———

Dated this day of , one thousand eight hundred and eighty .

To —— ——, Superintendent of "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," near Frankford.

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent. Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.

We, the undersigned, residents of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that we have within one week prior to the respective dates hereinafter mentioned, at in the county of separately examined —— ——, of and do verily believe that the said —— —— is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that the person shall be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment.

We further certify that we have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, and that we are not related by blood or marriage to the said —— ——, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital, or other establishment in which it is proposed to place the aforesaid.

Signed, —— ——, M. D.

Residence,.....

Dated this day of 188

Signed, —— ——, M. D.

Residence,.....

Dated this day of 188

CERTIFICATE OF A JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE.

I, —— ——, of county, of the State of Pennsylvania, do certify that the foregoing certificate was duly before me, by the above named —— ——, and on this day of 188 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of good standing and repute.

—— ——. [SEAL.]

LUNACY LAW OF 1883.

The Certificate must be signed by at least two Physicians, and made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a Judge or Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the County where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.

And any person falsely certifying as aforesaid, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and also be liable civilly to the party aggrieved.

STATEMENT.

[If any particulars in this statement be not known, the fact to be so stated.]

1.—Name of patient, with Christian name at length.

2.—Sex and age.

3.—Residence for the past year, or so much thereof as is known.

4.—Occupation, trade or employment.

5.—Parents, if living.

6.—Husband or wife.

7.—Children.

8.—Brothers and sisters, and the residences of each of these persons.

9.—If not more than one of these classes is known, the names and residence of such of the next degree of relations as are known.

10.—A statement of the time at which the insanity has been supposed to exist, and the circumstances that induce the belief that insanity exists.

11.—Name and address of all medical attendants of the patient during the last two years.

Signed, ——— ———.

[When the person signing the statement is not the person who signs the order, the following particulars concerning the person signing the statement are to be added, viz :]

Occupation, if any.

Residence.

Degree of relationship, if any, or other circumstances of connection with the patient.

AGREEMENT FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOARD AND CHARGES.

(One of the signers of this Agreement must reside in or near Philadelphia.)

In Consideration of the admission of
as a patient into Friends' Asylum for the Insane, situated near Frankford, Philadelphia,—We jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to pay quarterly, in advance, to
Superintendent of
said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office,
dollars per week for board,—not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice of the Superintendent, before the end of three calen-

dar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks; *also*, to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding or furniture; *also*, to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use while there, and in case it is not furnished when required, it is agreed that the Superintendent may purchase such as may, in his judgment, be needed, the expense thereof to be a part of this contract and added to the charge for board; *also*, to cause to be removed when discharged.

The Managers reserve the right to discharge the said patient from the Institution in case of the non-payment of said board and charges, according to the terms above stipulated.

Witness our hands and seals this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1.—What is the patient's age? Is the patient married or single? If children, how many?—*Answer.*

2.—Where was the patient born? Where is place of residence?—*Answer.*

3.—What have been the patient's occupation, and reputed pecuniary circumstances?—*Answer.*

4.—When were the first symptons of the disease manifested? and in what way?—*Answer.*

5.—Have there been one or more previous attacks? and, if so, of what duration, and at what age?—*Answer.*

6.—On what subjects and in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational

at intervals? If so, do these intervals occur at regular periods?—*Answer.*

7.—What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?—*Answer.*

8.—Has the patient been subject to epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has received any injury of the head?—*Answer.*

9.—What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?—*Answer.*

10.—Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?—*Answer.*

11.—Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure or others? If so, in what manner?—*Answer.*

12.—Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?—*Answer.*

13.—Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits, as regards eating, sleeping and cleanliness?—*Answer.*

14.—Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?—*Answer.*

15.—Has restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, of what kind, and how long continued?—*Answer.*

16.—What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?—*Answer.*

17.—State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?—*Answer.*

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light upon the case.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connections, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest at such rate as may be agreed upon will be paid annually or semi-annually to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason, and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on Fourth-day, the 16th of the Third month, 1887, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1886—87.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAYS.

From 3d month 17th to 4th month 12th.	Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris, Thomas Scattergood.
" *4th month 12th to 5th month 10th.*	Thomas Scattergood, Edward Bettle, James Emlen.
" *5th month 10th to 6th month 14th.*	Edward Bettle, James Emlen, William Scattergood.
" *6th month 14th to 7th month 12th.*	James Whitall, Edward Bettle, Jr. William Scattergood.
" *7th month 12th to 8th month 9th.*	James Whitall, Edward Bettle, Jr. John H. Webster.
" *8th month 9th to 9th month 13th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen, George S. Webster.
" *9th month 13th to 10th month 11th.*	Richard J. Allen, John C. Allen, George S. Webster.
" *10th month 11th to 11th month 8th.*	John C. Allen, Henry Haines, Alexander C. Wood.
" *11th month 8th to 12th month 13th.*	Henry Haines, William Evans, Alexander C. Wood.
" *12th month 13th to 1st month 10th*, 1887.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Caleb Wood.
" *1st month 10th to 2nd month 14th.*	Caleb Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" *2nd month 14th to 3d month 16th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.

Seventieth Annual Report

ON THE STATE OF

THE ASYLUM,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, THIRD MONTH, 1887.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM K. BELLOWS,
S. W. corner Fourth and Apple Tree Streets.

1887.

The Seventieth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM,

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS.

To the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, the Managers make their Seventieth Annual Report.

The number of patients at the time of our last report was 111. Since that time 27 have been admitted, making the number during the year 138. Of these 29 have been discharged, and 7 have died leaving 102 under our care 3rd month, 1st, 1887. The average number of inmates for the year was 105. For the previous year it was 104.

The officers in charge at the Institution and at the Gurney Cottage remain the same as at the time of our last report, except that Lydia Sharpless has been appointed Matron at Gurney Cottage, to succeed Sarah M. Richie, and it is with pleasure we testify to their continued faithfulness in the discharge of their arduous and important duties.

Another years' experience with the Convalescent Home at Atlantic City has given us continued evidence of the importance of such an addition to our means of treatment; supplying us as it does with the opportunity of change in the monotonous life of some patients, much to their advantage. At the time of our last report 28 patients had partaken of its benefits; and during the past year 19 more have been under care at that establishment. As the advantages of this retreat become more widely known, we have reason to hope that persons suffering from the milder forms of nervous afflictions will more promptly avail themselves of its restorative benefits.

Suitable rules for the admission of patients to Gurney Cottage have been adopted by the Board in conformity with the laws of New Jersey.

The Jesse George free bed has been occupied during a portion of the year by one of the female patients.

An encouraging feature of the year's work has been the restoration to health and usefulness of a large portion of the patients admitted during the year; as this result, and not the filling up of Asylums with incurable cases, should be the first aim of Institutions similar to that under our charge, the Managers would reiterate what has often been urged before, that persons in the early stages of mental ailment should be placed under proper care and treatment; in many instances such a course would insure speedy recovery, but when delayed may result in chronic disease, and

the patient finally become a burden to himself and friends.

A donation of $500 applicable to the general account and one of $5000 towards defraying the cost of the permanent improvements are gratefully acknowledged by the Managers, to whom these evidences of liberality and interest in the Institution are very encouraging. The payment of an annuity, for which $2000 in cash was received, has been assumed on terms satisfactory to the Managers.

In our last report a description was given of the improvements then in progress and others in contemplation. Since then they have been satisfactorily completed. Briefly stated, they comprise for both the men's and women's departments, outside fire-proof stairways, complete bath and water closet accommodations for each floor, removed from the main buildings, and adequate facilities for the storage of an ample supply of water. In consequence of these additions some of the old rooms have become available for other purposes and some new ones have been constructed, so that twelve additional rooms for patients have been gained, most of them larger, more airy and cheerful than those in the older portion of the building. Cheerful sitting rooms for patients, one in each department, have been constructed; also cross halls in each floor, of both wings, affording additional means of communication, and abundance of light and air; and care has been taken throughout to have the sanitary arrangements as perfect as possible. The total cost of

these improvements has been about $27,622. The grounds surrounding are rendered attractive by numerous flower beds and other devices, and the whole aspect of the Asylum is made as home-like as practicable for an Institution of its kind. And we believe it is now in a position more completely to fulfill the design of its founders, and of the contributors than at any previous time of its history.

Previous reports have at times made allusion to the beneficial results likely to be obtained by having a workshop or an amusement hall erected, where the men could employ their time in light mechanical occupation or amusement. This would not only be a means of relieving the monotony of hospital life, but it is believed it would in many instances prove to be a positive remedial agent. We shrink from so frequently laying before our friends, and those who so often have aided us financially, our need of funds for such improvements. But the Institution under our care, is purely a benevolent one, we are merely the agents, and reap no benefits therefrom save the satisfaction of endeavoring to alleviate the suffering of a greatly afflicted class of our fellow creatures. Under these conditions, we feel ourselves to be only in the line of duty in again and again laying before our kind friends our financial necessities, when any improvements seem desirable. We believe there are many persons who in disposing of their surplus funds, are often at a loss where to choose recipients among the many claims presented to them; but we apprehend there can be no necessity greater than that of

those who are deprived of the use of their reason and perhaps none where the donor can feel greater satisfaction in administering relief. A large number of patients under our care are unable to pay even the cost price of their maintenance at the Asylum, and in cases where the head of a family, or its main support is rendered helpless by disease, the condition is one which loudly calls for sympathy and substantial aid from those able to render it.

On behalf of the Board,

JOHN E. CARTER,

Clerk.

Philadelphia, Third Month, 14*th*, 1887.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

THE Seventieth Annual Report of the condition and operation of the Asylum for the past year is herewith submitted.

There were remaining at the close of last year one hundred and eleven patients, forty nine of whom were men, and sixty-two were women; seventeen men and ten women have been admitted since, thus making the whole number under care one hundred and thirty-eight. Thirteen men and sixteen women have been discharged, and five men and two women have died, thus leaving forty-eight men and fifty-four women at the end of the year. The greatest number under care at one time was one hundred and eleven; and the monthly average was one hundred and five. Of those who were discharged, thirteen were restored, two were much improved, nine were improved, and five were stationary.

Of those discharged as restored, six were under care from one to three months, three from three to six months, and four from six to nine months.

Of the seven deaths, one man, fifty years of age, who had been in the Asylum over fifteen years, died

of exhaustion from chronic brain disease. One man, fifty-five years of age, who had been under care eight months, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage. One man, who had been in the Institution two months, died from the same cause. One man, sixty-seven years of age, who had been an inmate of the Asylum over five years, died of heart failure. Another man who had been under our care only two months died of exhaustion from chronic brain disease. One woman died of rectal abscess and acute diarrhœa, and another, fifty-three years of age, died of cerebral effusion.

The following statistical tables have been prepared representing the cases which have been under care since the opening of the Institution.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of each sex discharged, their condition at the time of discharge, the number at present in the House, and the whole number received since the opening of the Institution.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Discharged—Restored, - -	478	466	944
" Much improved, -	101	104	205
" Improved, - -	134	142	276
" Stationary, -	214	203	417
Died, - - - -	182	159	341
Remaining, - - -	48	54	102
Total, - - - -	1,157	1,128	2,285

TABLE II.—Showing the duration of Insanity in 2,285 cases so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Less than one year, - -	676	659	1,335
From 1 to 5 years, -	309	288	587
" 5 " 10 " - -	61	77	138
" 10 " 20 " -	48	43	91
" 20 " 30 " - -	24	22	46
" 30 " 40 " -	1	12	13
" 40 " 50 " - -	9	10	19
Unknown, - - -	29	17	46
Total, - - - -	1,157	1,128	2,285

TABLE III.—Showing the sex and civil state of 2,285 cases, so far as recorded.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Single, - - - -	450	425	875
Married, - - -	564	503	1,067
Widowed, - - -	57	135	192
Unknown, - - -	86	65	151
Total, - - - -	1,157	1,128	2,285

Statement showing number of each sex admitted from May 20, 1875 to September 30. 1887, also, the number discharged and their condition at the time of discharge, and number remaining in institution at September 30. 1887.

	Males		Females		Totals	
Whole number admitted		1178		1135		2313
Discharged — Restored	485		469		954	
" Much improved	101		104		205	
" Improved	140		143		283	
" Stationary	216		206		422	
Died - - - -	183		161		344	
Total discharged		1125		1083		2208
Remaining Sept 30. 1887		53		52		105

TABLE IV.—Showing the ages of 2,258 patients at the time of their admission.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Under 20 years,	67	68	135
From 20 to 30 years,	330	291	621
" 30 " 40 "	267	269	536
" 40 " 50 "	192	207	399
" 50 " 60 "	173	149	322
" 60 " 70 "	85	85	170
" 70 " 80 "	37	44	81
" 80 " 90 "	6	14	20
" 90 " 100 "	0	1	1
Total,	1,157	1,128	2,285

TABLE V.—Showing the residence of 2,285 patients.

Pennsylvania,	1,686	*Brought forward,*	2,259
New Jersey,	286	West Indies,	2
Maryland,	84	South Carolina,	3
Delaware,	55	Georgia,	2
New-York,	40	West Virginia,	6
Virginia,	27	Illinois,	2
North Carolina,	23	Texas,	2
Ohio,	15	Michigan,	1
Massachusetts,	14	California,	1
Indiana,	5	Wisconsin,	1
Louisiana,	5	Mississippi,	1
Missouri,	4	Minnesota,	1
Rhode Island,	4	Indian Territory,	1
Canada,	5	Utah,	1
Alabama,	3	Florida,	1
District of Columbia,	3	Kansas,	1
Carried forward,	2,259	Total,	2,285

TABLE VI.—Showing the per-centage of recent and chronic cases restored.

	Less than 12 months.	More than 12 months.	TOTAL.
Number Admitted, - -	1,329	956	2,285
" Restored, - -	798	135	933
Per centage Restored, - -	60.04	14.12	40.83

TABLE VII.—Showing the occupation of 1,157 male patients, so far as recorded.

Farmers,	244	*Brought forward*,	728	*Brought forward*,	798
Merchants,	72	Silversmiths,	2	Sexton,	1
Clerks,	93	Millers,	7	Bookbinders,	2
Tanners&Curriers,	26	Plumbers,	3	Telegraph Operators	2
Physicians,	24	Coopers,	2	Paper-hangers,	2
Teachers,	15	Segar-makers,	5	Bakers,	4
Carpenters,	17	Salesmen,	3	Ship Carpenters,	3
Lawyers,	16	Potter,	1	Farrier,	1
Students,	18	Shop-keepers,	2	Coachman,	1
Manufacturers,	18	Coach-trimmer,	1	Surveyor,	1
Druggists,	15	Cashier of Bank,	1	R. R. Employees,	4
Inn-keepers,	11	Saddler,	1	Liquor Dealers,	3
Masons,	15	Engravers,	3	Nailer,	1
Blacksmiths,	10	File-cutter,	1	Cobbler,	1
Operators,	23	Brush-maker,	1	Ship Smith,	1
Artists,	7	Dyer,	1	Whip Maker,	1
Printers,	14	Carmen,	5	Wood Carver,	1
Sailors,	4	Brewer,	1	Iron Moulder,	1
Butchers,	13	Overseer,	1	Gas Fitter,	1
Clergymen,	5	Gardeners,	2	Finisher of goods,	1
Planters,	3	Hatters,	4	Fisherman,	1
Jewelers,	3	Wheelwrights,	3	Miner,	1
Painters,	8	Livery-stablekeeper,	1	Agents,	5
Cabinet-makers,	4	Contractors,	3	Policemen,	2
Tailors,	6	Booksellers,	2	None,	48
Engineers,	3	News Carriers,	4	Turner,	1
Brokers,	7	Reporter,	1	Architect,	1
Shoemakers,	6	Plasterer,	1	Janitor,	1
Laborers,	14	Tinners,	3	Marble Cutter,	1
Publishers,	2	Confectioners,	2	Conveyancer,	1
Machinists,	8	Gold-beater,	1	Ice Dealer,	1
Dentists,	2	Watch-case maker,	1	Boiler Maker,	1
Navy Officers,	2	Watch-maker,	1	Unknown,	263
Carried forward,	728	*Carried forward*,	798	Total,	1,157

TABLE VIII.—Showing the cause of Insanity in 1168 cases.

	Men.	*Women.*	TOTAL.
Ill-health,	74	150	224
Intemperance,	122	9	131
Domestic trouble,	34	90	124
Puerperal,	0	69	69
Loss of property,	37	8	45
Excitement about religion,	7	22	29
Organic disease of the brain,	26	15	41
Anxiety,	55	45	100
Disappointment,	15	32	47
Masturbation,	39	3	42
Epilepsy,	27	15	42
Over-exertion,	49	28	77
Abuse of opium,	3	11	14
Blow on the head,	28	2	30
Fear,	4	4	8
Grief,	9	43	52
Old age,	6	11	17
Jealousy,	2	3	5
Excessive study,	3	1	4
Sudden wealth,	1	2	3
Insolation,	8	2	10
Syphilis,	19	1	20
Hardship and exposure,	4	0	4
Nostalgia,	1	2	3
Use of tobacco,	1	3	4
Healing of ulcer,	1	0	1
Poison of lead,	2	0	2
Extreme pain,	1	0	1
Spiritualism,	2	1	3
Chorea,	0	1	1
Prolonged lactation,	0	1	1
Exposure to sun,	3	1	4
Paralysis,	2	3	5
Excitement,	1	0	1
Shock,	0	1	1
Uncontrolled passion,	1	0	1
Injury to spine,	0	1	1
Abortion,	0	1	1
Total,	587	581	1168

Our Convalescent Home at Atlantic City, known as "Gurney Cottage," has continued in successful operation during the past year, and given satisfaction in the results of treatment. The permission given by the Contributors to the Managers, allowing them "to receive and treat certain forms of nervous disorder, under such rules and regulations in conformity with the law as they may adopt," has enabled us to care for a certain number of nervous cases at this Cottage, without the necessity of a commitment, as would be required for insane patients.

There were remaining at the Cottage at the close of last year nine patients, one man and eight women. There were admitted at the Cottage during the past year five men and fourteen women, of which number one man and five women were received directly there, the remaining number having been transferred from the Asylum.

There were discharged four men and fourteen women. One man and one woman died during the year.

This Cottage has proved to be a pleasant home for those who have been the recipients of its care, and was enjoyed as much perhaps during the winter season as at any other time. The absence of visitors to Atlantic City at this season allowing greater freedom of movement, and at all times, the home life and absence of restraint, have contributed to the enjoyment of the patients, and, without doubt, have added greatly to their recovery. Those who have been transferred

from the Asylum during the period of their convalescence, have universally expressed approval of the change, the effects of which as a rule has the more speedily restored them to their friends in good physical and mental health.

Those who returned to the Institution after a short stay at the shore, were cases of mental disease of mild type; they enjoyed the change and were invariably benefitted in their general health.

The general expression of approval by members of the medical profession of this plan of treatment, as well as the satisfaction expressed by the patients and their friends, certainly give sufficient encouragement for the continuance of this good work. The medical care of the patients during my absence is confided to Dr. John E. Sheppard, who visits the Cottage daily. Lydia Sharpless occupies the position of Matron, having succeeded Sarah M. Richie during the latter part of the summer.

The improvements in the sanitary arrangements of the Asylum referred to in last Report have since been completed. They consist, on the men's side of a water-tower four stories high above the basement; the first, second and third being occupied with the bath-room and water closet arrangements of each ward, and the fourth story containing a water-tank, with a capacity of 7000 gallons, for the water supply of this side of the house.

The water-tower is 14 feet 8 inches, by 21 feet 4 inches, outside measure, and is 40 feet in height from the first floor, the walls being of brick, 13 inches thick. It is surmounted by a peaked roof, whose point is 11 feet above the walls.

A stairway has been erected in the angle formed by the main building and the Infirmary wing, which extends back at right angles to the same, and outside of the main walls, and is four stories in height.

This stairway is made of solid masonry, with slate steps and platforms, and is well lighted by windows at each landing.

The inside of the hallways in the Infirmary wing, where the old water-closets were located, have been renovated by the removal of all the closets, replastering the walls, and laying new floors. The whole of the new addition is heated with steam.

Good ventilation is secured by a large stack built alongside of the water-closets, which also serves as a suitable place for the soil and water pipes, which are here out of sight, and readily accessible.

The water-closets are provided with flushing tanks opened by a lever under the seat. The old wooden stairway at the end of the hall next to the Infirmary and the stairs leading from the fourth ward to the second story were taken away. At the ends of these cross halls thus widened and opened the whole length

of the Infirmary wing, windows have been placed, which afford a free circulation of light and air. On the first floor a door-way is made in the front of the main building to open out on a portico, making a pleasant and easy means of egress.

The corner rooms on the first and second floors of the Infirmary building, formerly used for bath-rooms, were renovated and converted into sleeping rooms. In the third story of the Infirmary the space occupied by the old stair-way and the bath-room accommodations for the third ward, is now converted into a large sitting room for the patients.

A portion of the Infirmary wing was raised another story, making four large new rooms on this floor.

Thus we have six additional rooms on each side of the house for the accommodation of the patients.

This new story on the men's side is covered with a flat roof. A one story structure has also been built adjacent the men's fourth ward for the accommodation of a bath-room and water-closet arrangements. This building is 14 feet, 2 inches, by 15 feet 8 inches, outside measurement, with a 13 inch brick wall. The ceiling is 12 feet in height.

On the women's side of the house similar improvements have been made, with the difference that the water-tower is larger, being 18 feet, 2 inches, by 21

feet 4 inches, outside measurement, with 13 inch walls, well tied together with iron stays.

The third story addition is about 15 inches higher than that on the men's side, and is surmounted by an attic which is covered with a slate roof. The water-tank is larger in this tower, its capacity being 10,000 gallons.

The addition to the women's fourth ward is also larger than the corresponding structure on the men's side, being 18 feet, 2 inches, by 17 feet 4 inches, with a ceiling 12 feet high. Also in the women's side some of the old rooms in the Infirmary have been improved by replastering the walls, and laying new floors.

The plumbing was all done under the direction of our own engineer, and has been pronounced by the Sanitary Inspector to be first class in all its details. The carpenter work has been done under the direction of our own carpenter. The mason work was mostly done by contract, and is all of the most substantial character.

The entertainments have consisted chiefly of lectures and social gatherings under the care of our Assistant Physician, Dr. Evans, who has shown a commendable zeal in making these occasions successful. The lectures, illustrated by the magic lantern, have been particularly interesting and instructive. The weekly tea parties have been continued and were much enjoyed by the patients.

The class engaged in modelling in clay, painting and needle-work has continued in successful operation since last year. Many of the patients have shown a great interest in this work, and the stimulating effect upon all concerned is beneficial in its tendency.

There still exists a want long felt of accommodations for the amusement and entertainment of the patients particularly during the winter season.

A gymnasium and work room could be readily combined in one building; and such an Employment and Amusement Hall would be productive of good results, not only in offering facilities for exercise during inclement weather, but would give plenty of well lighted rooms for various kinds of employment. The means for putting this plan into operation are more earnestly asked for, and I trust can be speedily secured.

The collection of daily papers and various periodicals upon our tables throughout the house, together with the small libraries in the wards furnish the patients with a variety of reading matter.

We have continued to receive donations to our library and other means of entertaining our patients, which places us under renewed obligations to our many friends.

There has been no change in the officers of the Institution during the past year. Dr. William Evans continues in the position of Assistant Physician, and

has been earnest and faithful in the discharge of his various duties. The position of Matron is still acceptably filled by Sarah H. Dutton, and that of clerk, by Isaac Forsythe.

I desire to express my thanks for the efficient manner the officers, both here and at Gurney Cottage, have conducted their various duties.

With the hope that our work may be blessed in the future as it has been in the past, and with a renewed sense of my obligations to the Board of Managers for many acts of kindness, we confidently enter upon the work for another year.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. HALL,

Superintendent.

Philadelphia, Third Month 1*st*, 1887.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

CLERK OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,

Thomas Scattergood, No. 22 North Front Street.

TREASURER,

Caleb Wood, No. 524 South Second Street.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

John E. Carter, No. 624 South Twenty-Fourth Street.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT,

John C. Hall, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

William Evans, M. D.

MATRON,—Sarah H. Dutton.

MANAGERS.

John C. Allen, No. 335 South Fifth Street, and No. 119 South Fourth Street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney, (Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia.)
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 631 Market Street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut Street.
John E. Carter, Germantown, and No. 624 South Twenty-Fourth Street.
James Whitall, Germantown, and No 410 Race Street.
Henry Haines, No. 518 Pine Street, and No. 512 Walnut Street.
Edward Bettle, Camden P. O., New Jersey.
John H. Webster, Kensington and Indiana Avenues, Philadelphia.
William Evans, Moorestown, N. J., and No. 252 South Front Street.
Richard J. Allen, No. 833 North Seventh St., and No. 309 Market Street.
Thomas Scattergood, No. 3515 Powelton Avenue and 22 North Front Street.
Caleb Wood, No. 914 Pine Street, and No. 524 South Second Street.
Edward Bettle, Jr., No. 151 North Tenth Street.
Alexander C. Wood, Camden, N. J.
William Scattergood, West Chester, Pa.
James Emlen, No. 707 Market Street, and Germantown.
George S. Webster, Frankford, Philada.

*

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE ASYLUM.*

The Institution is open for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with mania-a-potu are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with a Manager, (or if more convenient, with the Superintendent at the Asylum,) to furnish a Certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian, (or by a relative or friend in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

For the payment of board, &c., an agreement must be signed by some responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes washing, medicines, medical attendance, &c.

If private attendants are deemed necessary, or desirable, they can at all times be furnished, by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

The following are the forms for the Request for Admission, for Physicians' Certificates, and for the agreement for the payment of board and charges.

Request for the Admission of a Patient into the "Friends' Asylum," to be signed by a Guardian, Relative or Friend.

(State Degree of Relationship, or other circumstances of Connection with the Patient.)

I, the undersigned, hereby request that —— ——, an insane person, be received as a patient into the "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," believing that such detention is necessary for h · benefit.

Subjoined is a statement respecting the said —— ——.

——— ———

——— ———

Dated this day of , one thousand eight hundred and eighty .

To —— ——, Superintendent of "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," near Frankford.

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* Letters sent by Mail to the Asylum, should be directed "Frankford Post Office," Philadelphia.

All letters of inquiry or on business should be addressed to the Superintendent. Small parcels for patients may be left at No. 631 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.

We, the undersigned, residents of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that we have within one week prior to the respective dates hereinafter mentioned, at in the county of separately examined —— ——, of and do verily believe that the said —— —— is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that the person shall be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment.

We further certify that we have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, and that we are not related by blood or marriage to the said —— ——, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital, or other establishment in which it is proposed to place the aforesaid.

Signed, —— ——, M. D.

Residence,.....

Dated this day of 188

Signed, —— ——, M. D.

Residence,.....

Dated this day of 188

CERTIFICATE OF A JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE.

I, —— ——, of county, of the State of Pennsylvania, do certify that the foregoing certificate was duly before me, by the above named —— ——, and on this day of 188 , that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are Physicians of good standing and repute.

——— ———. [SEAL.]

LUNACY LAW OF 1883.

The Certificate must be signed by at least two Physicians, and made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a Judge or Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the County where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.

And any person falsely certifying as aforesaid, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and also be liable civilly to the party aggrieved.

STATEMENT.

[If any particulars in this statement be not known, the fact to be so stated.]

1.—Name of patient, with Christian name at length.

2.—Sex and age.

3.—Residence for the past year, or so much thereof as is known.

4.—Occupation, trade or employment.

5.—Parents, if living.

6.—Husband or wife.

7.—Children.

8.—Brothers and sisters, and the residences of each of these persons.

9.—If not more than one of these classes is known, the names and residence of such of the next degree of relations as are known.

10.—A statement of the time at which the insanity has been supposed to exist, and the circumstances that induce the belief that insanity exists.

11.—Name and address of all medical attendants of the patient during the last two years.

Signed, ——— ———.

[When the person signing the statement is not the person who signs the order, the following particulars concerning the person signing the statement are to be added, viz :]

Occupation, if any.

Residence.

Degree of relationship, if any, or other circumstances of connection with the patient.

AGREEMENT FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOARD AND CHARGES.

(One of the signers of this Agreement must reside in or near Philadelphia.)

In Consideration of the admission of
as a patient into Friends' Asylum for the Insane, situated near Frankford, Philadelphia,—We jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to pay quarterly, in advance, to
Superintendent of
said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office,
dollars per week for board,—not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstances; the said charge for board to be continued until shall be discharged;—but if taken away *uncured*, against the advice of the Superintendent, before the end of three calen-

dar months, to pay board for thirteen weeks; *also*, to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding or furniture; *also*, to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use while there, and in case it is not furnished when required, it is agreed that the Superintendent may purchase such as may, in his judgment, be needed, the expense thereof to be a part of this contract and added to the charge for board; *also*, to cause to be removed when discharged.

The Managers reserve the right to discharge the said patient from the Institution in case of the non-payment of said board and charges, according to the terms above stipulated.

Witness our hands and seals this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS. (L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The foregoing preliminaries having been complied with, an order is given authorizing the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive the patient.

A thorough knowledge of the history of cases of Insanity being important to those concerned in their treatment, the friends of patients applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physicians, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following

QUESTIONS.

1.—What is the patient's age? Is the patient married or single? If children, how many?—*Answer.*

2.—Where was the patient born? Where is place of residence? —*Answer.*

3.—What have been the patient's occupation, and reputed pecuniary circumstances?—*Answer.*

4.—When were the first symptons of the disease manifested? and in what way?—*Answer.*

5.—Have there been one or more previous attacks? and, if so, of what duration, and at what age?—*Answer.*

6.—On what subjects and in what way is derangement *now* manifested? Have there been any fixed delusions? Is the patient rational

at intervals? If so, do these intervals occur at regular periods?—*Answer.*

7.—What relatives of the patient, including grand-parents and their descendants, have been insane?—*Answer.*

8.—Has the patient been subject to epilepsy, diseases of the skin, discharges or sores, or any other bodily disease? or has received any injury of the head?—*Answer.*

9.—What derangement of the general health has accompanied the mental disorder?—*Answer.*

10.—Was the patient noted for any eccentricity or peculiarity of temper, habits, disposition or pursuits?—*Answer.*

11.—Is the patient noisy or violent, or disposed to injure or others? If so, in what manner?—*Answer.*

12.—Has the patient ever attempted suicide? If so, in what way? Is there *now* any propensity of the kind?—*Answer.*

13.—Is the patient addicted to any mischievous practices, such as destroying clothing, breaking glass, furniture, &c.? What are the habits, as regards eating, sleeping and cleanliness?—*Answer.*

14.—Has the patient been addicted to the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, or any other stimulants?—*Answer.*

15.—Has restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, of what kind, and how long continued?—*Answer.*

16.—What is supposed to be the cause of the disease?—*Answer.*

17.—State the general course of medical and moral treatment which has been pursued, and the effects observed therefrom?—*Answer.*

Please mention any other circumstances which may serve to throw light upon the case.

OF THE VISITORS TO THE ASYLUM.

When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connections, application must be made to the Superintendent, who may allow such visits, when circumstances will admit.

As the general admission of visitors would be improper and injurious to the patients, no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

In order to preserve quiet on the first day of the week, visiting on any account on that day, either in the house or on the premises, is prohibited, unless under very peculiar circumstances.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest at such rate as may be agreed upon will be paid annually or semi-annually to the annuitant; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. FORM OF A BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of in trust for the use of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason, and to be paid by the said Trustees to the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution."

II. FORM OF A DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D., and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D., and the survivor of them and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution in Philadelphia, known by the name of 'The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason,' and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct and appoint."

☞The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason, will be held on Fourth-day, the 14th of the Third month, 1888, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Arch street Meeting-house.

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM FOR 1887—88.

CLASSED TO VISIT THE ASYLUM WEEKLY ON SEVENTH-DAYS.

From 3d month 16th to 4th month 11th.	Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris, Thomas Scattergood.
" *4th month 11th to 5th month 9th.*	Thomas Scattergood, Edward Bettle, James Emlen.
" *5th month 9th to 6th month 13th.*	Edward Bettle, James Emlen, William Scattergood.
" *6th month 13th to 7th month 11th.*	James Whitall, Edward Bettle, Jr. William Scattergood.
" *7th month 11th to 8th month 8th.*	James Whitall, Edward Bettle, Jr. John H. Webster.
" *8th month 8th to 9th month 12th.*	John H. Webster, Richard J. Allen, George S. Webster.
" *9th month 12th to 10th month 10th.*	Richard J. Allen, John C. Allen, George S. Webster.
" *10th month 10th to 11th month 14th.*	John C. Allen, Henry Haines, Alexander C. Wood.
" *11th month 14th to 12th month 12th.*	Henry Haines, William Evans, Alexander C. Wood.
" *12th month 12th to 1st month 9th*, 1888.	William Evans, Samuel Emlen, Caleb Wood.
" *1st month 9th to 2nd month 13th.*	Caleb Wood, Samuel Emlen, Elliston P. Morris.
" *2nd month 13th to 3d month 14th.*	Elliston P. Morris, Francis R. Cope, Samuel Morris.

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